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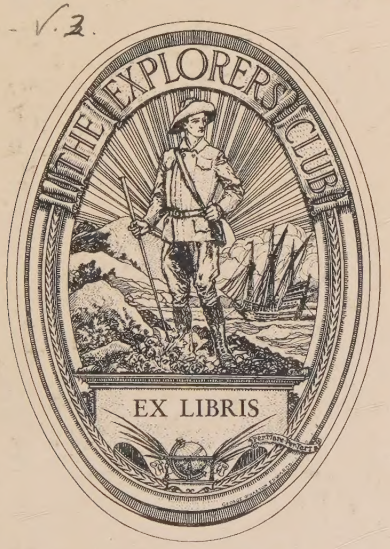

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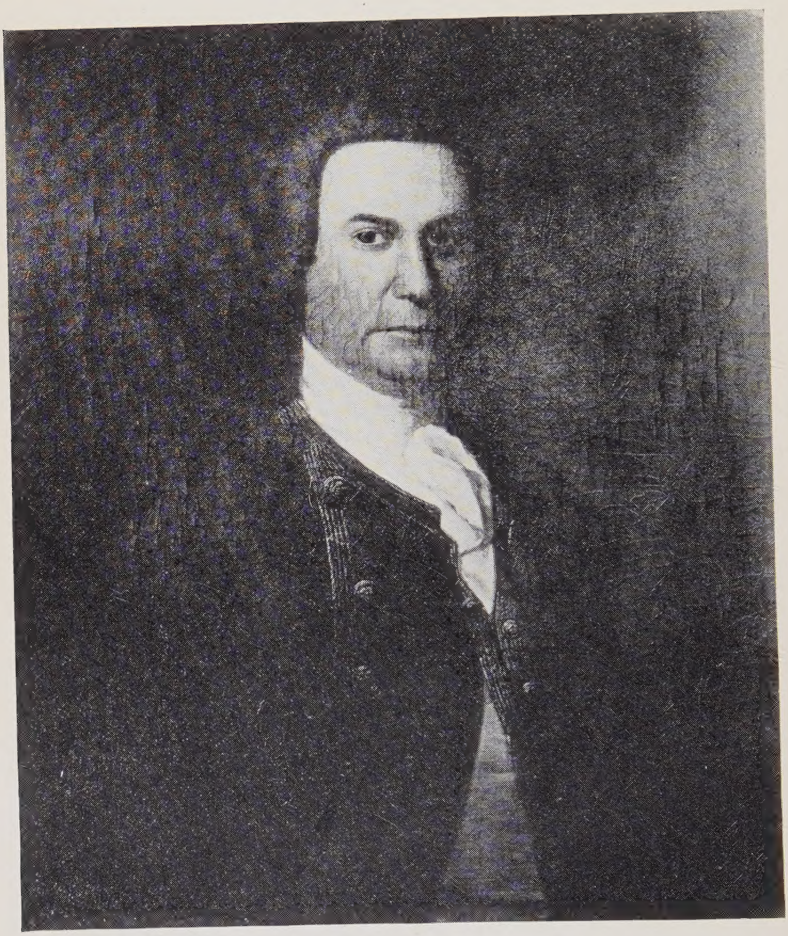

SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON
(About 1765 ?)

THE PAPERS OF SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON

JAMES B. FOLEY LIBRARY ALBANY CLUB

Prepared for publication by
The Division of Archives and History

JAMES SULLIVAN Ph.D.
Director and State Historian

VOLUME III

ALBANY
THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
1921

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SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON'S COAT OF ARMS
From his bookplate

THE JOHNSON COAT OF ARMS

Sometime previous to February, 1749/50 Johnson had evidently taken up with his brother, Warren, the subject of having engraved for him the Johnson coat of arms. This is shown by a letter from Warren dated: "Dublin, Feb^{y} 24th 1749/50" in which he says: "I had our C^{t} of Arm's Cut in a very neat manner which I was to have Sent you with this but after I had got them from the Cuters found that they ware the O'Neal's but have Since ordered the Johnson's Arm's to be Cut as soon as possible which I Shall Send as soon as finished with the Pamphlets &ca." (*Sir William Johnson Papers*, I:266).

To what Johnson arms Warren was referring we can not determine. The Office of Arms at Dublin Castle under date of April 12, 1918, informed us that there was no coat of arms registered for the Johnson family other than that registered by Warren Johnson, February 12, 1774, which was the coat of arms of the O'Neills of Tyrone. Inquiry of the College of Arms in London brought the reply that the Johnson coat of arms was not registered there until 1843, and that it also was that of the O'Neills.

In the Johnson Papers there is no further mention of a coat of arms until January 10, 1763. In a letter from William Darlington of New York, to Johnson of that date the former writes: "Mr Weyman seems not to und[er]stand the directions in Regard to the Coat of Arm's & directed [me] to One Debrul's Engraver. Inclosed is a letter from him about [it?]"

The letter from De Bruls is as follows:

New York, Jan. 11, 1763

Sir:

Mr Darlington hath Aquainted me with Your Commands Concerning Your Coat of Arms, the Engraving of the Same will Cost Four Pound. The Printing and Colouring the Same proper will Cost Two Pound pr Hundd or Twenty Pound pr Thousand.

. . . . .

Your Most Obedt
Servt
Michael De B[ruls]

In Johnson's reply to this letter, which Johnson addressed not to De Bruls but to Darlington, on January 29, 1763, he objected to the price, said he could get the prints of them for less in London and finally commissioned Darlington to offer "£5 ℔ M for my Coat of Arms only printed & £4 for ye plate wh is to be mine."

Other letters on the subject have unfortunately been burned, but the *Calendar of the Sir William Johnson Manuscripts* shows (p. 160, 169) that Darlington wrote further about them on February 21, 1763, and that on May 6, 1763, he mentioned sending the copper plate and prints, and denounced De Bruls for his charges.

In some of Johnson's library books which have come down to us there are his bookplates bearing his coat of arms, an illustration of which appears in this volume. It would seem probable that these represent the order for one thousand copies which Johnson placed with De Bruls through Darlington. The use of his arms on his bookplate would explain the quantity of prints ordered. None of these plates which we have seen are in color, seeming to indicate that Johnson lived up to his intention of refusing to pay a price which he regarded as exorbitant.

At what time Johnson had drawn the design of his coat of arms from which De Bruls made the engraving we have no exact information. It may have been previous to the date of his brother Warren's letter, but it seems probable that it was between

1755 and 1762, for in the former year he received his baronetcy, giving him the right to have the red hand of Ulster in his coat of arms, and in the latter year appeared a plan or map of his Niagara campaign on which the same coat of arms appears as on the bookplate (Johnson Papers, III: vii, 81). The only marked difference between the two is that on the map the red hand of Ulster does not appear in the small escutcheon which is left blank and the panoply of flags appears on a standard apart from the coat of arms.

This coat of arms, however, was never registered in Dublin or in London, as we have seen above. In heraldic terms it was described in William Berry's *Encyclopedia Heraldica*, volume I, under "Bar." (published 1828–40): "Johnson, of New York, America, 1755; since of Twickenham, Middlesex, Arms, gu. on a chev. betw. three fleurs-de-lis ar. as many escallops of the field.— Crest, on a wreath, a cubit arm in armour, holding in the hand an arrow in bend sinister ppr. point downwards. Supporters, two North-American Indians ppr. wreathed round the waist with leaves vert crowned with fleurs-de-lis" [sic]. In volume II, of the same work under Johnson this description is given "per pale, az. and gu. on a chev. ar. betw. three fleurs-de-lis, as many escallops of the second." No motto is given in the index of mottoes which is given on page 225 of volume I.

In Burke's *General Armory*, edition of 1884, page 543, the following description is given: "Johnson (New York and Twickenham, co. Middlesex, bart.). Gu. on a chev. betw. three fleurs-de-lis ar. three escallops of the field. *Crest* — An arm couped at the elbow erect, holding an arrow ppr. *Supporters* — Two Indians wreathed about the waist with foliage, quivers over their left [inner] shoulders, bows in their exterior hands, and plumes on their heads all ppr. *Motto* — Deo regique debeo." Burke states that this coat of arms was registered, but the Office of Arms at Dublin and the College of Arms in London say that he is in error.

In spite of the fact that Johnson never had this coat of arms registered he had it put to use on the map and on his bookplate. He also had a seal made and used it on sealing wax on his letters. Of the latter we have a good example on a letter under date of December 22, 1772, now in the New York Historical Society.

Johnson himself seemingly made no claim to descent from the O'Neills. In the work entitled *The Baronetage of England* by E. Kimber and R. Johnson, published in London in 1771, volume III, page 142, it is stated: "Sir William Johnson is descended from a good family in the kingdom of Ireland. . . Neither the Family Pedigree, or Arms, of Sir William, are yet entered in the Herald's office: so that we have no certain information of his marriage issue." On page 18 of the plates in the back of the same volume the place for the Johnson coat of arms is left blank.

On February 12, 1774, however, Warren Johnson, then of Damas[r?]town, County Meath, Ireland, brother of Sir William, registered his pedigree in the Office of Arms in Dublin, and in consequence of his descent from John O'Neill, of Dungannon (whose son, Thomas Mc Shane, was father of William Johnson, alias Mc Shane) was allowed the arms of the O'Neills of Tyrone.

This coat of arms is described in Burke's *General Armory* (edition of 1884, page 543) as follows: "Ar. two lions counter ramp. supporting a dexter hand gu. in chief three estoilles of the last, and in base a salmon naiant in water ppr. *Crest* — An arm gu. encircled with a ducal crown or, the hand grasping a sword ppr. pommel and hilt gold. *Motto* — Nec aspera terrent."

With the exception of the motto and also of the fact that it carries the word "dexter" instead of "sinister" this coat of arms is the same as that of the Upper Claneboy branch of the O'Neills. The question may well be raised as to whether the use of the dexter hand in this O'Neill coat of arms was not a change which had crept in over the centuries since the original

O'Neill had, according to tradition, cut off his *left* hand and cast it on shore so as to have a part of him touch land first. Both coats of arms have the red hand (sinister) of Ulster in the upper left hand corner (canton). The motto seems to have been added by the Johnsons as no other O'Neill family carries it.

Sir John Johnson, son of Sir William, who was knighted in England, by the king, November 22, 1765, and succeeded his father to the baronetcy in 1774, subsequently made use of this O'Neill coat of arms and the motto as we know from a wax seal on a letter written by him from Montreal, December 14, 1786, and now in the possession of Mr Willis T. Hanson, Jr, of Schenectady, N. Y. This seal, however, does not carry the red hand of Ulster in the upper left hand corner as it appears in various editions of Burke. Even this coat of arms, as we have seen above, was not registered in the College of Arms in London until 1843, before which date there was no coat of arms recorded to the Johnson family in that office.

In subsequent works on Baronetage, particularly in those of Burke, these two coats of arms, namely that used by Johnson himself in his bookplate, but never registered, and that of the O'Neills registered by Warren Johnson and used by Sir John, became confused, so that in some cases the red hand of Ulster was wrongly placed, the mottoes sometimes garbled and both of them used in the same coat of arms.

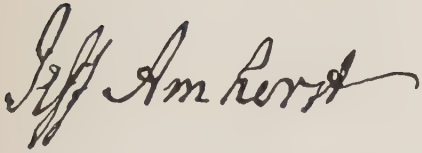
Stone, on the title page of his *Life of Sir William Johnson*, has the red hand of Ulster placed in an escutcheon in such a fashion as to obliterate one of the escallops, thus violating an essential principle of heraldry.

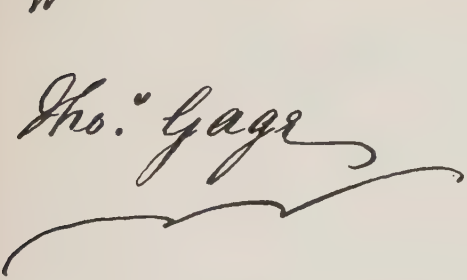
We are safe in assuming that so far as Johnson himself was concerned, use was made only of his original unregistered coat of arms. Between the time of his brother Warren's registration of the O'Neill coat of arms for the Johnson family in February, 1774, and Johnson's own death on July 11, 1774, the latter may have been made aware of the new coat of arms, but certainly too late for him to make much use of it.

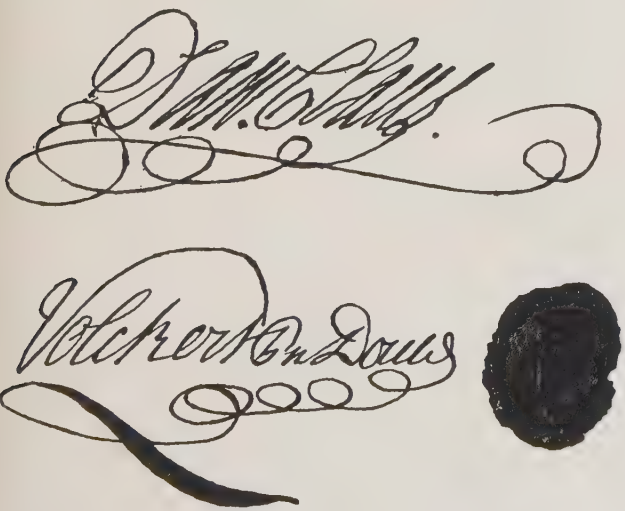
The coat of arms which Johnson himself used certainly had particular significance for his life in the two Indian supporters, in the crest of a hand grasping an arrow and in the motto: Deo regique debeo. What Johnson had become he owed to his God and to his king. Of the significance of the fleurs-de-lis and the escallops little can be said. They were common heraldic devices used by designers for many patrons for whom and their families they had little or no meaning. It was probably the same in Johnson's case.

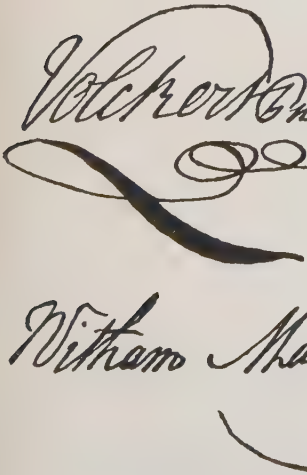
James Sullivan
State Historian

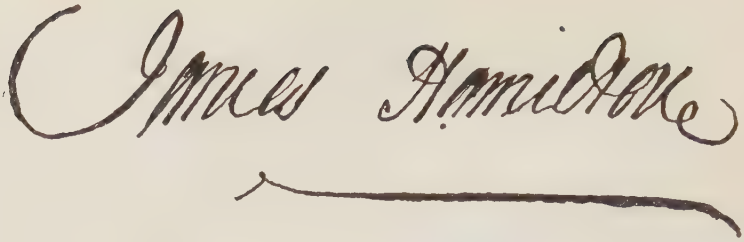
AUTOGRAPHS FROM VOLUME III

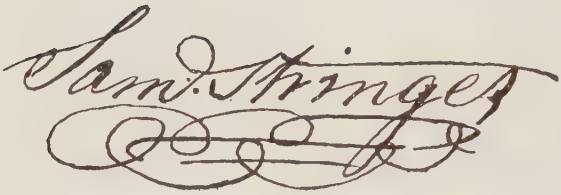


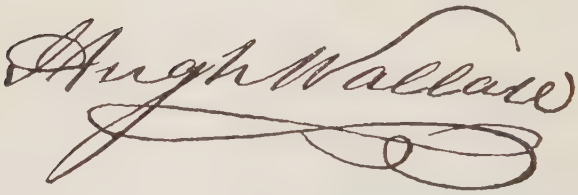












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FROM JAMES DE LANCEY

L. S.[1]

New York 14th Sepbr. 1758

SIR

I had this day the favor of yours of the 10th instant, giving me a fuller account than I had before of the meeting to be held at Easton with the Indians.

I congratulate you on Colonel Bradstreet's success at Cadaraqui. This Event will give weight to Mr. Denny's negotiations with the Indians and I hope will make the difficult task you have long had on your hands, easier for the future, as I think it will have great and extensive [2] among the Indians.

As it is probable the General will make a new attempt, I fancy he will choose, you should remain in the Quarter you are I wish you well and am

Sir

Your most obedient & most humble Servant

JAMES DE LANCEY

The Honorable
Sir Wm. JOHNSON Bart.

TO WILLIAM DENNY

Df.[1]

Fort Johnson 16 Sept 1758

SIR

On the receipt of your favour of the 30 Augt. I sent a Copy of it to Major General Abercromby, to whom as His Majestys

[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] A word is omitted in the copy. "Influence" satisfies the sense.

Commander in chief I referred for my self, whether he judged it proper for me to accept your Invitation to the Indian Meeting at Easton.

Yesterday I received his Answer, which is, that as Mr. Croghan is there to whom I gave general Instructions to be aiding & assisting to the utmost of his Influence & abilities, and as my presence in this Quarter, where I have not a proper Person to leave to supply my absence, will be necessary to his Majestys Service, he dos not think it prudent for me to be absent at this time.

Besides these reasons, I could not be at Easton in proper time according to the Appointment of this Meeting.

I hope with Mr. Croghans assistance you will be able to render this Meeting as advantageous to your Province in particular & to the general Interest, as Circumstances will admit of and that as my remaining in this Quarter is judged Necessary at this Juncture, it may not impede any of those good Effects wch. are expected from this Meeting at Easton.

I am most respectfully
Sir
Your most obedt.
humble Servant

Please to let the inclosed
Letter for Col. Bouquet[1]
be forwarded to him by
the first Oppertunity.

To Govr. Denny

INDORSED: Letter to Govr. Denny
7 br. 16th 1758

---

[1] Henry Bouquet, lieutenant-colonel of the 60th regiment; born in Rolle, Switzerland, in 1719, died in Pensacola, Fla., in February 1766.

FROM GEORGE CROGHAN

A. L. S.[1]

Easton Sep^br. 21^st 1758

HON^D. SIR

Sence I Wrote you of y^e: 18^th August, In which I Aquainted you thett General Forbiss was Much att a Loss for Intelegence from Ohio and Desir^d. Me to Send Mesingers there for Intilegence which he wold pay as this province Refuses to pay one farthing for Intilegence.

Agreeable to the Ginerals Desier I Sent out Mesingers & two of them are Return^d and Agree in thire Intilegence that there is a Greatt Number of Indians att Fort Duquesne and Say that y^e. fort is Rainferst with 3000 Men whome I supose are those that was hovering in y^e Lake when I Left y^r house, Likewise they Say that the french has very Strong outt Works, all y^e. Intilegence I have Received I have Sent to General Forbiss and in a few Days I Expect y^e Return of two Mesingers who I Sent to Fort Duquesne and by whom I Expect a full account of y^e Strength of y^e Enemys Works and y^e Number of Indians & french which Peice of Intilegence I hope will be of Service to General Forbiss.

Tho by a Letter I Received yesterday from Governor Denny itt Dose Nott apear to Me as If Gineral forbiss Could Carry on the Campain for Want of Wagons & furidge Sir John St clear [2] is Come Down & Demands 600 Wagons and Furridge and hastly Dams y^e Province fer Breaking all thire Contractts with M^r. Forbiss, So that I See if y^e. Expedition fails on any acount, the gineral will Sadle itt on y^e breach of the Contracts with this Province.

---

[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] Sir John Sinclair, quartermaster general.

yesterday about 300 Indians Came hear with Thomas butt No prenseple Men; there is a Greatt Number Expected however, I have a bad opinion of this Treaty y^e^ Indians are Much Divided and Jelious of Each other. y^e^ Muncys & Mohickenders Dispise Teadyuscung as Well as y^e^ Six Nations and y^e^ Quaker party hear I faer will Indevour to Supert him if So y^e^ Six Nations will be much Displesd with us and Indeed they are unready Jelouss of itt I shall take Cair nott to Medle with thire party Rouges in No Shape Butt Do Every thing in My Power fer y^e^. good of his Majestys Gineral Indian Interest.

as Soon as this Treaty is over Gineral Forbiss Expects that I will Joyne him with some Trusty Indians as I blive the Cherokes is partly gon and while w^th^. him has been butt of little Service as I have y^e^. Promis of some Indians I Propose with Montour and them to Joyne him unless you Should want Me or the Gineral Give up y^e^. thoughts of attacking Fort Duquesne this year which I fear will be y^e^. Case a party of 2000 men has been within 40 Miles of Fort Duquesne 10 Days ago. this is y^e^. advanst party & I Dread Every Day to hear that y^e^. Enemy has given them a Trashing [1] or att Last oblidgd them to Return To Rays town which I hear they are Fortifyeing I Supose fer Winter quarters fer part of the Troops.

I wish you Joy of the Success his Majestys Trups has in Euerup and Cape Breton with the Distruction of Catereque and y^e^ Shipin which Must Weaken y^e^ Enemy on y^e^ Lake I hope itt will have a good Effect on y^e^ Minds of y^e^. Six Nations. tho perhaps they may be Jelious of y^e^ English geting To Much power fer they Seem to Fair us more then they Do y^e^. French I Supose they Dred our Numbers Cap^t^. Montour Desiers Me to Make his Complements to you he is very Industrouss and Dose nott Drink att all Pray make my Complements Except-

[1] September 14th, Major James Grant, with a force of 800 men, suffered defeat near Fort Duquesne, and the members of his command who escaped destruction and capture returned to Loyalhannon.

able to Cap[t]. Wrexwell M[r]. Clause all the Famely and Blive Me Honoured Sir with the greatest Esteem and Regard your most obeident & most

Humble Servent

GEO: CROGHAN

INDORSED: George Croghans
Letter
Easton 21 Sep[r]. 1758
Rec[d]. 15 Oct[r] 17

JAMES ABERCROMBY TO ABRAHAM MORTIER

The preceding letter is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 97, by Major General James Abercromby's warrant, drawn at Lake George September 26th, on Abraham Mortier for the payment of £2000 sterling to Johnson. Destroyed by fire.

FROM WILLIAM CORRY

A. L. S.[1]

Albany Octob[r]. 2[d]. 1758

SIR

I am favoured with yours, and shall send to the Normans kill for Vanderberg — the goods are Come. You must depend upon Schinectady Waggons, at Albany not one. all taken up in the Service, or by Suttlers —

we expect the troops on Wednesday. they are to make no Stay here. we hear Gen[l]. Forbes is returned not having Carrages sufficient Sir John Sinclare demanded waggons from the Assembly at Phil[a]. who absolutely refused him — Good luck to you. the King of Prussias good fortune is in y[e] newspapers, which Major vanderheyden took out of the office.

Sir your most assured humble Serv[t].

WILLIAM CORRY

[1] Destroyed by fire.

FROM RICHARD SMITH

The preceding letter is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 97, by a letter of October 5th to Johnson from Commandant Richard Smith, at Fort Herkimer, regarding a message which he sends by an Indian. Destroyed by fire.

TO RALPH BURTON

Contemporary Copy[1]

Fort Johnson 12th. October 1758.—
Past 4. o'Clock P: M:—

The Information of Zacharias, a Mohawk Chief, who was sent by Sir William Johnson thro' the 5. Nations in Order to call their Warriors down to join His Majesty's Troops at Lake George.–

That two Days ago, in his Return, he came to the Oneida Castle, where, in a Meeting with the Chief of that Nation he was told that the Body of French and Indians, who, not long ago, were assembled near the Fish Creek on Lake Ontario, were returned to Canada, the French Commanding Officer telling the Indians, that he plainly saw he cou'd not execute his Design against the Oneida Carrying Place &ca at present, the Season being too far advanced. This Account was given by some of the 5. Nations, who went on a Deputation to the French at that Place; who further say, that the French were actually prepared to make an Attempt this Way, but after the Arrival of a Canoe from Niagara, all preparations were stopped, and the Army decamped; The Reason of which was (as the 5. Nations imagine) because the French cou'd not get the Indians they expected from the Westward to join them & who were to have come to Niagara for that Purpose.

[1] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5.50, London, England. Forwarded by Burton to Abercromby and inclosed in Abercromby's letter of November 25th to William Pitt. See *Correspondence of William Pitt*, Gertrude Selwyn Kimball, *editor*, 1:401.

That the late Alarm was occasioned by a scalping Party of about 30. French Indians, who fired upon three Oneida Sachems, that were in the Wood near the Carrying Place getting some Bark to make a Hut, one of which, named Vienderunta, was killed, one taken, who after many warm Words had passed, was released, the Third made his Escape.

That the Oneida Indians were all of Opinion that the Scalping Party was returned to Canada again.–

A true Copy from the Original Minutes.

Peter Wraxall *Secry. P. Ind. Afs.*

Copy

Fort Johnson 12th. Oct: 1758.
5. o'Clock P: M:–

SIR

I have your Favour of this Day, by which I find mine of last Night was misdated, it shou'd have been the 11th. Inst.–

Herewith you have a Piece of Intelligence from a Mohawk Chief who is just now Returned from a Message I sent by him thro' the 5. Nations. As I think I can depend upon him in punctually relating what he heard from the Oneida Indians, so if it was but a Scalping Party of the Enemy, I concur with them in Opinion, they are gone off; But this will probably be more fully confirmed by some Express from Brigr. Stanwix, and which may, I think be every Minute expected.

Shou'd you think it unnecessary for the Militia to proceed, please to mention it to Colo. Glen, that he may discharge them, and let me know your Opinion hereon by the Bearer, that I may in such Case discharge those up this Way & also the Indians.

You will please to transmit to General Abercromby a Copy of the enclosed Intelligence.

This Mohawk Indian tells me the Oneida Sachems are Coming down hither, which I am convinced they wou'd not do if any Body of the Enemy was near their Settlement.

If you continue your March I shall be extreamly glad of the Pleasure of seeing you here, and am with great Esteem,

Sir

Your most obedient

humble Servant

Wm. Johnson

To Colo Burton,[1] or the Commanding Officer of His Majesty's Troops on their March &ca.—

Copy

INDORSED: Copy
A Letter from Sr. Wm. Johnson, to Colo. Burton.
Oct: 12th. 1758.–
in M. G. Abercromby's (Separate)
of Novr. 25, 1758
2.

ACCOUNT WITH WILLIAM KELLY

In the Johnson Calendar, p. 97, is listed Johnson's account current with William Kelly, dated October 23. Destroyed by fire.

---

[1] Lieutenant Colonel Ralph Burton, of the 48th regiment, stationed at Greenbush.

FROM ROBERT SANDERS

L. S.[1]

Albany Octor 23rd 1758

HONOURED SIR:

I recd yr of 21 Instant yesterday by Mr. Jacobus Clement, the apologie you therein make about not answering my Letter of the 27th July Last I believe to be true But am astonished to see you therein say that I Doubtless must have heard that the Assembly only Allowed Ten Shillings a day for the time I was in Canada & that you thought it a very small allowance as I believe Every body with you & me must, & if I thought proper Now to settle the Acco^{t} so, you would be Ready to pay the Ballance Immediately & with pleasure, I own it would be hard for you to pay me out of your own pocket, But I thought you Long ere Now would Reimburse what you had agreed to pay me by the Governm^{t} & how Could I well think otherwise — Since it is above Nine Years that I went at your Request & our then Mutual Contract to Canada, & have Since often Settled Acc^{ts} with you & so now & then had the pleasure of being in your Company, & you Never mentioned one Single Word to me About it & you I believe still will Remember that I would By no means go on the Generosity of the Assembly — you then told me you would not have me or advise me to go on their marcy — and that the Assembly had Allowed a Certain sum of money, & that you had or was soon to Receive it from Cap^{t} Petrus Douw for that purpose & that you would agree with me & pay me accordingly, as I think you Honourably did for on the 13 Sept^{r} 1750, I not only Settled that Acco^{t} with you Sworn to by me I think before John Baptist Van Eps, Esq But also your particular Acco^{t} with me, & you did that day give me your note of hand of your own

[1] From *A Legacy of Historical Gleanings*, Catharina V. R. Bonney, *ed.*, 1:24–25.

accord, on Demand for the Ballance due to me from you & on the 17 Aug^{t} 1752 we Settled all Acc^{ts} Between us again & you of your own accord gave me then your note of hand on Demand for the then Ballance due to me & in 1754 May 28th I Delivered you again my Acco^{t} Against you & you sometime after Came to my house & paid me of within a Trifell I may say & kept mute all that time What you now wrote me & on the 27 July Last I Came to send you your Acco^{t} Current as usual to mention Now an Affair which has been Settled so Long ago Between us, I think Strange as I knew I had nothing to do with the Assembly — I Never Intended or did apply to them for my pay & perhaps if I had & Acquainted them Rightly of my Journey & Transactions I believe I am apt to think they would have Allowed me more honorably as you write they did — But if I had applied to them I must own & Confess that I should not have used you well & that I have hitherto Endeavoured to do & hope so to Continue. I wish you with all yours health & am with Compliments & much Esteem Hon^{ble} Sir, y^{r} most hum: & most obed^{t} friend & Serv^{t}.

ROBERT SANDERS

To The Hon^{ble} SIR W^{M} JOHNSON Bar^{t}.

FROM WILLIAM DENNY

L. S.[1]

Easton Oct^{r}. 24th 1758

SIR

I have the pleasure of informing you, that the Treaty of this place is happily concluded, tho' we met with many difficulties thro' the whole course of the Conferences. M^{r}. Croghan has exerted himself on all occasions for the good of His Majesty's service, and it required his peculiar address to manage the

[1] Destroyed by fire.

Indians, and counteract the designs of a wretched and restless faction. The express waits.

I am, Sir, with sincerity and esteem
Your most obedient
and most humble servant
WILLIAM DENNY

SIR WILLIAM JOHNSTON

FROM JELLES FONDA

The preceding letter is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 97, by Captain Jelles Fonda's receipt in full, dated Fort Johnson, November 8th, for six months' pay (£156, 17 s) for services as captain in Indian service. Destroyed by fire.

TO WILLIAM DENNY

Df.[1]

SIR ![2] *Albany 10. November 1758.*

I have just now received your favour of the 24 ult°. and am sincerely rejoiced that the late Treaty has concluded so satisfactory to you & that M^r^. Croghan's Conduct therein meets with your Approbation. he writes me that M^r^. Peters will transmit me a Copy of the Proceedings, if you please to desire that Gentleman to forward them to the Care of Cap^t^. Peter Wraxall at New York Sec^ry^. for Indian Affairs as I may possibly be at New York at the time they may come there, if not I have given M^r^. Wraxall Directions to forward them from New York to me.

I am
with great Esteem
Sir
Your most Obed^t^.
humble Servant

To The Hon^ble^.
GOVERNOR DENNY

INDORSED: Sir Williams Letter
to Gov^r^. Denny Albany 10 Nov^r^.
1758

[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] Exclamation point in the copy.

AN INVOICE OF GOODS

The preceding letter is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 97, by an undated invoice of goods shipped on the sloop *Elizabeth*, Gilian Van Ranselaugh master, on account of Sir William Johnson, consigned to William Corry, Albany. Destroyed by fire.

FROM JEFFERY AMHERST

Contemporary Copy.[1]

New York, December 13th. 1758–

SIR

To Mr. Atkin leave out the word *Sole*, & instead of *Northern*, say *Southern* Indians.

The King having been pleased to honor me with the Chief Command of all His Forces in North America; and having directed me to keep up a Correspondence with you, as *Sole Agent & Superintendent of the Northern Indians*, and to assist you in endeavouring to engage the said Indians to take Part and act with the King's Forces in all such Operations as I shall judge most Expedient: I am, in Obedience to those Commands to acquaint you with my Arrival here, and to signify to you, that as it is my Intentions, to begin the Operations of the ensuing Campaign as early in the next Spring as the Season will admitt of; and that it will be greatly for His Majesty's Service, to engage as many as you can of the Indians within your Department, to take Part in those Operations, and act with His Majesty's Forces, I am to recommend to you to use all your Weight and Influence to engage as many of them, as possible, for those Purposes; and to desire that

[1] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5.54, London, England. Inclosed in a letter of Amherst to William Pitt, December 18, 1758.

you will report to Me, so soon as Conveniently you can, the Number you think you shall be able to engage; adding thereto such further Informations and Intelligences as you shall think requisite & necessary to enable me to give you the Assistance I am directed.–

I am, &ca –

To

SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON, Colonel, Sole Agent & Superintendant of the Northern &

EDMOND ATKIN Esq^{r}.Agent & Superintendent of the Southern Indians.—

A true Copy JEFF AMHERST

INDORSED: Copy
A Letter from M. G. Amherst to
S^{r}. W^{m}. Johnson & M^{r}. Atkin. Agents
of Indian Affairs
Decem^{r}. 13th. 1758.
in M: G: Amherst's of Dec^{e}. 18th.
1758
4

TO JEFFERY AMHERST

Contemporary Copy.[1]

Fort Johnson December 26th. 1758

SIR

I yesterday received your Excellencys very Obliging favours of the 13th. and 17th. Instant, and gladly embrace this Opportunity of Congratulating you on your late Success in the reduction of the important City of Louisbourg,[2] and it's Dependencies — as also on your Appointment to the Chief Command of his Majesties Forces in North America, in which Eminent Station,

[1] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5.54, London, England. Inclosed in a letter of Amherst to William Pitt, January 18, 1759.

[2] Louisburg surrendered to General Amherst July 26, 1758.

I must heartily wish you all the Success and Honour that a Gentleman so justly deserving the Esteem of the Publick can desire. It gives me inexpressible pleasure to hear the Success of our Arms on the Ohio, the Abandoning Fort Du Quesne[1] is an Event which must Occasion great Joy every where, and will I expect in a great Measure Strenthen, and encrease his Majesty Indian Interest in America.

In Obedience to your Excellencys Commands I Shall lose no time in using all my influence to engage as many Indians as possible to assist in the Opperations of the ensuing Campaign, and will As Soon as I can with certainty transmit you an Account of the Numbers may be prevailed upon for that purpose, with whatever other informations is Necessary.

I have heard nothing from Brigadeer Stanwix of those Troops Mentioned in yours of the 17th. which were to be Sent to Conajohara when he Applys to me, Shall give him all the Assistance in my power. I am certain a Number of Troops quartered in this part of the Country will be a great encouragement to all the Inhabitants (whereby their Situation are much exposed) Should the Enemy Attempt any thing this way.

It is necessary Sir, to Acquaint you that in Order to enable me to furnish the Indians with the requisits for the ensuing Campaign I Should as Soon as possible be laying in a Stock of all necessaries, to do which I shall want About four, or five thousand Pounds Sterling, which I Should be glad you would please to Order a Warrant for. And as good light Arms Such as Indians use, are not to be Met with in these parts, I Should wish to be furnished with them from below, or wherever a Quantity can be had, being an Article Indispensably Necessary, I think with the few I have, four hundred will do — be Assured Sir, I Shall do everything necessary for promoting the Indian Interest to the Advantage of his Majestys Service, and Shall not omitt any

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[1] General John Forbes took possession of Fort Duquesne November 25th.

Opportunity of Making you Acquainted with every Necessary Intelligence as well as of Assuring you that I am with the greatest Sincerity and Respect

Your Excellencys

Most Obedient, and

Most Humble Servant

Wm. Johnson

His Excellency GEN: AMHERST

Copy .

INDORSED: Copy
A Letter from Sr. Wm. Johnson
to M G Amherst
Dec. 26th. 1758.
in M. G. Amherst's of Jany: 18.
1759 3

FROM SYBRANT G. VAN SCHAICK

A. L. S.[1]

Albany ye 27 December 1758

DEAR SR

I have Jointly signed a Letter with Some Gentlemen about the Ensuing Election which is to be on the tenth of next month Mr Livingston talk Great and has wheidled major Van Der Heyden into his way of thinking how the major Could forget himself so much is a mystery to me I have however the happiness to Acquaint you that most of his friends are of a contrary oppinion If you Sir assist us now I will have oppertunity of Revenging myself on Mr Livingston who means nothing but to oppose the

[1] Destroyed by fire.

Governor and your measures I hope and beg your Interest and Believe me

Sir

Your most obedient & most

Humble Servant

SYBRANT G. VAN SCHAICK[1]

SR WILLIAM JOHNSON

FROM JEFFERY AMHERST

Contemporary Copy[2]

New York 8th. January 1759

SIR

As I find by your Letter of the 26th. Ultimo that good light Arms Such as Indians use are not to be met with in your parts, and that you are desireous of being furnished with them from hence or wherever a Quantity can be had I Shall give orders for Collecting the four hundred which with the few you say you have, you think will do.

As for the Warrant for four or five thousand pounds Sterling which you desire of me, to enable you to furnish the Indians with the requisites for the ensuing Campaign, I must confess that demand is far higher than I had foreseen would have been Necessary on that account, And indeed beyond what the Military Chest can at present Spare. I Shall therefore postpone granting that Warrant till I hear further from you when I hope you will reduce that demand so low as you can without nevertheless discontinuing to lay in a proper Stock of Necessaries the want of which Must by no Means prevent us from the Assistance of as many Indians as you can possibly prevail on to engage with us

[1] Mayor of Albany from 1756 to 1761.

[2] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5.54, London, England. Inclosed in a letter of Amherst to William Pitt, January 18, 1759.

in the Services of next Campaign, the determinate number of which I Shall agreable to your promise, expect to be Acquainted with as Soon as possible. The Number of Troops Actually posted on the Mohawk River renders in my Opinion, that part of the Country so Secure against any Attempts of the Enemy, that I do not see the least room for its Inhabitants to be under any the least Apprehensions of being Molested, were there even a fewer Number of Troops, the Advantagious Situation of Fort Stanwix And the Garrison it contains would alone be capable of removing any fears, for if the Garrison is any thing alert no Small party of the Enemy can Make any inroad into that part of the Country, without their being able to interupt them Act Offensively Against them and cut them off particularly as Brigadeer Stanwix informs me they are well provided with Snow Shoes

I am &c^{a}.–

INDORSED: Copy
A Letter from Gen: Amherst
to S^{r}. Will: Johnson
January 8th. 1759
in M. G. Amherst's of Jan^{ry}. 18th. 1759
4

TO ROBERT LEAKE

In *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 2:768–69, is a letter of February 2d from Johnson to Robert Leake on books lent to Johnson, French preparations, change of heart experienced by the Delawares and a meeting with the Six Nations to be held.

FROM JEFFERY AMHERST

Contemporary Copy [1]

New York 11th. Feb: 1759.

SIR,

Although since my Letter of the 2d. Instant nothing new has occur'd, Yet as Mr. Wraxall tells me that he sets out tomorrow to Join you, I take that opportunity to acquaint you, that agreable to mine of the 8th. January, I have given Orders for the purchase of the 400, good Light Arms for the use of the Indians, and that all Endeavors are using to procure the same; Nevertheless if you find that such of the Indians, as you may be able to Engage for the Service of next Campaign, are provided with Arms of their own, which they will certainly rather chuse than any other, by being so much lighter, you may propose to them, to bring them in, and to make them a reasonable allowance for the same; I must own I should be glad this plan should take place, as it will afford me a greater number of Light Arms, for the Light Infantry, a Company of which I have Ordered to be Trained up in each Regiment.

I am sorry I cannot yet have the pleasure of acquainting you with the Arrival of the Money Ship, which I should imagine cannot be far off; so soon as she comes in, I shall transmit You the Warrant.

I am,

&ca.

Copy of a Letter from M. Gen: Amherst
To SIR WM. JOHNSON, Bart.

INDORSED: Copy of a Letter from M. Gl. Amherst
To Sir Wm. Johnson, Bart.
Feb. 11th. 1759.
in M: G. Amherst's of Febr. 8th: 1759
25.

[1] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5.54, London, England. Inclosed in a letter of Amherst to William Pitt, February 28, 1759, probably (not February 8th, as stated in the indorsement).

TO JEFFERY AMHERST

Contemporary Copy [1]

Fort Johnson Feb: 16th. 1759.

SIR/

I am favour'd with Your Excellency's of the 2d. Instant, and am to acquaint You, that the Messengers whom I sent to call the Six Nations down, are return'd, and inform me they will soon arrive here.

A Report having spread of the French's making some Preparations for an Expedition at Oswegatchi, I sent a Scout thither 16 Days ago, in Order to make what Discovery they cou'd; and as they were to return in about 20 Days, I daily expect them.

I have now here between 70 and 80 Indians who are to proceed on a Scout to Ticonderoga in two or three Days, but can scarcely furnish them with Arms proper for the Occasion, and shall be at a great Loss soon, unless Your Excellency can provide me with those I have before mention'd; In Consequence of your Excellency's former Letter, I have agreed for what Goods I cou'd find hereabouts fitting for Indians, for the Service of the next Campaign, but the Quantity being very inconsiderable, will require a large Augmentation, which must be procured at York or Philadelphia, and for which I shall give Directions.– I hope the Result of the ensuing Meeting will be productive of favourable Consequences, and that I shall be able to engage a Large Body of Indians, the Number of whom I shall acquaint you with, as soon as it can be done with any Certainty or Exactness, but I flatter myself, and have some Reason to expect that (as Affairs are now Circumstanced) if an Expedition was designed against Niagara, or elsewhere, thro' the Country of the Six Nations, I shou'd be able to prevail upon the greater Part if not the whole of them, to join His Majesty's Arms; This Circum-

[1] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5.54, London, England. Inclosed in a letter of Amherst to William Pitt, February 28, 1759.

stance I thought it my Duty to acquaint Your Excellency with, in Case such an Expedition was in Agitation.

I am, &ca

Wm. Johnson

His Excellency GEN. AMHERST.–

Copy

INDORSED: Copy
A Letter from Sr. Wm. Johnson
to M. G. Amherst–
Feb. 16th. 1759.
in M: G: Amherst's of Febry. 28th: 1759
26.

FROM WILLIAM KELLY

In *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 2:769, is a letter of February 16th, from William Kelly, in New York, about a British expedition in the West Indies.

FROM JEFFERY AMHERST

Contemporary Copy [1]

New York 26th. February 1759–

SIR

Your Letter of the 16th. Instant was deliver'd to me by Capt. Gates,[2] who Arrived here two days ago.

I see with pleasure, that the Messengers whom you sent to call the Six Nations down are returned, and that they had Informed you, those Nations would soon arrive at Fort Johnson, in which I hope you have not been disapointed.

I shall be very glad to have the report of the Scout You Sent out, to make what discovery they could of the preparations it was

[1] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5.54, London, England. Inclosed in a letter of Amherst to William Pitt, February 28, 1759.

[2] Captain Horatio Gates, of the New York regiment; later, major general in the Continental army.

Said the French were making for an Expedition at Oswegatchi, altho I do not apprehend there is any foundation for it, Yet as we cannot be too Watchfull, nor Such Scouts be Sent too frequently, I therefore recommend it to you to Send them as often as possible.

I Shall likewise be very glad to learn what discoveries shall have been made by the 70 or 80 Indians you then had, and that were to proceed in two or three days on a Scout to Ticonderoga, which from the largeness of there Numbers I should think cannot fail of procuring us Some Intelligence that may be depended upon; With regard to Arms for them, I am hopefull that you will have been Able to procure a Sufficient Number upon the Conditions I proposed to you in my Letter by Capt. Wraxall, to which I wait for an Answer with impatience, as, if that cannot take place, I shall immediately forward to you Such of the light Arms as I have already Collected, but which do not yet Amount near to the Number you desired: if other Arms would do, I could Supply you with them upon demand; I hope more light ones will come in daily, but for the reasons I gave you in my former Letter, I could wish you may have no Occasion for them, and Accordingly I Shall wait till I hear from you on that Subject.

At the Same time that our future Operations are carried on elsewhere I Shall not lose Sight of the Expedition you Mention, and the reasons that induce you to desire it, Shall have the greatest weight with me at it's proper Season.

I am &c.

To Sir William Johnson Bart.

INDORSED: Copy
A Letter from Majr. Gen.
Amherst to
Sir Wm. Johnson Bart.
Feby. 26th. 1759.
in M: G: Amherst's of Febry: 28th: 1759
27.

JAMES CLEPHANE

A. L. S.[1]

Fort Stanwix. Feb. 26th 1759

SIR

I hope Captain Butler wrote you last night that we had taken up a french Indian (who speaks very good English) on suspicion of his being a Spy here for by all his behaviour and Questions he Askt he appear'd either to be such or come here for a Scalp or to carry off a Prisoner with him, I sent him from this last night at 12 o'Clock with a detachment of a Sergeant and ten Rangers for Fort Herkemer well secur'd with Ropes and I wrote the Commanding officer at Fort Herkemer to send him forward well escorted and secur'd from post to Post till such time as he was deliver'd over to You, I have wrote this to Brigd. General Gage at Albany, and I hope Capt. Butler has been full in reporting this to you, for I must beg leave and make my apology to you for my being so short here for the short time I have to write just now won't allow me to be long so must beg leave to subscribe myself with all respect

Sir

Your most humble and
most obedient Servant

JAMES CLEPHANE[2]

INDORSED: on His Majesties Service
To
The Honble
Sir William Johnson Baronet
at Fort Johnson

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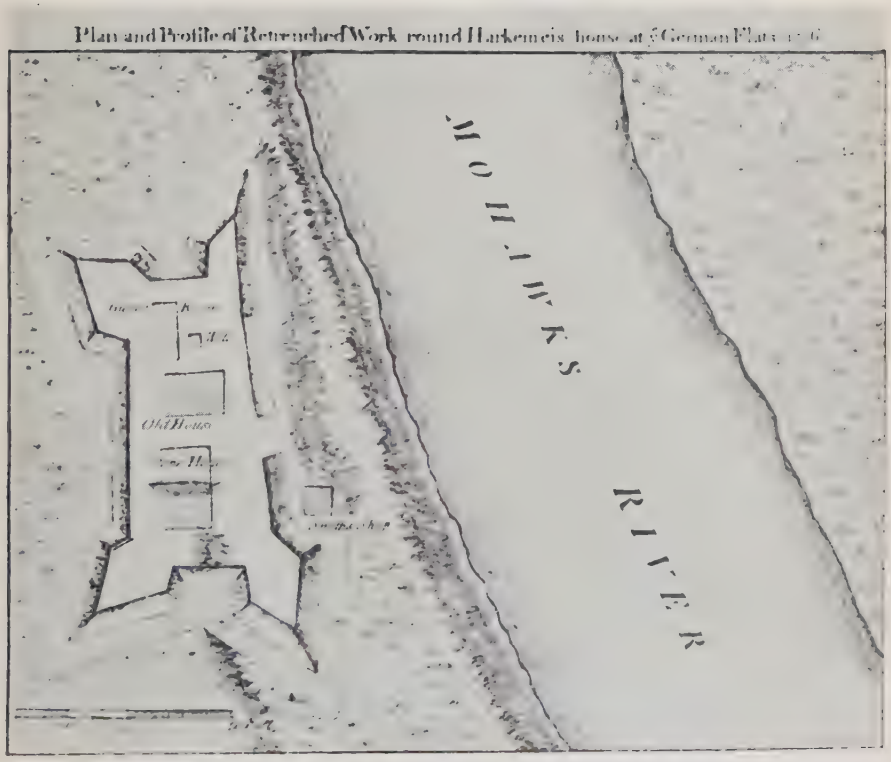
[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] Major James Clephane, of the 78th regiment.



FORT HERKIMER

South of the present village of Herkimer

MEMORANDUM OF INDIAN PRESENTS[1]

Memorandum 29th. March 1759 —

of Sundry articles to take up to Fort Harkemer for the Use of the Ind's. of the Six Nations whom I am to meet, & treat with there also on my own Stores ———— Viz't. ————

Barrels of Pork ————
D°. of Flower ————
Skipples of Ind'n. Corn ————
D°. of Pease ————
1 Teirce of Rice ————
D°. of Biscake ————
1 Hogshead of Rum ———— in Cases ————
1 Barrel of D°. ————
10 gallons of West India Rum
10 D°. of good Madera ————
2 loaves of Sugar ————
1-5 of a C't. of good Muscavado Sugar
in a tight Cask marked ————
2 lb. of good Tea ————
1 Cas of Butter ————
2 Barrels of Milk Biscake, or white D°. ————
1 Hundred of good Lemmons ————
5 fatt Cattle ————
5 good Hamms, or gammons ————
1 Dozen of Neats tounges
1 Dozen of fatt Sheep if to be had ————
10 p'r. of Indian Blankets different Sizes ————
60 p'r. of gartering & gimps for Showd[2] Blankets ————
10 p'r. of 3-5 garlix ab't. 50 p ————
2 p's. of penniston ————
10 Dozen of Clasp Knives ————
2 lb. of white thread for y'e. garlix
500 Needles for D°. ————

[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] Stroud.

FROM HENRY VAN SCHAACK

A. L. S.[1]

Albany the 2 April 1759

DEAR SIR

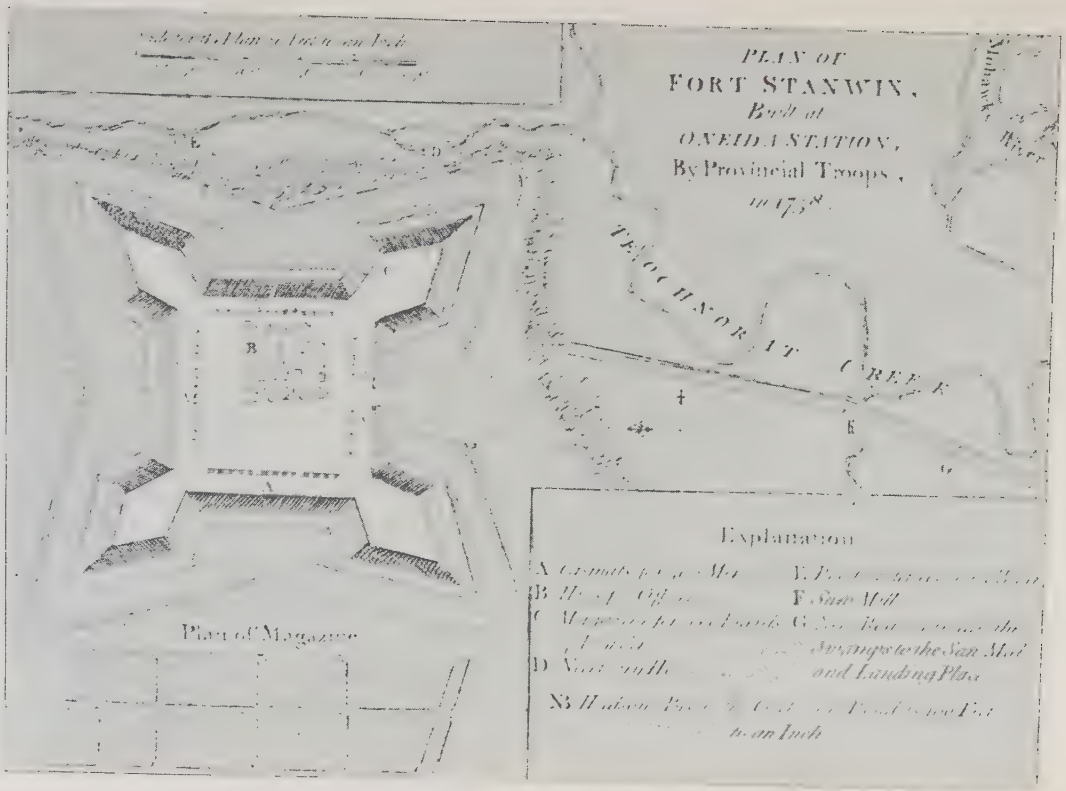
I had a Letter Last Night by an Express from New York by which am informed that a Packet arrived there the 29th of Last Month. My Corrispondant at New York has favoured me wth the Following Extract he has Rec. from Falmouth by the Packet, which perhaps may Amuse you a Little Considering where you are "Falmouth Feby 17. 1759 I beg leave to acquaint you that all thoughts of Peace for the Present is abandnd, Notwithstanding France has offered it on our own Terms, giving up Senegal and Goree in Africa, but Rejected untill we hear of taking of Martinico or some other Island or Place in that Part of the World, and Quebeck to the North of you. The first Division of the Fleet for New York under Lord Colvil,[2] 6 Men War &c Sailed 13 Days before the Packet; the Last Acct: from Spain, 8 Days only before the Pacqt. Sailed the King of Spain then Living[3] the Princess of Orange Dead. Admll. Saunders[4] Commands up the River S Lawrence Admll. Boscawen Comd. a Fleet of observation on the Coast. This is the material News." I have Seen no Letters for you by the Express, it is possible some might have Come to the Genls. Should any thing your way offer worth Communicating I hope to hear from you, Especially if any thing good offer, that I may inform your Friends of it at York Some Letters Express uneasi-

[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] Alexander Lord Colville, born about 1710, died in 1770.

[3] Ferdinand 6th died August 10, 1759.

[4] Sir Charles Saunders, born about 1713, died in 1775, commanded the fleet which aided General Wolfe in the capture of Quebec.



FORT STANWIX

On the site of the present city of Rome

ness at the Long Delay of the Congress,[1] I hope soon to have the pleasure of hearing of its happy Determination.

I am Dr Sr.

Yr Sincere friend & Obd.

hble. servant

In haste H. V. SCHAACK

FROM JELLES FONDA

The preceding letter is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 98, by a letter of April 3d from Captain Jelles Fonda, at Fort Herkimer, to Johnson, bringing news of Indians on their way to meet Johnson, and giving names of chiefs. Destroyed by fire.

THOMAS BUTLER TO JAMES CLEPHANE

A. L. S.[2]

[*Fort Stanwix*] *9th April 1759*

SIR

Saturday last an Oneida Indian was sent here with an. m[3] that the four Indians we sent from this place to Swegatia the 28th Janry. last was returned to their Castle; and likewise that there was a Scalping party out from Swegatia which we might expect here in a few days,

Yesterday a squa from Oneida, told me she was come from the Castle all the men being drunk or not at home, to let us know, that a french army was at the ossego falls on their way to Attack this place,—

The same evening the four Conessarago Indians from Sweagetia Arrived here they Confirm that the scalping party is out, & may be soon expected; about fourteen in number,— But know nothing of the Army further then that there were a number of

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[1] Johnson held a conference with the Six Nations at Canajoharie from April 4th to the 22d.

[2] Destroyed by fire.

[3] So in the copy; "acctg." was evidently written.

French and Indians, assembled at Sweagatia; But has not the look of an Army,—

This day a young Indian lad on horsback Came express from Oneida; sent by Seonando, tells me that some Onondaga's mett with a party of French Indians who told the Onondagas that foure days ago the French Army was then crossing over at ossego falls, that upon their aproach to this place, they were to Devide their light Troops to Cut of the Communication from below: while the others attacked the place, this Is all I could learn about them — The news the scout brings is not Matereall they are to go tomorrow for Sir William Johnsons —

I am
Sir & B[1]

To
MAJOR JAMES CLEPHANE
Commander in Chief
at
Fort Stanwix

INDORSED: Capt[n] Butlers Report to Major Clephane & a letter from Augatchy[2]

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN TO THE KING ETC.

The preceding letter is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 98, by three papers which were destroyed by fire: an order of April 12th from the lords of the committee of council for plantation affairs, at Whitehall, referring Benjamin Franklin's petition to the lords of trade (printed in *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 2:769–70; Q, 2:447); the petition of Benjamin Franklin, agent of the assembly of Pennsylvania, to the King in Council, asking consideration of matters relating to lands of which the Indians charge unjust dispossession by the proprietors of Pennsylvania (printed in *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 2:770–72; Q, 2:447–48); and a communication, dated April 20th, from Joseph Peepe, an Indian at Schoharie, soliciting a service from Johnson to a sick Indian scout and a loan of money to himself.

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[1] T. B. this should be, evidently.

[2] Swegatchy?

TO JEFFERY AMHERST

Contemporary Copy[1]

Conojaharie, 21st. April 1759.

Copy .

SIR,

I Take the Earliest Opportunity to Acquaint you, that all the Material Business at the Meeting here with the Indians is finished.

Besides the Six Nations, Four Other Nations of Indians their Dependants, Assembled here, the Whole Amount, Men, Women and Children is about 500.

It is with great pleasure I can Inform your Excellency, these Confederate Nations have, with every Mark of Unfeigned Zeal and Sincerity, declared their unanimous Resolutions of Joining in the present War against the French, have Accepted & taken up the War Hatchet, which I threw down to them in Your Name, as His Majesty's Commander in Chief upon this Continent. They have assured me they will shew this War Hatchet to all their Allies and Dependants, by making known to all Indians they have Connections with, the Engagements they have Entered into at this Meeting; They also said that those Indians of their respective Castles or Towns, who did not attend this Meeting, had Engaged themselves to Abide by whatever Determinations should be here taken.

The Chenossia Indians, who are a Body of the Seneca Nation, a Brave and Powerfull people that live nearest to Niagara, and the most remote from Us of any of the Six Nations two nights ago, at a War Feast I gave to the whole Body of the Indians here, Stood up, and with a Belt of Wampum, said they took this public and Solemn Opportunity, to declare their Satisfaction

[1] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5.55, London, England. Inclosed in a letter of Amherst to William Pitt, June 19, 1759.

at the Engagements which all the Nations had Entered into at this Congress, and that they were Authorized by their people to Declare their Resolutions had been fixed, since last Winter, to Commence Hostilities against the French and in which they were fully determined, and now Acquainted this Assembly, that they thought their Joining us in the destruction of Niagara, which was Built in their Country, and which they gave up to the English, would be the most Efficacous Plaister they could think of, to heal the Wounds which I complained We had received from some of the Five Nations their Allies & Dependants, during the Course of the present War, by the Murder of MacMichy, and Others His Majesty's Subjects; And they desired We might push this Enterprize with all possible Vigour and Dispatch, as the Success of it would greatly depend thereon.

Not only from the public and general Declarations of the Indians at this Meeting, but from private Conferences I have had with their Chiefs, and a variety of other concurring Circumstances, I think, I have a good foundation to give it as my Opinion to Your Excellency, that, not only from Commencement of the present War, but for many Years past, His Majesty's Indian Interest, hath not Wore so favorable a Face, nor given Us such Encouraging prospects; And that if a Respectable Body of His Majesty's Forces should speedily March towards Lake Ontario, in order to Carry on Operations from thence against the Enemy, I would Join them with the Main Body of the Five Nations & many of their Allies, And that by the Appearance of Our Troops, and taking other Corresponding Measures, I could Succeed in prevailing on those of the Five Nations, who live at La Galette, to Abandon the French Interest, as well as many Other Nations of Indians to the Northward & Westward, whom the French Expect will Join them.

The Senecas and Onondagas have informed me, that in consequence of a Belt of Wampum I sent some time ago to the Western Indians, (and which was backed by the 5 Nations) Deputies from 9 Nations of the said Forreign Indians, are

Speedily Expected at Chenossio, from whence they propose to Come immediately down, with Deputies from the Six Nations, to my House, in order to hold a Meeting there. One of the principal Designs of which, as I understand, is to desire a Trade may be Established between them and the English, and which was formerly Carried on at Oswego.

Your Excellency will naturally perceive, that the present favorable prospects of the Increase and Extention of His Majesty's Indian Interest will require, in Order to Cultivate and Support them, Additional Expences, and that I Cannot Act my part therein, without the necessary Supplies of Money; I mention this to you that you may not be Surprised, if I should Speedily make fresh Application to you on that head; you may depend I do, and I shall Act with all the Oeconomy which the Nature of this Service will admit — but such is its Nature, that a Considerable Expence is absolutely necessary, and I am of Opinion & flatter myself, the Good Effects to His Majesty's Service and the public Good, will more than Compensate those Expences, tho' these good Effects may not all of them be immediately felt. —The Indian Trade, Sir, alone, wisely & righteously Conducted, will be a Source of Vast Advantages, not only to these Colonies, but to the Commerce & Manufactures of Our Mother Country, and will be the most Solid & lasting Security to the Attachment of the Indians.

Time will not permit me, in my present Situation, to transmit you a Copy of my Proceedings at this Congress; I thought it best not to delay giving you the General Result of them; If you Chuse to peruse the Whole, a Copy shall be drawn out and Sent you as soon as possible, in the mean time M^{r}. Wraxall, who I expect will have the honour to deliver you this Letter, may be able to Answer any particulars you may want to be informed of.

I Propose herewith to Send a Letter to M^{r}. Croghan, my

Deputy, who Writes me he is to remain with General Stanwix, and Acquaint him with the General Issue of this Meeting, as it will be absolutely necessary to the Success of his Indian Negotiations, to know the Resolutions of the Six Nations.

I am, with the greatest Respect, &ca.

Wm. Johnson.

His Excellency

Major General Amherst.

INDORSED: Copy — Letter from Sir William Johnson, Bart. To Major General Amherst. Datd. Conojaharie April 21st. 1759. That all the material business at the Congress was finished.— That besides the 6 Nations, four other Nations their dependants had assembled there, to the amount of about 500. Men Women & Children.– That they had all unanimously resolved to Join in the present War against the French.— That those Indians of their respective Castles or Towns, who had not attended at this Meeting, had engaged to abide by the determination of the above.— That the Chenossio Indians, a body of the Senecas, who live nearest to Niagara, had likewise resolved to Join us, & were of Opinion that an Attack on that place, would be the most Effectual to hurt the Enemy &ca.— Concluding with demanding a fresh Supply of Money to set these Indians in Motion. in M. G. Amherst's of June 19. 1759. No. 56.

TO JEFFERY AMHERST

Contemporary Copy [1]

Conojaharie, 22d. April 1759.

Copy

SIR,

Yesterday soon after Mr. Wraxall left this place with my Letter to Your Excellency, a Deputation of the Sachims of Each of the Nations at this Meeting, came to my Quarters, and made a Speech to me, a Copy whereof I herewith transmit you.

I Find they are all extremely desirous and Urgent that an Enterprise should be taken against Niagara, and I am so much perswaded of their Sincerity herein, that I think 800 Indians, if not more, would Join me therein; I have promised them to transmit their Request to Your Excellency immediately, and when I receive Your Answer to let them know it.

The French, by the Intelligence I have Sent to Brigr. Gage, have I believe, by this time, Two Armed Vessels upon Lake Ontario, and I apprehend they are the only Interruption, of Consequence, We should meet with in our Way to Niagara, & that the Fort would be no very difficult Conquest, as I Could Invest it with Indians to favour the Attack, and with them Cut off all Succours from coming to it.

Your Excellency will permit me to Say, that I am of Opinion the Reduction of Niagara will Overset the whole French Indian Interest, and Trade, and throw it into Our hands, if this Conquest be properly improved, and that if You should put this Plan in Execution, no Time should be lost, as the Transportation to Lake Ontario grows more & more difficult as the Summer Advances.

I am,

&ca.

Wm. Johnson

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[1] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5.55, London, England. Inclosed in a letter of Amherst to William Pitt, June 19, 1759.

I Expect this Letter may Overtake M^r. Wraxall at my House or Albany.

His Excellency

MAJOR GENERAL AMHERST.

INDORSED: Copy — Letter from
Sir William Johnson, Bar^t.
To Major General Amherst.
Dated Conajoharie April 22^d. 1759.
That after having dispatch'd his of the preceding day, a deputation of the Sachims of each of the Nations that had assisted at the Congress, came to him, & made him a Speech, whereby they were all extremely desirous & urgent that an enterprize should be taken against Niagara; And that he was so persuaded of their Sincerity therein, that he thought 800. Indians, if not more, would Join him in it — At the same time enclosing a Copy of the Speech, in M. G. Amherst's of June 19. 1759
N^o. 54.

INDIAN PROCEEDINGS

In *Doc. Rel. to Col. Hist. N. Y.*, 7:378–94, is a journal of Johnson's proceedings, April 4–22, with the Six Nations and other Indians at Canajoharie.

WILLIAM DENNY TO INDIANS AT WYOMING

Contemporary Copy[1]

[*Philadelphia, April 24, 1759*]

The Honorable William Denny Esquire Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware.

To Teedyuscung the Delaware Chief, and to all the Indians at Wioming

Brethern, M^r. Frederick Post[2] and M^r. Isaac Still[3] wait on you, to inform you of what has passed at Allegheny, in Consequence of the Messages sent from Easton, Their proceedings have given us great satisfaction, and I hope they will be as agreeable to you. I have ordered them to hide nothing from you, being desirous you shou'd, both on this and every other Occasion, be made acquainted with all the Particulars that are worthy your notice. By this String I recommend them to you, and desire you will give them a kind reception, and hearken to what they say. A String

Brothers. Isaac Still chose to stay all Winter among the Indians, that he might spread far and wide the good tidings of the Peace established at Easton[4] between us, and he has been very serviceable in doing this good Office. He is but lately returned.

It has been our great misfortune to lose the late General who Commanded the King's Forces in these Provinces, he was Sick whilst on the Campaign, and when he came here, he lingered

[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] Christian Frederick Post, a Moravian, carried a peace message to the Indian towns on the Allegheny in the autumn of 1758.

[3] Isaac Still, an Indian, accompanied Frederick Post on his peace mission.

[4] The treaty of Easton held in October 1758.

a long time incapable of doing business, so that every thing was at a stand till the New appointment of a General, and this has been but lately made.[1] I mention Isaac Stills late return, and the Generals Indisposition, that you may be satisfied it was not owing to any want of respect to you, but to unavoidable accidents that you have not heard from me sooner. A String

Brethern, The Indians living at the heads of the Ohio, at Canawago & Boccaloons, hearing of the reduction of Fort Duquesne and of the Arrival of the Messengers from Easton in the Indian Towns on Beaver Creek, sent some of their Chiefs to see the English General and those Messengers, in order to be informed what the Messages were, and how they were received, and likewise what the English intended to do further at the opening of this Year, These, tho' they came above two Months ago, did not receive their Answers sooner than last Week, owing to what has been before mentioned.

The King's General in Chief,[2] as well as the General who Commands under him in these parts, together with myself, and the Governors of New York, and New Jersey, took those Deputies kindly by the Hand, and give them the strongest Assurances of our good will and Friendship for them and all the other Indians, and likewise of the good reception that all should meet with, who would return to their Antient Friendship and alliance with us, We further acquainted them that the English intended this Campaign to oblige the French to abandon all the Country on the Ohio, without any design of settling those Lands themselves, they only propose to Establish a Trade with the Western Indians, on a fair and good footing, and as a protection for their Traders and such Indians as incline to trade with us, to build one or more Magasines for Indians Goods, fortifying the same in such a Manner as to prevent any bad designs of the French.

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[1] General John Forbes died March 11, 1759. He was succeeded by General John Stanwix.

[2] Jeffery Amherst became commander in chief in September 1758, replacing General Abercromby.

Brethern, I now acquaint you that the King intends to continue his Forces on the Western Frontiers until the French shall have abandoned all their Forts there, if they refuse to go away voluntarily, they must be compelled by Force to do it, so that the Operations of the next Campaign will depend on the Measures which the French shall think proper to take. In the meantime, it is his Majesty's orders, that a place of strenghth be built, on or near the Ruins of the late French Fort, in order to protect the Indians, and place our good Brethern the Indians as well as ourselves, in a safe, & respectable condition.

Brethern, I have waited with impatience for the answers of the Ohio Indians to our Messages, and none being yet come, I have sent off a Message to those Indians, to desire they wou'd fix the Time of a General Meeting for the final settlement of a Peace. I would have done it but when I considered, that any Time I cou'd fix, might not suit with the various Tribes of Indians who were expected to join in this good work, I thought it best to leave it to them, and to desire they would settle it among themselves, and the sooner the Meeting was appointed the more agreeable it would be to us, who are heartily disposed for a firm Peace.

I expect to hear every day from the Ohio, and as soon as I receive any thing from thence, or any other Place, that concerns you, I will communicate it to you with all Dispatch.

Brethren, I have opened my mind to you, I have told you all our future designs, The General joins with me in this Message, and I give you this Belt to assure you of the Truth thereof.

A Belt.

Brother, You are to hear and see for us, Therefore desire to be informed of what has passed among the Indians in any Place where you, or your young Men, have been or heard from. This string is to clear your Throat that you may — speak fully and clear to me

A String.

Brother Teedyuscung,

I request you wou'd be so good as to let all the Indians round you to the Indians at Ohio collect all their People and Friends, and come & Meet us at a great Council in this City to be held for the final accommodation of all our Differences, and the conclusion of a firm Peace. I rely much on the continuance of your Zeal, and service — You know you are the Councellor and Agent of this Government, and I chuse you shou'd say for it, on this, and all other Occasions what you Judge proper and necessary to engage yours and the other Tribes of Indians in the Interest of the English —

A Belt
William Denny

On margin and back[1]

Brr:id is along teym det wi hef nod hoerd of ju wi hops det evri ting is well Brr if nod wid stending eni bed or rong stori schud hef ridgt jer oers I bey des string dier en teck evere ting and de we brr onley dies wi led ju no of our lof en gud disposishen to wards ju.

brr bey is string I in behalf of de Shennerals, end governors ed all schendel pipell hartli salud ju, end all jur pipel in jur tawn end hop to feind ju all well bey jur feir

brr bey dies string I wud open jur eiys in wid de saft feder let in a gud ligh jur oeirss det ju me siee hier end understend en teck notis to wad de messenjers sey

brr en if ju schud hef hoerd of eni bed stori end scholloid dawn I bey des string clierr jur trots det ju me spick dier from jur hard to us.

br ju er to hier en to sie for us; I derfor er deseirious, to bi in formd of ju wad hes bin passd among de indjchens, in enni ples wer ju pr jur jung men hef bin or hord from, I bey des string de seir to reled to us of wad ju hef hord en sin.

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[1] This message, accompanying Governor Denny's, was sent apparently by a German agent of the colonial government.

FROM DANIEL CAMPBELL

The preceding message is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 98, by a letter to Johnson from Daniel Campbell, written at Schenectady, April 30th, concerning preparations for a funeral.

FROM JEFFERY AMHERST

Contemporary Copy [1]

Copy/

Albany, 3d. May 1759. At Noon.

SIR,

As I did not receive Your Letter of the 22d. Ultimo, till just as I was going to Set out for this place on the 28th., I deferr'd Answering it 'till my Arrival here, which was about an hour ago, and now I lose no time in Sending You Capt. Prescott,[2] One of my Aid de Camps, to beg the favor of you to meet me at Schenectady tomorrow morning about ten of the Clock, when I propose to be there to Answer the Contents of Your Letter and its two Enclosures fully; Meanwhile I am, with great regard,

&ca,

Jeff: Amherst

SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON, Bart.

INDORSED: Copy — Letter from M. Gen: Amherst
to Sir William Johnson, Bart.
Datd. Albany May 3d. 1759.
That being on his departure for Albany when he receiv'd his Letter of the 22d. April, he deferr'd Answering it till his arrival, that being just come, he now desird Sr. Wm. to meet him the next morning at Schenectady, when he should Conferr with him upon the Contents of his Letter, in M. G. Amherst's of June. 19. 1759
No. 59.

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[1] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5.55, London, England. Inclosed in a letter of Amherst to William Pitt, June 19, 1759.

[2] Captain Robert Prescott, of the 15th regiment.

FROM JEFFERY AMHERST

Contemporary Copy[1]

Copy/

Albany 6th. May 1759.

SIR,

Being very impatient to receive the Report you promised to make me, of the Intelligence that you could get from the Indians in regard to La Galette, its Environs and Niagara, I cannot defer reminding you that I hope, by the time this reaches you, you will have procured the Same, and be able to Satisfy me on that head; Meanwhile I am continuing to forward, to the Utmost, the Preparations for the Lake, without losing Sight of those for the plan of the Westward, in case I should think it right to Attempt something there; It therefore is necessary, I should be furnished with all the Intelligence and Information possible; And I Should hope you might by some of Your Indians, be informed how far it is practicable taking a Corps of Troops from Presqu' Isle to Niagara, in which, I beg you will be as precise and Circumstantial as possible, that if such an Attempt should be practicable, nothing may be wanting to Warrant its Success.

Capt. Prescott is the Bearer of this Letter, by whom I should be glad to receive Your Answer.

I am,

&ca,

Jeff: Amherst.

SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON, Bart.

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[1] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5.55, London, England. Inclosed in a letter of Amherst to William Pitt, June 19, 1759.

INDORSED: Copy Letter from M. Gen: Amherst
to Sir William Johnson, Bart.
Dat^d. Albany May 6^th. 1759.–
Sir W^m. in his Conference with the Gen^l. at
Schenectady on the 4^th., having promised to make
him a report of the Intelligence he should obtain in
regard to La Galette, its environs & Niagara,
which the General was Impatient of having, he
here reminds him of his Promise.
In M. G. Amherst's of June 19. 1759
N^o. 60.

TO JEFFERY AMHERST

Contemporary Copy [1]

Copy/

Fort Johnson, 6^th. May 1759.

SIR,

Agreable to Your desire, I Send You a Sketch of Niagara, taken yesterday from such Senecas now here, as are best Acquainted there; I had three Several Drafts, and all agreed so nearly, that I imagine the Enclosed is as Exact as can be got from Such People.

I Have Yesterday Served out the last Ammunition I had, and as there are several Indians here Yet, who have had none, and Others daily Coming and Expected, I Should be glad your Excellency would please to Order some up to Schenectady, as soon as May be, such as good Powder, Small Ball, or small Bar Lead — Good Light Arms will Soon be greatly wanted.

The Quantity of Goods, &ca, which I had lately purchased at York and Philadelphia being only Calculated for such a Number of Indians as I Judged would be got to Join Your Excellency against Tienderoga, will fall very far Short, should

[1] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5.55, London, England. Inclosed in a letter of Amherst to William Pitt, June 19, 1759.

an Expedition be Set on foot against Niagara, as there would a much greater Number of Indians Join His Majesty's Arms that way than any Other, and as the procuring a necessary Quantity for such Numbers will require some time, I doubt not your Excellency will give me timely Notice.

I am,
&ca,
Wm. Johnson.

His Excellency
Major General Amherst.

INDORSED: Copy — Letter from
Sir William Johnson, Bart.
To Major General Amherst.
Datd. Fort Johnson May 6th. 1759.
Accompanying a Sketch of Niagara, and
desiring the Genl. would order some Ammuni
tion to Schenectady, for the use of the Indians.
NB. this Letter crossed the Genls. of the same day,
on the road.
in M. G. Amherst's of June 19. 1759
No. 61.

FROM JEFFERY AMHERST

Contemporary Copy [1]

Copy/

Albany 8th. May 1759.–

Sir,

I Am to thank you for the Sketch Enclosed in yours of the 6th. Instant, delivered to me Yesterday, and repeat to you my desire of receiving all the Intelligence and Information you can possibly procure, agreable to my Enclosed Letter, with which Capt. Pres-

[1] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5.55, London, England. Inclosed in a letter of Amherst to William Pitt, June 19, 1759.

cott was yesterday on his Road to you, but returned, pursuant to my directions, in Case he should learn any One was Coming to me from you.

Immediately upon the Receipt of Your Letter, I Issued an Order to the Comptroller of the Ordnance, to pick out as many Light Arms as he Could find in the Stores, with Powder, Small Ball or small Bar Lead, Sufficient for Four Hundred Men, and to Pack up the Same in order to be forwarded to you, with directions that before they were Sent, the Arms should be brought to me, that I might be Certain they were fit for the Service they are intended; But the Storekeeper informs me, that there are at present no more than Four Light Arms in the Stores, which prevents me from sending those I destined for you, so soon as I Could Wish; however as I left Two Hundred at New York, which I Expect up daily, I hope soon to be able to Supply you with them, which you may be Assured, shall be immediately after they are Landed here; Wherefore as you have frequent Occasions to Send Your Waggons here, you may Order them to Call at HeadQuarters, that if they be Come, by the time they return, they may take them to you.

So soon as I am Certain of going the Way You Mention, I shall give you Notice, Meanwhile I am &ca

Jeff. Amherst.

SIR WM. JOHNSON, Bart.

INDORSED: Copy Letter from M. Gen Amherst
to Sir Wm. Johnson, Bart.
Datd. Albany May 8th. 1759.
Thanking him for the Sketch of Niagara &
Acquainting him that he had order'd the
Ammunition, together with 200. light Arms.
in M. G. Amherst's of June 19. 1759
No. 62.

FROM ROBERT MACKINLAY ETC.

In the Johnson Calendar, p. 98, are two papers which were destroyed by fire: Rob. Mackinlay's letter, written at New York May 16th, acknowledging kindness and introducing Doctor McColm, surgeon to the Royal Scots; and a letter, dated Fort Johnson, May 17th, to the lords of trade, recommending reduction of Fort Niagara, extension of trade with Indians and satisfaction of their just complaints, with suggestions as to Indian superintendency and a defense of his Indian policy (printed in *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 2:781–85; Q, 2:453–55, and *Doc. Rel. to Col. Hist. N. Y.*, 7:375–78).

FROM JEFFERY AMHERST

Contemporary Copy [1]

Copy/ *Albany 19th. May 1759.*

SIR,

The Assurances You have given me, both by Letters and in Conversation, that the Confederate Nations of Indians had, with every Mark of unfeigned Zeal and Sincerity, declared their Unanimous resolutions of joining in the present War against the French; have determined me to pursue the plan I had before formed for an Enterprize against Niagara, which I now propose to Carry into Execution, with all possible dispatch, with a large Corps of Regular & Provincial Troops, the former of which are already Garrisoned and Encamped along the Mohawk River, and the latter are Ordered to Schenectady, together with Every thing Else that may be still wanting, to Carry this Enterprize most Effectually into Execution:– And as you have also informed me, that the Indians were all extreamly desirous and Urgent that the above Enterprize should take place, and that you were so perswaded of their Sincerity therein, that you thought Eight Hundred of them, if not more, would Join you in it; I

[1] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5.55, London, England. Inclosed in a letter of Amherst to William Pitt, June 19, 1759.

must therefore now desire, that you will immediately set about Collecting as many of them, for that purpose, as you can, without nevertheless acquainting them, that Niagara is the Object in View, lest, thro' inadvertency or Otherwise, they might disclose the Same, and the Enemy be Apprized thereof, which might be productive of some Delays in the Success of His Majesty's Arms:– Wherefore, this is entirely in Confidence to, and for, Your Own Self.

As I have given the Command of this Enterprize to Brig^r^. General Prideaux, an Officer of Rank and Experience, and that he is fully provided with Everything requisite to Warrant the Success of this Undertaking, I have only to beg, that you will, as soon as possible, Join him, with the Number of Indians you shall be able to Collect, at Oswego, and there put Yourself and them under his Command, and that you will Assist him with Your advice, and give him all the Intelligence and Information that you have, or may Acquire, from your long residence among, and Experience of, the Indians, and your knowledge of this Country.– I am,

&ca–

Jeff: Amherst.

SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON, Bar^t^.

INDORSED: Copy. Letter from M: Gen: Amherst
to Sir William Johnson, Bar^t^.
Dat^d^. Albany May 19^th^. 1759
That he had now come to a resolution of making an Attempt on Niagara, and had given the Command of that Enterprize to Brig^r^. Gen. Prideaux; where fore he desired him, without loss of time, to Collect as many Indians as he possibly could get, & with them Join Brig^r^. Prideaux at Oswego, giving him all the Aid & Assistance he should stand in need of, during this undertaking, for which every thing was already in great forwardness,
in M. G. Amherst's of June 19. 1759
N^o^. 63.

FROM JEFFERY AMHERST

Contemporary Copy [1]

Copy *Albany 23d. May 1759.*

Sir,

By my Letter of the 19th. I Acquainted you with the Resolution I had come to, immediately to Carry into Execution the Attempt I had proposed to myself, and which was likewise hinted by you, in some of your Letters, the Command of which, you will have seen, I have given to Brigr: General Prideaux, and desired of you to give him all the Aid and Assistance therein, that you are Capable of, with the Body of Indians which you intended to Collect upon that Occasion, and with which it was my desire, you should Join Brigadier Prideaux without loss of time; All these Matters I must again most earnestly recommend to you, And that nothing may retard the immediate Execution of this Enterprize, I have picked out Two Hundred of the best and lightest Arms (of the Carbine kind) come out from England, which I now Send you for the Use of your Indians, and which I dare Say you will Approve of; My reason for Sending you these, is because those I Expected from York are not yet Come, and may perhaps not be here, so soon as it is absolutely necessary to put your Indians in Motion; Besides, as I Observed before, I am Confident these I Send are better than the French Arms; I trust therefore that upon Receipt of them, with what I have before Sent you, and with those the Indians will bring of their own, you will directly be Able to Compleat, and proceed with the whole Number of Indians to the Place of Rendezvous, that Mr. Prideaux may not, for want of them, be retarded in his Operations.— I Send you this by Capt. D'Arcy my Aid de Camp, and Am,

&ca

Jeff: Amherst.

Sir Wm. Johnson, Bart.

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[1] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5.55, London, England. Inclosed in a letter of Amherst to William Pitt, June 19, 1759.

INDORSED: Copy. Letter from M: Gen: Amherst
to Sir William Johnson, Bar^{t}.
Dat^{d}. Albany May 23^{d}. 1759.
repeating his instances of the 19^{h}. and that
nothing might retard his Joining the Brig^{r}. with
the Indians sends him 200 Carbines.
in M. G. Amherst's of June 19. 1759
N^{o}. 64.

FROM W. HERVEY

A. L. S.[1]

Schenectady May 23^{d}. 1759

SIR

Briged^{r}. Gen^{l}. Prideaux has directed me to acquaint you that he has sent you the Serj. & twelve which you required, into whose charge you may give the Indian Prisoner, and in case you should think it necessary that he should be tied, you'll give such directions as you judge proper.

Yours

W. HERVEYS[2]

Major of Brigade.

FROM PETER WRAXALL

In the Johnson Calendar, p. 98, is a letter from Peter Wraxall, dated New York, May 23d, on incidents in Johnson's household, news from Johnson's son at school in Philadelphia, capitulation of Guadeloupe, Stanwix's excursion to westward, the Ohio patent and a movement against Niagara. Destroyed by fire. (Printed in *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 2:785–87; Q, 2:456–57.)

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[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] "Herveys" in the copy; Hervey in *Army List.*

TO JEFFERY AMHERST

Contemporary Copy [1]

Copy/ *Fort Johnson, 24th. May 1759.–*

SIR,

I Am just now honoured with yours of Yesterday by the hands of Capt. D'Arcy; Upon my Receipt of your Excellency's last, I immediately dispatched a Message to all the Indians Living at, and about the Susquahana River, with Directions for them to meet me immediately at Fort Stanwix, it lying the nearest to their Settlements; The Upper Nations are to meet me at Oswego, and the Mohawks, with some Others, are to proceed with me from hence.

Your Excellency may be Assured that nothing shall be wanting on my Side, which may Expedite and promote the Success which We may hope for, from the present intended Enterprize, but that I shall to the utmost of my Ability, Assist Brigr. General Prideaux with all the Indians I can possibly Collect, from whom I have great Expectations.–

I Make no doubt but the Carbines will Answer very well, but the Indians will Expect payment for those Arms they bring, on which Account, as well as for Officers pay, and the Additional Quantity of Goods, &ca, which I was Obliged to purchase, when last at Albany for the Campaign, as the Service might suffer for want of a Sufficiency, I shall require a Warrant for £3000 Sterling, which I mentioned to Brigr. General Prideaux at Schenectady, who promised he would Write to your Excellency about it, and Some other things very necessary for me to have. I am

&ca.

Wm Johnson.

His Excellency
MAJOR GENERAL AMHERST.

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[1] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5.55, London, England. Inclosed in a letter of Amherst to William Pitt, June 19, 1759.

INDORSED: Copy; Letter from
Sir William Johnson, Bar^{t}.
To Major General Amherst.
Dat^{d}. Fort Johnson May 24th. 1759.
That immediately upon the receipt of the Gen^{ls} of 19^{h} he had dispatched a Message to all Indians at & about the Susquehana River, to meet him at Fort Stanwix; those of the upper Nations at Oswego & the Mohawks to proceed with him; that he should aid & Asst B^{r}.Prideaux, in every thing, but desired a fresh Supply of Money of £3000. St^{g}.
NB a Warrant was sent for said Sum.
in M. G. Amherst's of June 19. 1759
N^{o}. 65.

FROM WILLIAM CORRY

A. L. S.[1]

Albany May 30th. 1759

DR SIR

I hear you are Immediately to march therefore heartily wish you success. and shall be glad to hear from you as opertunity serves — and shall let you know how it goes here Guardeloop is taken — it is said the French Fleet is left Martinico, for the River St. Laurance, if so, there may be a warm action —

it is said our Fleet is sailed, but I dont hear a confirmation of it — The Inniskillin Reg^{t}. is marched for fort Edward this day —

The french have taken all the rigging of the Sloop at Lake George, also the floating Battery — and burnt the stores deposited in a vault at Lake George —

We shall soon begin to expect the opening of the Campaigne —

If it is any way convenient to you please to remember to send me a draft on the paymaster for one hundred and ninety pounds

[1] Destroyed by fire.

Cur^{y}. in favour of Capt Craughan — I believe they want the money much who are to receive it —

I forgot to remember you when in town of W Landers bill for the Neals 7s. 14

This Family heartily salute you and wishing you all happiness and a safe return, believe me to be Ever Sincerely yours

To WILLIAM CORRY

SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON, Bar^{t}.
at Fort Johnson

FROM PETER WRAXALL ETC.

The preceding letter is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 99, by three papers which were destroyed, a report of the lords of trade, dated Whitehall, June 1st, to the lords of the committee of council for plantation affairs on Benjamin Franklin's petition, describing recent negotiations and the concessions of the proprietors to the Indians, and sketching the history of Indian wrongs (printed in *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 2:772–80: Q. 2:449–53); a letter, New York, June 8th, Peter Wraxall to Johnson about correspondence, arrangements for the campaign, European news and politics, East India possessions, report to the board of trade, Major Rogers's commission (*Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 2:787–89; Q, 2:457–58); and a letter dated Mashpee, June 21st, from Gideon Hawley to Elisha Gunn, gunsmith at Onohoquage, expressing grief for afflictions of Indians and the wish that health permitted him to be a missionary among the Mohawks.

THE PRIDEAUX AND JOHNSON ORDERLY BOOK[1]

Copy *Onida Lake June 21st. 1759*

After orders the Army to make up the provisions they have

[1] Generally so called. Schoolcraft (*N. Y. Hist. Soc. Proc.*, 1:58–64) thinks that a John McKenzie was the author. Internal evidence at least shows that it was kept by some one in the New York Regiment of Provincials on the Niagara expedition. The text here printed was taken from a copy acquired by the State Library in 1866, but destroyed by fire in 1911. It was in page proof before it was discovered that the New York Historical Society had the original. A comparison of the two shows that the copy varies at times in spelling, punctuation, capitalization and abbreviation. Except in these matters, where the sense is not affected, the printed text has been made to conform to the original, including the spelling of proper names.

at present to the 29th. inclusive. 4 days of which is to be cooked. the Q:M: of each Regiment to receive the number of battoes appointed for each Regt. tomorrow at 10. O'clock. In the boats sent up with the Regiments of the 44th. & 46th. a small portmantle trunk with an oil cloth with a rope &c. T. Motto marked with white nails on it any person having of in his possession, will on his sending on it to the Adjutant of the Royal Americans, be handsomely rewarded for the same. Masons, Sawyers, Bricklayers, Wheel-wrights, Cutlers, Carpenters, house & ship joiners, Turners, Black Smiths, Gun Smiths, White smiths, Tent makers, Bakers, Brewers & coller makers. The Captain of each company to give in a return of all such tradesmen immediately.

Oneida Lake June 22nd 1759.

After general orders the battoes to be appointed on the beach and drawn up in 3 separate divisions, leaving an interval between each division. The battoes to be No. & marked for each Regiment, as soon as the proper number is assigned to each.... Each Regiment is to assign so many boats to each company and the Q. M. is to take down the number the boats are marked with, which carry each company that he may the better be able to give directions to them in forming into their collumns. An officer to be in every boat if possible, if not a good careful Searjent, who is to take care that the men work the boats properly, and keep the water constantly bailed out and the provisions preserved. Each boat to carry 16 men officers included, the officer to report the state & condition of his boat, as soon as we arrive at any shore to the Commanding officer of the Coar. The Commanding officers of Coars to make that report to the General as soon as possible yt those boats may be repaired that want it the Army

to row over the lake in 3 collumns. Front whale boat with y^e^ Light infantry & Grenidiers of the 44^th^ & 46^th^ Regiments.

Left	Center	& Right
N. York	46^th^.	& 44^th^.
Battallions	Artillery	R^al^. A^n^. Batt^n^.
Rere		

Grenidiers and Royal Americans In Whale Boats.

When the troops are to Imbarque each coar is to form opposite their boats. On the orders given, each Company will form of, man by man, the officer of[1] Sej^ts^. leading them into each boat, taking care that the men march in first and take their oars. its expected that the officers on all occasions, keep there men silent and oblige them to execute all orders with activity and great regularity. The boats to form in a Dreap[2] keeping in a line and at such distances of each other that they may have the free use of their oars, the Distance of 2 boats length to be kept between each line of boats, and intervals to be kept between each Collumn sufficient to form the whole in front. When any order is given on the front, its to be passed from boat to boat and Immediately executed...orders of this Imbarkation...On orders to disimbarque the field officers of the day is to land with the Granidiers and Light Infantry, who are immediately to take post. During this time the Collumns are to form into a line abrest the boats, taking care to keep clear of each other when orders are given to each other to advance the whole is to push on shore and the troops to land as soon as possible. the officer taking care that the men move out of the boats without confusion and form 2 deep as quick as possible, leaving two men in each boat to take care of them, who are immediately to make them fast and bail the water out of them no baggage boat to be unladed till orders are given to the whole and then two men more are to be sent to Each boat for that purpose...the officers to take their baggage in the

[1] Should evidently be "or."

[2] So in the original.

boat they go in themselves, excepting where there is powder. No officer to remove any stores from one boat to another except in cases of accident. No soldier to fire out of the boat. The officer to be answerable for the disobedience of these orders.

June 23rd. That no officer or soldier fire or flash his piece on any account without a particular order for it. If any soldier, notwithstand this order presume to fire or flash his piece of, he shall receive 100 lashes without the benefit of a court martial, & the officers of the several Companies are to be careful to find out any such person who shall disobey this order & deliver him to the Quarter Guard and report the same Immediately that he may be immediately punished, and that no person may plead Ignorance of this order the Sergeants of the several Companies are to read it to the men.

Parole .... Hartford

Field Officer tomorrow, Lieut Colo. Massey

The army to receive tomorrow the general to beat at 4 O'clock, the Assembly ½ an hour after, and the whole to march down immediately to the ground opposite their battoes appointed to carry each corps, and to be ready to embarque the baggage to be put on board ½ an hour after 4 O'Clock The boats which the Commanding Officers of Coars and belonging to the Sutlers to make the rear of the Collumns. An express to go off to morrow morning, the officers to send their letters by Retreat beating to the Major of Brigade's Tent. When the troops are on board and receive orders for forming into collumns, the Collumn on the Right to form from the Center and Left Collums on the Right the Q. M. Genl. to give in a return as soon as possible to the Major of Brigade of the provision of all species now at this post. The Regiments to give in returns this afternoon of all the men they have that has ever been over the Oswego Falls, and Sir William Johnson to return all the white people under his command thats ever been over the Falls.

Camp at 3 Rivers June 23rd. 1759.

Parole .... Leads

Field Officer Tomorrow Colo Farqueher.[1]

The Commissaries to deliver to each Regiment a barrel of Rhum for which the Regiment will be accountable on account of the QrMaster delivered out to be delivered into the Commissary the day after tomorrow. The centinals not always to remain behind one tree but shift the space of 20. yards. a Captains piquet of 50 men of each Regiment to mount immediately with the regard to which the same orders to be observed as was given out yesterday As there is either Sergt. or Corpl on board each battoe the General expects that orders given out the 20th. instant, relating to silence will be more regularly observed, as he is fully determined to avoid repeating of orders by punishing for the future the disobedience of them, he hopes this last warning will be sufficient The Army tomorrow to be in readiness to Imbarque 3. O'clock in the morning. The Grenidiers & Light Infantry Leaving 4 men in Each battoe to march Immediately tomorrow morning at 5 o'Clock and to take post on the Western shore of the Reafs . . . A Detathment of 500 men and officers in proportion of the Line, to march at the same time and to take post on this end of the Rifts, the officers to remain on shore at the Rifts until all the boats of the several Companies are past and to see that they follow each other at their proper distance. If any boat by accident shall run on shore, the whole is to halt until it is got off. In case of an alarm in Camp, the men are immediately to turn out with the greatest silence before their tents and there wait for orders, and the second pickette is immediately to advance and join that which is advanced, and in case of an alarm the whole is to put on shore immediately on yt side which the Front boats shall be put to and form in the front of the Boats, leaving one man in each boat

[1] Lieutenant Colonel William Farquhar of the 44th regiment.

to take care of it. by this order the Regiments may see how to keep their boats in order which therefore are recommended to them. A return of leaky battoes to be given in Immediately by the Q^r. M^r. of each Regiment to the D. Q^r. M^r. Gen^l.

The advanced Piquet and Line Piquet and Quarter Guard to march By Land tomorrow.

Great Falls. June 24^th. 1759

Parole .... Lancaster

Field Officer Tomorrow. Major Munster.[1]

The Light Infantry to take post at the Still water where the boats are to be drawn up together, the Grenadiers to take post at the Strong water at the meadoes, the Light Infantry & Grenadiers to throw up a small brest work at each of their posts. Directions will be given by Captain Sowers.[2]

To parade tomorrow morning at 4. O'clock at the General parade at the head of the 44^th Regiment, a working party of

C	Sub's	Sjes	Cor'	men[3]
10:	20:	30:	30:	1000:

The Field officer of the day to make his Report to Col^o Haldemand. One subaltern and 30 men to mount tomorrow morning on y^e General parade. The Regiments of the Line to give this guard alternately, the General expects on the arrival of a Regiment on their ground, always a subaltern officer as soon as the Tents are pitched are to see that the men boil their kettles. The Yorkers gives 380 men for fatigue tomorrow.

R. O. It is Col^o Johnson's orders that the Captains of the different companies give in a return immediately of the No of

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[1] Major Herbert Munster, of the 60th regiment.

[2] Captain Thomas Sowers, an engineer.

[3] The abbreviations in the line are C=captains, Sub's=subalterns, Sjes=sergeants, Cor=corporals. In the paragraph below R. O.=Regimental Orders.

boats and the No. each boat is numbered with, specifying the number of barrels in each boat, and what they contain. The Captain or next commanding officer, to see that the men turn out tomorrow morning for the working party.

Great Falls. June 25th. 1759.

Parole	Countersign	Field Officer Tomorrow
Granbee.	Senica	Colo. Masay

The Grenadiers & Light Infantry to encamp on the opposite side of the River, in order to cover the battoes, & to cross the river at 11. O'clock. Capt. McClean[1] to shew the ground. An officer of a Regiment and a man for each battoe to go down to the Grenadiers Post, the officer to be answerable that the men keep constantly bailing out the water. The Royal Americans to march down to the Post now occupied by the Grenadiers and Light Infantry at. 10. O'clock leaving an officer and one man to each boat. No person whatsoever to go to the Lower Post without arms, the General expecting the Indians this day, hopes that his orders with regard to Rum will be strictly observed.

A. Regimental Court Martial to sit immediately at the Presidents Tent, to try such prisoners as shall be brought before them.

Capt Swartwout[2] President

Lieut Dunbar	Members	Lieut Lent
Lieut Defreast		Lieut Radclift

Lieut. Burns to take out of Captain Van Zandt's[3] Company 40 sailors and to join and continue with the artillery. If any of the Serjts are sailors, to take 2, and Corporals 2, but to reckon

[1] Captain Allen McLean, of the New York regiment.

[2] Captain Jacobus Swartwout, of Dutchess county.

[3] Captain Tobias Vanzandt, of New York City and County.

them with the number notwithstanding the orders for detaching 20 men from Captain Heights company, was given at this Ins^{t}, Cap^{t}. Height with his officers and whole Company are to continue at this place. Likewise L^{t}. Lent with the remainder of Cap^{t} Homes Company.

Camp at Oswego Falls 26th. June 1759

Parole .... Rutland.

Field Officer for tomorrow, Major Beckwith.[1] Adj^{t}. D^{o} 46th. Regiment. The baggage, except the tents to be Imbarqued this afternoon, for which boats will be ordered at. 4. O'clock. No Officer of soldier to question any prisoners that shall be brought in On the arrival of the Army to Oswego the Kings Commissaries are to receive and give receipts for the provisions of all kinds that they shall receive from the Quarter Masters of the several Regiments. An officer of a company is to deliver the provisions over to the Q^{r}. Master, which was in the boats that carried the several companies. The Light Infantry and Grenadiers are likewise to deliver over in the same manner to the Commissaries, the provisions which were in their whale boats.

Oswego June 27th, 1759

Parole .... Sudderland

Field Officer for tomorrow Col^{o} Farqueher. Adj^{t}. Ditto 60th. Regiment. The 44th. Regiment will receive Instructions from the Qu^{r}. M^{r}. Gen^{l} to land the provisions out of the boats tomorrow morning at. 4. O'Clock and officers and 60 men for that duty, a commussary likewise to attend, who is ordered to give a receipt for the provisions brought by each coar, and to report the Condition of them to the General. The other Regiments to be in readiness to unlade their battoes when y^{e} Q. M. G. gives them Notice. the oars belonging to the boats of Each Company to be Collected Together and put under the Charge of a Centenell

[1] Major John Beckwith, of the 44th regiment.

an officer of Each Regiment and a man Eahe battoe to see that the water is bailed out and the provisions taken care of. this to be a standing order. Whereever the battoes put on shore it is recommended to the Officers who are ordered to take care of the battoes to appoint a man for each battoe, who shall be responsible for the battoe. A Serj and 25 men to assemble tomorrow morning at 4. Oclock in the Rere of the Generals Tent to cut grass and make Hay for the cattle. They will receive scythes from the Q^r. M^r. G^l. A Corporal & 5 men to take care of the Cattle, who will receive 6/. p^r day N. York Currency. It is therefore expected they will keep the Cattle from strolling or being lost. The Provincials that remain at this post to give these men the Bread & Beans pease and rice to be unladed immediately and proper guards put over them who are to be answerable for the care of them, till they are given over to the Commissary. A small pine chest being lost or missing in coming from the falls, in which there was a Case for six bottles at Each End with sundry shirts, breeches, waistcoats & books, and sundry other things, whoever secures the same shall have a handsome reward paid by Capt Nathaniel Hobble[1] in the N. York Regiment.

Oswego. June 28th. 1759.

R. O. Those Companies that were ordered for extraordinarie service the 16th. to get their men encamped together by themselves and the Officers appointed to Join them. The over plus o. the men are to be delivered over to those companies with a list of their names that stay here as was then ordered. Those Companies that cannot furnish their number of able bodied men that was to be in each company, are to make a return of the deficiency Immediately to Col^o. Thodey,[2] who will see the number completed out of others. It is recommended to the officers to take none but what they know to be able bodied men, as they will be examined over again.

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[1] Hubbell.

[2] Lieutenant Colonel Michael Thodey, muster master.

Camp at Oswego June 28th. 1759.

Parole .... Lemerick

Field Officer tomorrow, Major Munster. Adjt. Do 44th Reg— The Piquet to Lye advanced as usual. The officers to be more carefull in seeing the battoes fastened in the evening. Necessary houses to be immediately made in the rear of every Regt. The weekly returns of all the Regts. to be given in this afternoon, the monthly returns at orderly time tomorrow. Ye General hopes his former orders relating to no persons going beyond the centinels will be punctually observed. The Carpenters of the different companies to be paraded in front of the encampment to day at 11. Oclock.

A. O[1] It is Col Johnsons orders that the commanding Officers of each Company see that both house and ship Carpenters be paraded in the front of the encampment tomorrow morning precisely at 3. O'clock.

S S men *Camp June 29th 1759.*

R O. 1 2 5 of a Company to turn out with their tomahawks and clear the brush from the rear of the Captains Tents about 50 yards back, the remainder of the men to clear the streets and the front of the encampment, and to work till 9. O.clock, and Then Leave of and get themselves Ready with there arms and mounting to be reviewed at 10 O'clock a sergeant per Company to attend on Lieutenant Colonel Thodey who will give them a plan for cutting the mens hats properly. A List of the mens names to be given in immediately belonging to each company of this detachment here encamped, and the names of those that are to be left of the several companies with Colo Le. Roux,[2] Serjt. Major Bacon, to continue with as Sjt. Maj. to this detachment, and Sargeant Major Clark to continue with the detachment

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[1] After Orders

[2] Colonel Bartholomew Le Roux.

left here with Colo Le. Roux. A serjeant of Cap^{t}. Homeses[1] Company or potters[2] to Join Captain Van Zandts Company.

Oswego June 29th. 1759

Parole .... Dublin

Field Officer tomorrow.....Adj^{t}. D^{o}

	S	S	C	Rl		S	S	C	Rl
a detachment of	2	1	2	150	from the 44th. &	2.	1.	1.	100

from the 46th. to be on this Side the water at 12. Oclock in order to lode their boats & to receive their instructions from Cap^{t}. McClean. The Q^{r}. M. of the above Regiments to attend. All the Reg^{ts}. to compleat their amunition this after noon to 36 rounds per man and to give in their damaged cartridges at the same time. The 44th. & 46th. Reg^{t} & the battalion of the N York Reg^{t}. on this side the water with the detachment of artillery to draw 7 days provisions at. 5. O'clock tomorrow morning. The Royal Americans to receive at the same time. The battalion of Royal Americans and y^{e} Battallion of the N York Reg^{t} on the other side of the water with the battoemen and Carpenters that remain here, to receive but. 4 days provisions. An officer of each company to inspect the mens arms this afternoon at 6. O'clock and see that they are in order & see that every man has a spare flint besides that in his piece, which must be a good one and well fixed. The Commanding officers of Coars to meet at. 5. Oclock this afternoon at. Lieut. Colo Massiess Tent in order to regulate the prices of all goods & the Sutlers to attend at the same time. The N York Battallion on this side of the water to send 128 men & officers in proportion immediately to the Artillery who are to receive their instructions from Cap^{t}. Strechy. This party is to be divided into two Releaves, and to pitch their tents with the

[1] Captain James Holmes, of Westchester county.

[2] Captain Gilbert Potter, of Suffolk county.

artillery. The Sailors to be of the above number. A return of every thing belonging to the Different Departments which is to be left at Oswego, to be given in this afternoon at 6 O'clock to Colo Haldermand. The men off duty on the other side of the water, to clear the hill where the Fort was of all brush. The Paymaster to attend the Major of Brigade as soon as possible. As the Hospital boats have been robbed at several different times, by the New York Regiment, & by Capt Harkermas company in particular of a Tea Kittle and Haversack, with a white shirt, a pair of stockings a cravat, and a Ten gallon Cagg, if any one will discover the persons concerned in it, they shall receive 5 dollars reward, by applying at the Major of Brigade.

Ensign Lancey of the 44th Regiment is to do duty with the Artillery.

R. O.

An officer of a company to attend roll calling morning and night, and as all the companies are now completed for this command, its expected that the officers will take care and see y^t^ their men keep themselves clean and neat and that none are seen slovenly with the knees of their breeches open, and see that Horses are fixed in a proper manner before the Serj^ts^ Tents, to fix the arms of the Companies on. A return of the names of the Captains and Lieutenants of this command with the rank they now hold to be made out by the adjutant. The S^jt^ Major to give in a return of all the Sergeants names, and the Companies they belong to as soon as possible. A duty roll to be kept by each company with the names of the men, by Every one of the sergeants, and a copy of the same kept by every one of the Captains.

June 30, 1759.

R. O. A. R. C. M. to sit immediately at the Presidents Tent, to try all prisoners brought before them —

Capt. Swartwout, P^t^.

L^t^. Yates	Members —	L^t^. Vandeborow
L^t^. Vrooman		L^t^. Waters

Oswego June 30th. 1759.

Parole .... Dorset

Field officer Tomorrow. Maj Beckwith—Adjutant—Dº...

The army to hold themselves in readiness to Imbarque at a moments warning. The Qur Mr to see immediately that the boats belonging to the several Regiments are ranged in proper order for the companies going on board, and that they are fresh numbered. In those boats where there is neither commissioned, nor non-commissioned officer, there must be one careful man appointed to act as Corporalle who is to have the names of his men belonging to his boat in writing. No officer or soldier to be shifted from one boat to another, but remain in the same boat in which they embarque from here a return to be given in immediately of the number of sick in the several Regiments, which are to be left behind with the Major of Briggade. The 4 days provision ordered for the Regiments which Imbarque to be cooked immediately. The Commanding officer of the N. Y. R battallion which Stay at Oswego to give in a return of his battallion as soon as possible to Colº Haldermand.

R. O. 6 scoops pr company to be made immediately to bale water out of the battoes. A Regimental C. M. to sit immediately at the Presidents Tent, to try such prisoners as shall be brought before them.

	Capt. Bloomer	Pres't
Lieut Vrooman	Members	Lieut Cassady
Lieut Crawfoot		Lieut Denton

R. O. That the commanding officers of each company belonging to this detachment going on the expedition make Immediate returns of the Tradesmen and what Trades, with there names belonging to the respective Companies.

Camp at. Ossenodus.[1] *July 1st. 1759*

Parole .... London) (Countersign .... Cayige

Field officer tomorrow Maj Farqueher. Adj^{t}. Ditto 46th. Reg^{t}. The General to beat tomorrow morning at 4 Oclock — the assembly ½ an hour after, and the whole to be formed upon the Lake at 6. O'clock. The army to form in the same order the men to be in there boats, the Light Infantry & Grenadiers to night except such as came in whale boats who may pitch ther Tents.

Camp at Nidenindequeat[2] *July 2nd. 1759*

Parole .... Plimouth

Field officer tomorrow, Col^{o} Maser, Adj^{t}. 44th. Reg^{t}
The General to beat at 4. O'clock tomorrow morning the assembly ½ an hour after, at which time the whole to form upon the Lake at. 6. O'clock precisely. The officer on the duty of the battoes of each reg^{t}. to attend the passage and see that the boats goes out of the bay regularly one by one. The Piquet of the 44th. to be advanced on the eminence of the right flank the field officers of the day to post it two whale boats of the Light Infantry to go with the Q^{r} M^{r}. Gen^{l}. An oficer of a company to view there mens arms tomorrow.

Camp at Nidenindequeat 3rd July 1759

Parole .... Weymouth, &c

Field officer tomorrow Col^{o} Farqueher. Adj^{t}. D^{o}. 46th. Reg^{t}. The army not to Imbarque till further orders, and to receive 3 days fresh provisions immediately, which with what they have will make up to 7 days, four of which is to be cooked. The 46th Regiment to post their Quarter Guards upon the right flank & to

[1] Sodus.
[2] Irondequoit.

have outward centinals posted to prevent any peoples strolling into the woods.

R. O. Notwithstanding it has been strongly recommended to the officers of the regiment to observe strictly the orders given out by the general, the Regimental orders likewise, yet I am sorry I must again repeat them. That for the future any officer having any boats in charge where there ought to be most care taken and any of them drift away will be used in such a manner as he wont like, and to be very exact at all times to be on board of there boats with their men at the time appointed for march and not to neglect on any account leaving two men in each boat to bail y^e^ boats when we land as the General is determined to put any officer in arrest who does not perform to a title what his orders express I would have every officer on going out from this observe, and let but one boat go out at a time and on the lake to be more careful to keep their lines in order I hope I shall not have occasion to repeat this order again. Its desired that the officers would read the orders of the 20^th^. ultimo, and that every Captain give in to the Adjutant a signed Return of the names of the two men appointed to take care of the boats, and the number of boats they are in and see that those men do not quit the boats on any account whatever until releaved which is to be done every 24 hours, and to see this order executed themselves and not to trust to other people to see it done, as they will answer for their neglect on their Parole. The field officers of the Regiments baggage is excepted who have no artillery stores in them.

R. O. A return of the men from the different Regiments who have been exercised at the Great Guns. Any officer choosing to serve in the Artillery to give in his name to the Major of Brigade. Such officer will receive additional pay according to the rank he bears in the Army. An officer and 30 men to go out in the woods with their arms and tomehawks this after noon in order to get barques to cover the Artillery boats.

R. O. All the mens arms and cartouch boxes are to be laid in them so convenient as that the men at a moments warning may be able to fix them on and handle there arms officers to see to it.

Prideaux Bay July the 4th 1759

Parole
St. Albens } Countersign .... Mohawk

Field officer tomorrow Major Beckwith. Adjt. Do 44th. Regt.

The commanding officer of Corps to give in Immediately of what boats wants repairing.

Johnson Creek July 5th. 1759

Parole .... Bedford.

Field officer Tomorrow. Lt. Col Mascer. Adjt. Do. 46th Regt —No tents to be pitched till further orders. The General to beat tomorrow morning at 3. O'clock, the assembly ½ and hour after, at which time the whole is to form. The army to be victualed to the 10th Inclusive. The commissary to deliver out as soon as possible Rhum at the rate of 1 gill pr man.

Camp at Ni'ghera July the 7th. 1759

Parole
St George } { Countersign
Oswego }

Field officer tomorrow Adjutant. 44th. Regiment

Cap	Sub	Sg	Cor	Rl[1]
2	4	3	3	150

to mount as a guard over the battoes and to be relieved every 48 hours. The front of the camp to be cleared of all brush for the space of 200 yards

C	S	S	C
2.	6	8	8	500

[1] The "Rl" used here and elsewhere is probably the current abbreviation used for "roll", "regulars", "privates" or "rank and file."

Rak file to parade at 2. Oclock to make fasheens & gabions for which the men will be paid according to the usual custom, this party to receive their orders from the Engineer. The Piquets to be out advanced, all the Poles & Paddles to be collected together and put under the care of a centinell, who is to be answerable that none is stole. tis expected that an officer of a company see that there men pitch there Tents at every new Camp.

C S S C Rl
1 2 3 3 200 to be sent to the Artillery at. 3. O'clock. Whosoever has found a prospective glass which draws out in 4 parts, with brass covers at each end and black and green sliders and bring it to the Sgt Major of the 44th Regt. shall receive a dollars reward.

R. O. That each Captain or Next commanding officer of each Company make a return Immediately of their companies.

Camp before Niagara July 7th 1759

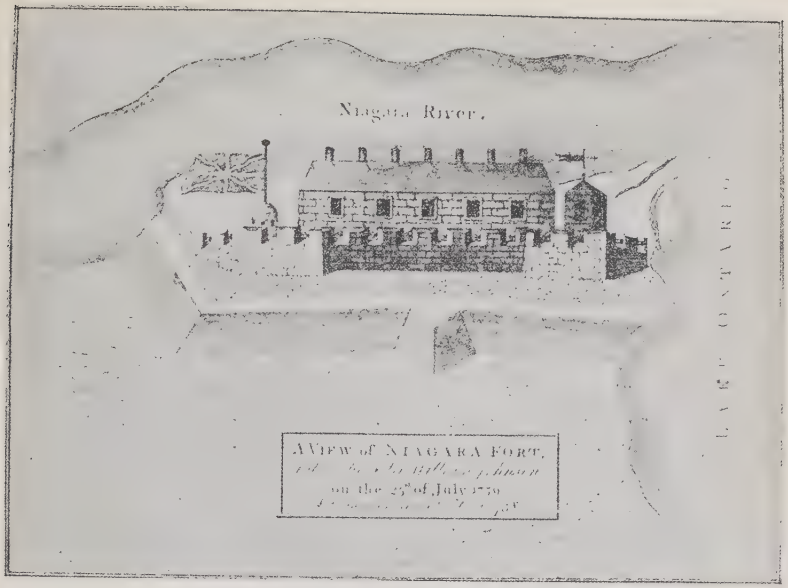
Parole..... King George

Field officer tomorrow Col Masser. Adjt Do 44th Regt.

C S C
Orderly time to beat at 6. O'clock in the afternoon. 6 12 18

Rl
700 to parade at. 8 O clock at the head of the Artillery, the Engineers to attend and regulate the place of breaking ground before the fort. The Piquets to be advanced to such a place as Capt. Williams shall see fit, one of them to support the Trenches In case of a Surge from ye Fort the Piquet to be advanced by the eldest Captain. a second Piquet to be accoutred in there Tents, and ready to turn out at a moments warning.

R. O. No Sergeant for the future to put any man on duty out of his tour on penalty of being broke. No soldier to go out of



FORT NIAGARA IN 1758

FORT NIAGARA TODAY

the Camp without the leave of his officer on pain of being punished
C S S C Rl
for disobeying orders. 3. 6 9 9 300 to be paraded at 12 O clock in the front of the encampment, the officer commanding the party to receive his directions from Engineer Williams. For this duty Capt. Wright, Capt. Bloomer, Capt. Swartwout, Lieuts. Yates Beyow[1] Defreast Middagh, Horton & Hilliard. That no officer for the future pretend to keep more than one waiter in a tent
C S S C
and those to be of the men most incapable for duty. 1 2 2 2
Rl
50. to parade at 5 O'clock to receive there directions of Engineer Williams, for this duty Captain Vanvaughten[2] & Lieutenant Vrooman.

Camp before Niagara July 9th 1759..

Parole ..... London

Field officer tomorrow Major Beckwith. Adjt. 46th Regt.

The detachment ordered to brake ground to assemble at the parade of the Trenches at 6. O'clock the parade of the Trenches is where the fashenes and gabions lay. Lieutenant Colonel Masser field officer for the Trenches. The Piquets to be advanced in order to support the trenches, and to assemble at the same place and to march off at the same time. A second Piquet to be ready to turn out at a moments warning in order to support the Trenches. The Captain of each Piquet to send a man to inform himself of the ground where the advanced Piquets are drawn up that he may take up there ground and be ready to support them, the officer for the command of the Trenches to receive their orders before they march of. Each officer to be acquainted with the work he is to perform, that no confusion may happen.

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[1] Lieutenant Henry Bayeux, of Westchester county.

[2] Captain John Van Veghten, of Albany county.

G. O. 400 gabions & 1200 fashenes to be[1] y^e troops immediately.

1	Fashens	g	
44th	438	146	a man of a mess to cook the provisions of there messmate in the Trenches and carry it to them as soon as possible. 3 days provisions to be delivered
46th	239	98	
R. A.	109	36	
N Y	360	120	
	1146	400	

out to the troops Immediately. The Qr. Guards to consist of a Serj^t. & 14 Men. A detachment of 160 men with noncommissioned officers in proportion, to be sent from the regular Reg^ts to Join the train of Artillery as soon as possible. Tents to be sent with the detachment, which is to pitch with the Artillery. All shots taken up to be carried to the Artillery for which they will be paid with Captain Stretchey All officers of duty to remain in Camp. An officer of a Company to see that the men cook their Kettles regulary every day.

R. O. That a weekly return be given in immediately by the Commanding Officer of each Company.

G. O. A detachment of 400 men officers in proportion for the guard of the trenches to parade at ½ and hour after 5. o'clock. A working party consisting of 500 men officers in proportion to parade at the same time an Engineer to attend at the same time to conduct the parties to the ground. The officer for the command of the working parties to post themselves at a proper distance whilst the men carry the fashenes & Gabions that they may do it with more expedition. A Shurgeon and 2 mates to attend the party and to be posted in with Major Beckwith, within some secure place. The Piquet to be avanced in order to support the Trenches and to take entranching tools with them in order to cover themselves. The Light Infantry and 44th to be ready to march at a moment's warning, and to take 3 days provisions with them.

[1] An apparent omission.

G. O. *Niagara July 11th 1759*

	C	S.	S	C	Rl
44th gives	0.	2.	3.	3.	73
46 "	2.	0.	2.	1.	49
R. A "		1.		1.	18
N Y "	1	1	1	1	69
	3.	4.	6.	6.	209

for Guard for the Trenches to night For this duty Capt Visher and Lieut Vrooman.

For working party in the Trenches tonight:

	C	S	S	C	Rl
44th gives	1	4	4	5	183
46 "	1	2	3	3	122
R. A "	1	2	0	1	18
N Y "	2	4	6	6	159
	5	12	13	15	482

To this duty Captain Vanvaughten and Morss[1] & Lieuts Waters Crawford Denton

To parade immediately. to carry the gabions now made to the head of the Trenches & to range them in a row on the side of the Trenches two deep

	C	S	S	C	Rl
44th gives	0	0	2	1	37
46 "	0	1	1	2	24
N Y "	1	1	1	1	30
	1	2	4	4	91

For this duty Captain Swartwout and Lieut Willet &c

[1] Captain Ephraim Mors, of Queens county.

Camp before Niagara, July 11th 1759

Parole
Bristol } Countersign — Oswego

Field officer tomorrow Lieut Col Mascer Adjt. do 44th

A detachment of 700 men officers in proportion for the Trenches to night. The Piquet to be advanced and Lye within the Trenches its Expected that the officers which command the working parties constantly attend to see that the men place ye gabions properly and that they are not idle the working parties not to retire out of the Trenches in the morning till ordered by the field officer.

Camp at Niagara July 12th 1759

The proportions of each Regt of the No of gabions to be made today

44th	73	gabions
46th	49	"
R A	18	"
N Y	60	"
Total	200	

The Fattigue to be sent to the Artillery ground to receive their instructions from Captain Stretchey

	C	S	S	C	Rl	
44th	1	1	1	1	73	
46th	1	1	1	1	39	For this duty Capt. Scuyler
R A			1	0	18	Lt. Visher Middagh
N Y	1.	2.	3.	3.	60	

	S	S	C	Rl
For Fattigue	1	1	2	30

to parade immediately and to assemble at the Royal Americans Camp, to carry there arms for this duty Lieut Wemple —

Its the Generals orders that the additional be made up to 100 men, and that they ground their arms in front of the encampment and be ready to turn out at a moments warning In the absence of the Brigade Major.

Guard for the Trenches	C	S	S	C	Rl
44th	1	3	3	3	73
46	1	3	3	2	49
R. A				1	18
N Y	1	2	3	3	60
	3.	8.	9.	9.	200

Fattigue for the Trenches	C	S	S	C	Rl
	1	2	5	5	91
	1	3	3	3	61
	1	1	1	1	23
	1	3	4	4	75
	4.	9.	13.	13.	250

The working party to be with Arms. The Piquet of the Trenches to be augmented to 100 each Regiment

Camp before Niagara 1759 July 12th

Field officer for the Trenches tomorrow Lt Col Thodey
Major Beckwith Adjutant Do. 46th Regiment
The proportion of each Regiment for the fashenes gabions

Fashenes	of	9½ feet.	fashenes of	4½ feet	Gabions
44th	—	146	——	73 —	73
46th	—	98	——	49 —	49
R. A	—	36	——	13 —	13
N York	—	120	——	60 —	60

For a working party in the Trenches

c	s	s	c	Rl
2	4	6	6	120

For this duty Captain Clinton Lts Defreast Denton.

Guard for the Trenches

c	s	s	c	Rl
1	2	3	3	75

For this duty Capt Schuyler, Capt Visher. Lts Middagh, Visher, Wemple & Hilliard

Parole — Monmouth Field officer tomorrow L^t^. Col^o^ Farqueher
Adj^t^. D^o^ 44th Reg^t^.
The Piquets of the several Reg^ts^ to mount as a covering party in the Trenches this night a detachment of 400 men officers in proportion to compleat the working party for the trenches this night. Lt Killet[1] of the 44th Regiment to act as an assistant to the engineer Serg^t^ Bradley Serg^t^. Blaker both of the 44^th^ Regiment to receive their directions from Engineer Demler[2]

July 13^th^ 1759.

G. O. M^r^. Anderson of the 44^th^ Reg^t^ to act as an assistant to the Engineer the officer appointed to attend y^e^ fashene making to be very careful that they are made higher and better. S^gt^. Bradley will attend at the Tale of the Trenches to receive the fashenes, and such as the Engineer will reject will not be paid for. No officer to apply for Rhum for any party but such as the General will think fit and he himself will see the delivering of it. 4 men to go to assist Engineer Demler those men to be the most active men in the Regiment. The Adj^t^. to see to it and these men to continue with the Artillery.

R. O. That the officers servants give in there arms Immediately to the Adjutant.

G. O. Such men as are slightly wounded, yet unfit for duty to go into the Trenches, to be sent to the battoe guard as soon as possible, and a return given by the Adjutant, of the number sent. a mate of the 44th Regiment to remain with the battoe guard one Shurgeon or mate to be in the Trenches. Such mean and unsoldier Like Schulkers as shall quit the Trenches without leave from there officers shall be punished in a most exemplary manner. The Commanding officer of the working parties in the Trenches

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[1] Lieutenant Roger Kellet.

[2] Ensign George Demler, of the 60th regiment, engineer.

to have the names of there men under their command that they may be able to find out the absentees. A detachment of 300 men officers in proportion to compose a covering party for the Trenches this Night. As the batteries are intended to be erected this night for the ready making of which it will require active and willing men — the General chooses that this work should be done by volunteers only, whose names are to be given in to Engineer Demler that they may be Rewarded. 300 volunteers are wanting for this purpose and from the diligence and activity already shown by the Troops for his Majesty's service, the General doubts not of the above required number being soon completed.

For a covering party in the trenches to Night		For a working party in the trenches to Night
44th Gives	110	110
46th "	73	73
R A "	27	27
N Y "	90	90
	300	300

A Regimental Court Martial to sit immediately at the Presidents Tent, to try all prisoners brought before them.

Capt. Pawling. Pres't.

Lieut Yates
Lieut Beyou, Members
Lieut Cassady
Lieut Dunbar

Camp before Niagara July 14th 1759

Parole .... Dublin

Field Officer tomorrow Lt. Co Mascer, Major Vanscaach.[1]
Adjutant Do. 46th Regt

After orders *July 15th 1759*

Fashenes of 4½ feet Long		Fashenes of 9 feet Long
44th	73	146
46th	49	98
R A	18	36
N Y.	60	120

The above number of fashenes to be made as soon as possible, and in the front of the different Corps, where the brush is to brought. The twigs of the fashenes to be smaller and the fashenes themselves higher. The officers of duty to attend the fashenes to be collected at the center of the Regiment.

Long Piquets to be made higher as well as shorter the men of duty to assemble at Mr. Oglesbies to hear divine service.

All the necesary houses to be filled up, and new ones made, which is to be done regularly every three days.

July 15th 1759

Field officer tomorrow Lt. Co Thodey & Major Vancaach. Adjutant Do. 44th Regiment.

A detachment of 300 men officers in proportion for a covering party this night in the Trenches, and the same number for the working party. For this duty of the working party Capt. Schuyler, Lieut Yates Lt Dunbar. For Guard Capt. Morss Lieut. Beaux Cassady.

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[1] Major Goose Van Schaick.

100 Gabions to be made this night 2½ feet diameter & 3½ feet high.

The	44th	37	
	46th	28	To parade immediately at the
	R A	9	Royal Americans encampment
	N Y.	30	of a reinforcement to the Guard

S S C Rl

in ye trenches 2. 2. 3. 36. for this duty Lt. Wemple Lt. Denton.

July 16th.

Parole — Andover — Countersign — Senica

C S S C Rl

To parade immediately for Guard to the Trenches 1. 2. 3. 3 72 for this duty Capt. Wright, Lieut Willet, Lt. Visher

To prepare immediately for fatigue to receive their instructions

S S C Rl

from Capt McClean 1 1 1 21 for this duty Lt Horton

For a working party in the Trenches to parade at 5. o'clock Precisely

For fatigue in the Trenches

	C	S	S	C	Rl
44th	1	1	2	2	43
46		1	1	2	29
R A		1	1	0	11
N Y	1	2	3	3	47

Guard for the Trenches

	C	S	S	C	Rl
44th	1	2	1	2	34
46		1	2	1	22
R A			1	1	18
N York	1	1	2	2	36

For this duty Capt Bloomer Lt Dumond

For this duty Capt Lansing Lt Harris & Hilliard

S S. C Rl

2 3 3 36 to parade at the head of the 44th Regiment tomorrow morning at 5. o'clock. to attend Capt Stretchey. For this duty Lt. Yates Lieut Beyou.

R. O. *July the 17th 1759*: that the commanding officers of each company make a report every morning to the adjutant of the killed and wounded in their companies

Field officer tomorrow Colo Farqueher Maj Vanscaach

Parole ..... Wells

Guard for the Trenches to Night

	C	S	S	C	Rl
44th	1	3	4	4	120
46th	1	2	3	3	66
R A		1	1	1	24
N Y.	1	3	4	4	108
	3.	9	12	12	318

For this duty Capt Swartwout Lt. Yates, Cassady, Lt Dunbar & Middagh.

Fatigue for the Trenches to Night

44	1.	2.	1.	2.	68
46		1.	2.	2.	44
R A			1	1	16
N Y	1	3	4.	4.	72
	2.	6.	8.	9.	200

For this duty Capt Visher Lt. Vrooman Vanderburgh & Wemple

R. O. That a weekly return be given in to the Sgt Major as soon as possible by the commanding officer of each Company.

G. O. Every man to make one fashene tomorrow morning early in the front of the Regiment and the of duty to attend and see that the fashenes are made of a proper thickness, and bound Tite as possible. They are to be placed at head of the Regiment, till ordered away. A return to be given in by 12 o'clock of the number made by each Regiment, likewise each Company to make 4 gabions 3½ feet high & 2½ feet diameter, these to be made by 12. o'clock. For fatigue immediately to parade at the head of the 44th Regiment

	C	S	S	C	Rl
The 44th	0	0	2	1	34
The 46	1	1	2	2	23
R A		1			8
N Y.		1	1	1	36

For this duty Lt. Crawfoot

July 18th

Field Officer Major Beckwith.

For Fatigue for the Trenches						Guard for the Trenches					
	C	S	S	C	Rl		C	S	S	C	Rl
N. Y.	1.	3.	4.	4.	72		1.	3.	4.	4.	108

For this duty Capt Swartwout Lieut's Beaux Harris & Horton

For this duty Capt Visher Lt. Vaughten Lt. Yates & Dunbar

July 19th 1759

To Parade immediately for a Reinforcement to the working

	S	S	C	Rl	
party in the Trenches	1.	3.	3.	30.	for this duty Lt. Crawfoot

G. O. A party of men to parade immediately at the head of

	S	S	C	Rl	
the 44th regiment	2.	3.	3.	30.	for this duty Lt. Cassidy Lt. Dunbar

R. O. A list of all the mens names at this place now doing duty belonging to there companies, with the names of those that have joined them and those that are now down at the battoes mentioning them in the List to be made out and given in to the Adjutant as soon as possible. leaving a column as they do in the muster rolls and opposite each mans name if any be wounded or killed write it down — for instance J. T. wounded badly or J. G. wounded slightly. Its desired that this list be made out fair on a full sheet of clean paper

For Fatigue in the Trenches
Capt Wright Lieut Visher
Lieut Middagh

For Guard
Capt Bloomer
Lt Willet Lieut Wemple

G. O. *July 20th 1759.*

As the work draws nigh to the Fort, much depends on the goodness of the Fashenes & Gabions; the Genl recommends it therefore to the men, to make them of small wood & perfectly Tite.

44th Regt.....	78 Gabions	171 fascenes
46 "	48	122
R A	11	27
N. Y	73	81
	Total 210	Total 401

Camp before Niagara July 20th 1759

Parole .....

Field officer tomorrow night Lt Co. Thodey
Adjt Do 46th Major Vanscaach

Shirurgeon to night in the room of Doctor Norton Mr. Odel, Mr. Lacont. No officer nor soldier to presume to send any false alarm to camp. In case of a real Shurge from the Fort, the commanding officer of the trenches is to send Notice to the Genl. who will order a proper reinforcement. An officer and 200 men always to be posted at the Tail of the trenches to prevent any Schulker from quitting the trenches without leave from an officer. Nor any soldier not on duty, not to go in except Such as carry water or refreshments to the Guard or working party. Any schulker who shall be taken up is immediately to be sent to the proper guard, and will be punished in the most severest & publick manner. The officers appointed by each regiment for the inspection of the Trenches & gabions is always to send them down to the Tail of the Trenches with a Sergt. where who is to place them where Sergt. English is appointed to receive them who shall direct, &c. Take a receipt for the number delivered, which receipt is to be given in to the Major of Brigade every evening. The covering parties this night to consist of 300 men N. Y. proportion

C S S C Rl
2. 4. 6. 6. 216. For Guard Capt Swartwout L^t. Waters Lieut Dunbar. For Fatigue Capt Visher L^ts Cassady L^t. Vrooman.

July 21^st 1759.

R. O. That the commanding officers of each company make a report Every morning of the killed & wounded in the respective companies mentioning there names and whether bad or slightly wounded. I hope the loss the Regiments met with in Col^o Johnson [1] will give every officer and soldier in it, a just resentment and Ive the pleasure hitherto both to find and hear from every body that we have done our part of the duty with the greatest exactness and punctuality and with a soldier like spirit I hope the same spirit may continue, and tho the little wound I have met with will not permit me to head you for the present (gentlemen in y^e Trenches) you have other officers who will lead and direct you, any where Else when I am absent from you and for my part as I cannot be where I would wish with you I hope nothing will be wanting on your part, and whatever I can in camp do you may expect. M^l. Thodey.

Camp before Niagara July 21^st, 1759

Parole ..... *Amherst*

Field officer tonight in the room L^t Col Thodey, Lieut Col^o Farqueher. L^t Col^o Mercer [2] Adj^t d^o 44^th Reg^t

Shurgeon tomorrow M^r. Oblair.....

Sir William Johnsons orders. the command of the army devolving the death of the late General Prideaux [3] (on me I trust) that as I am determined to persevere in the same just and vigorous manners, which was carried on by the Deceased General, that the troops will exert themselves to the utmost and act

[1] Colonel J. Johnston, of the New York regiment.

[2] Massey.

[3] General John Prideaux was killed July 20.

with the same laudable spirit which they have hitherto shown an of which I shall not fail to acquaint his excellency General Amherst The business we are upon being nearly finished the completing of which will be easily effected by the continuance of the same measures and the utmost exertion of our abilities, all orders given therefore by the late general to be punctually obeyed. The above orders to be read to the men both before and after the Trenches are relieved by an officer of a Company

	Fashenes of 9 feet Long	Fashenes of 4½ feet Long
44th	202	67
46	128	43
R A	50	17
N Y	220	73
	600	200

Particular care to be taken with regard to making the fashenes as such as are not well made will be rather of Disservice than of Any Advantage the officers are therefore not only to give the proper directions, but see them properly executed.

A detachment of 300 men officers in proportion to compose a covering party for the trenches this night & of 200 men officers in proportion for a working party. The officers commanding the parties from the different regiments, to have their mens names as ordered yesterday. The parties to be paraded at 3. o'clocke exactly.

	For Guard						For working party				
	C	S	S	C	Rl		C	S	S	C	Rl
44th	1	1	3	3	102		1	2	2	3	68
46	1	3	2	2	64			2	4	3	43
A R	0	1	1	1	26			1	1	0	18
N Y.	1	2	3	3	108		1	2	2	2	71
Total	3.	7.	9.	9.	300	Total	2.	7.	9.	8.	200

For this duty Capt Morss
Lieut. Beaux Mr. Harris

For this duty Capt Swartwout
Lieut Crawfoot Lieut Yates

July 22nd 1759

For fatigue to parade at the head of the 44th

S S C

regiment immediately. 1 1 0 19 for this duty Lt Middagh

G. O. No soldier to presume to fire his piece in camp on pain of being severely punished.

R. O. A return of the deficiencies of cartridge to complete each man 36 rounds to be given in immediately by the commanding officers of companies now present.

G. O. The General is not a little surprized at the irregular firing of the Troops both when they come out of the Trenches and in Camp so contrary to the standing orders so often given out, he is therefore determined if this order has not its desired effect to prevent it by severely punishing the offenders. Whenever it is necessary to have ye piece which cannot be drawn fired a report should be made to the commanding officer of Corps in Camp who will give directions. The orderly officers of corps are allways to examine their mens arms after a heavy rain and make the above ordered report & whenever the detachment from the Trenches return to the Camp the officers commanding the parties of the different Corps, are after rainey weather to see that their arms are examined before they are dismissed. The miners and sappers of the different corps to attend engineer Demler at the Artillery Guard at 3. o'clock To parade at 4. o'clock for a covering party for the Trenches tonight

	C	S	S	C	Rl	C	S	S	C	Rl
44th	1	3	3	3	101	0	4	3	3	110
46th	2	2	2	2	64	1	1	2	2	46
A R	0	1	1	1	25	1	1	1	1	27
N Y.	1	2	3	3	101	1	2	3	3	110
	4	8	9	9	291	3	8	9	9	293

For Guard Capt Schuyler — For work Capt Pawling

Lts Willet Dunbar — Lts Visher Lieut Wemple

Fashenes and Gabions to be made by the N York Regiment

71. Fashenes 71 Gabions

G. O. *July 23rd 1759*

That 71 Fascenes & 71. gabions be made by 2. o'clock
For fatigue to parade at the head of the 44th Regt.

	C	S	S	C	Rl	
The 44th	0	1	1	0	34	For this fatigue Lt. Middagh
46	0	0	2	1	22	
R A	0	0	0	1	9	
N Y.	0	1	1	0	35	
	0	2	4	2	100	

140 Volunteers wanted immediately to bring 100 Whaleboats from the Landing place. each man to have 1 gill of rum as soon as they are all brought over. There names to be given in to the Major of Briggade as every man shall be credited a dollar, which shall be paid to them as soon as the money can be got

	C	S	S	C	Rl	
44th gives	0.	2.	1.	1.	46	For this duty Lieutenant Yates & Hilliard
46	1	1	1	1	30	
R A					12	
N Y		2	1	1	50	

R. O. Whereas a number of officers are constantly grumbling about the duty now done in the Regt. for the future if any officer thinks himself wronged let them first do the duty ordered, and when relieved they can make appear that they are wronged they shall have all the justice done them which is required in such cases, but if they should be mistaken they certainly shall be looked upon in such Lite as will make them unworthy of the commission they now hold in the Regt. and which I shall take care they shall not keep long. For gentlemen to be disputing at this time about there duty, looks to me and will to the world, very bad, and will make them unworthy of the Title their commissions now gives them. Even allowing they went once out of their turn of

duty, because a brother officer thinks hes not able. For the time to come no officer nor soldier to go from this camp without leave unless on duty or to fetch water.

That a return be made immediately by the commanding officer of each company of the men fit for duty now in camp. For fatigue to parade tomorrow by break of day

S	S	C	Rl
1	1	0	54

For this duty Lt. Beyow

For Guard in the Trenches to Night

C	S	S	C	Rl
1	2	3	3	132

For this duty Capt Bloomer Lt. Waters Lt. Dumont

For Fatigue in the Trenches tonight

C	S	S	C	Rl
1	1	2	2	66

For this fatigue Capt Visher & Lieut Cassady

Sir William Johnson returns his thanks[1] to the troops for their valiant behavior this day against a superior body of the enemy, which at this critticle time has been of the greatest advantage to the English nation, and thoroughly Secured us the friendship of the Six nations, and will undoubtedly facilitate the reduction of Niagara, a post so important to the English nation in North America.

Morning Orders. *Camp before Niagara July 25th 1759*

Lieut Colo Farqueher with the Grenadiers of the Army compleate to be ready to march at 7. o'clock this morning to take possession of the Gates of the Fort. The 44th Regiment to be ready to march as soon as possible to the parade of the Fort, with drums beating & colors flying. As soon as the Troops have taken possession of the Fort, the Battoes & Whaleboats to be moved round to the river under the Fort. the party on the other side of the river to come over immediately with the Artillery, which they are to march in order to camp No officer or soldier to attempt to leave Camp except those on duty to the trenches or in the fort.

[1] "His thanks "is put in in pencil.

Niagara July 26th 1759

To Parade immediately for Guard to the Trenches:

C S S C
1 1 1 1 46 privates for this duty Captain Schuyler & Lt. Vandenburgh. For fatigue to parade immediately at the head of the 44th Regt

Sub S C Rl
1 0 0 20. for this duty Lieut Dumond

Parole ..... Niagara

	C.	S.	S.	C.	
For Guard immediately	1	3	3	3	100 privates

The Light infantry of the Army are to form a corps in camp and to do duty together. The different Corps to give in immediately to the Major of Brigade, a return of their number in the form of a weekly return.

C S S C Rl
1. 2 2. 2. 100 to parade tomorrow morning at 5. o'clock at the head of the 44th Regt. and to receive their Directions from Engineer Demler. This party to be relieved by the Like number at 12. o'clock. The like party to parade at the same time at the head of the 44th, and to receive their directions from Capt McClean Qr. Mr. General. The General parade to be at the head of the 44th Regiment the Regiment to Collect there Tools as Soons as possible and Leave them at The Collumns of the 44th Regiment The Guard of the Fort to consist of
C S S C
1 2 3 3 100 privates which are to be relieved regularly at. 8. o'clock. The orderly time to be at 9. o'clock its recommended to the officers of the working parties to be very diligent in seeing there do there duty that no time may be lost. Lt Killet of ye 44th & Ensign Lancey to continue as overseers. Sergt English & Sergt. Ellis, both of the 44th Regiment to attend the work and take care of the entrenching tools. No soldier to come into the

work except on officers business and then to have a Nonte from his officer for whom he is employed.

R. O. For the future the Rolls of the company to be called twice a day, an officer to see it done and a report to be given in of all the men absent from camp For the future the Quarter Guard to be relieved regularly at 8 o'clock.

The Inlying Piquet as usual a report of the names of the sick to be given in to Doct. Norton every morning — the orderly Serg^{t}. will be punished for the future for his neglect of this sort.

For fatigue immediately to parade at the head of the 44th

	C	S	S	C	Rl
Regiment	1.	0.	1	1.	80

for this fatigue Capt Morss. For Quarter Guard Tomorrow L^{t}. Visher.

Camp at Niagara July 27, 1759.

Parole ..... Oswego.

The Guard of the Trenches to be regularly relieved at the same time the Fort Guard is, and half of the Guard to be employed

	C	S	S	C	Rl
in levelling the trench works.	1.	2.	3.	3.	100

to parade tomorrow morning without arms to be employed in leveling the Trenches, this party to work at the end next to the woods, and the Guard at the other end the working parties in the fort are to be employed in cleaning the fort of all filth. 100 men officers in proportion for the working party in the fort To parade tomorrow morning at 5. o'clock. All the mens Arms to be cleaned and a return to be given to the Major of Brigade by Guard mounting tomorrow morning of what is wanting to compleat the mens Arms & ammunition to 36 rounds p^{r}. man.

	C	S	S	C	Rl
For the Fort Guard	1	2	2	2	58
Guard for the Trenches		1	1	2	39
For fattigue D^{o}		1	1	1	45
Fattigue for the Fort	1	1	1	1	45

The Captain of the Fort Guard to detach 30 men for the Guard of the battoes, which party is to lay without the Fort. A Capt. of the day for the Camp who is to visit the Quarter Guards of the Line As the Centinols have been observed to be very remiss in their duty; tis expected that for the future they will be more alert and all officers whether on duty or not are desired to take notice of such Centenals who are not alert All reports to be made to Lt. C'o Farqueher no soldier to straggle into the woods as there may be small schulking parties of the Enemy round about. The working parties to come in at 6 o'clock. All the men off duty to be under arms half an hour after 6 o'clock in order to attend the funeral of the Late General Prideaux & Colo. Johnson.

C S S C Rl

2. 4. 6. 6. 200 to be paraded on the right, and the men to be furnished with 3 rounds per man of powder. This party to be Commanded by Major Beckwith. Minute guns to begin to fire as soon as the procession begins.

For Guard for the Trenches

	C	S	S	C	Rl
44th	0	2	3	3	94
46	1	1	1	0	28
RA	0	0	0	0	
NY	1	1	1	3	78

For Guard tomorrow

	C	S	S	C	Rl
44th	1	1	1	1	47
46	0	0	0	1	14
RA	0	0	0	0	
NY	0	1	2	1	59

For this Duty Capt. Bloomer
Lieutenant Crawfoot
Trench Fatigue

	C	S	S	C	Rl
44th	0	1	1	1	55
LI	1	1	1	0	28
NY	1	1	2	2	45
	2	3	4	3	128

For this duty Capt. Swartwout
Lieutenant Cassady
Fatigue for the Fort

	C	S	S	C	Rl
44th	1	1	1	1	55
NY		1	2	2	45
	1	2	3	3	100

For this Fatigue Captain Pawling Lt. Harris.

R. O. An exact return to be given in and signed by all the Captains of the Companies, of all the men whether wounded killed or absent from this or any other Casualty and for the future no man to join any other company thats now present but a report of the same with their names to be given in to the Comd'g Officers. Horses to be immediately fixed up in the Front of the serg'ts tents to lodge the companies arms on in the day time. This last its expected will never be ordered again but that care will be taken at all times when we move to have them on the Next ground Whatever. Capt. Harkerman to give me in a return of the Names of ye men now come to this place with him & Capt Vanvaghten to do the same Likewise accounting for the number of men he carried from here.

July 29th 1759

Parole ..... Haldermand

A detachment for the Guard of the Fort and levelling the Trenches, for cleaning the first & levelling the latter to consist of the same number and to parade at the same time tomorrow morning as they did this morning.

	C	S	S	C	Rl	
A detachment of	1	2	3	3	100	of the

Light Infantry with one days provision to parade tomorrow morning at 4 o'clock at the head of the the 44th Regt. a detachment

	C	S	S	C	Rl	
of	1	2	2	2	150	to parade at the same time without

arms to fetch timber in order for building a vessel. Capt. McClean will attend to give directions, another number to parade at 9. o'clock to Relieve the first, a third at 2. o'clock to relieve the 2nd.

For Fattigue Tomorrow							For Fatigue for the Fort				
C	S	S	C	Rl			C	S	S	C	Rl
1	1	2	1	47	French		1	1	2	1	45
1	0	2	1	39	Do		1	1	2	2	45

S. S. C.

For fattigue in the woods 1. 1. 1. 68 privates

July 30th 1759

Parole ..... London

G. O. The Quarter Master General to give in a return by 2. o'clock this afternoon of the number of persons who receive provisions specifying their different Trades & Employments

R. O. A Regimental Court Martial to sit immediately at the Presidents Tent to try such prisoners as shall be brought before them.

Capt Vanvaughten, Pres't

Members

L[t] Vanderburg
L[t] Dunbar
L[t] Dumond
L[t] Defreast

July 30th 1759

For Guard tomorrow

	C	S	S	C	Rl
44th	1.	1.	1.	1	58
46		1	0	0	16
N Y		1	1	2	49

For Fatigue

					Rl
44th	1.	2.	1.	2.	44
L I	0	0	2	1	46

Trench D°.

					Rl
44	0.	1	1	1	54
N Y	1	1	2	2	46

Artillery D°

	C	S	S	C	Rl
44	0	0.	1	0	27
NY	0	1	0	1	23

For Ship Timber D° @ 4. o'clock

		S	S	C	
44th	0	1	1	2	81
N Y	1	1	2	1	69

For Ship Timber at 10. o'clock

44th	1	2	1	1	81
N Y	0	0	2	2	69

G. O. *Camp at Niagara 31st July 1759.*

..... Parole ..... York ..... The Regiments to bring into the Fort the intrenching Tools which they have collected and deliver them over to an officer of the Artillery. The 44th Regiment Grenadiers & Light Infantry excepted. A

C S S C privats

detachment of 1. 3. 4. 4. 100 of the N. York Regiment to remain as a garrison at this post under the command of Lieut Colo Farker.[1] The Grenadiers & Light Infantry of the 44th Regt out of the Battn this day are to hold themselves in readiness for Imbarquation at an hours warning. The 100 men of the N. York Regt which are to be left here are to consist of ship builders, masons and all sorts of artificers, the rest of the troops to be in readiness to Imbarque

R. O. A return to be given in immediately of all the ship & House carpenters, masons and Brickmakers and all other artificers.

G. O. The Light Infantry except a Sergt & 12 men to take care of there Camp to be under Arms tomorrow morning at 3 o'clock with one days provisions. this party to be without there coats.

The Guard and working party for the Fort and the Trenches to consist of the same number tomorrow as they did this morning.

S S C Rl

2. 2. 2. 50 to parade ½ and hour after 5. o'clock and receive their directions from the Quarter Master Genl. A detach-

S S C Rl

ment of 1. 1. 1. 30 to parade at the same time in order

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[1] Farker, for Farquhar, was written doubtless.

to escort the above party. A corporal and 12. men to parade at the same time and receive their directions from Serg[t] English of the 44[th] Regt. The several corps to deliver to the Kings Commissary all the oil cloths they received at Oswego for covering the battoes. The Light Infantry to be taken of all duty as soon as possible.

For Guard tomorrow

th	C	S	S	C	Rl
44	0.	1.	1.	2	67
N Y.	1	1	2	1	56

Fattigue for the Trenches

th	C	S	S	C	Rl
44	0.	1	1	1	27
N Y.	0	0	1	1	23

For this duty Captain Pawling L[t]. Wemple

For Fattigue in the Woods

44th	0	0	1.	1.	27
N Y.	0.	0.	1.	1.	23

For this fattegue L[t]. Yates

Artillery Fattigue

44th	0	0.	1	0	27
N Y.		1	0	1	23

For this fatigue L[t]. Vandeburg

Fattigue for the Q[r] M[r]. Gen[l].

	C	S	S	C	Rl
44th	0	1.	1.	0.	39
N. Y.		1.	1.	2	31

Fattigue for S[gt] Ellis

44th	0.	0.	0.	0.	5
N Y.	0	0	0	1	7

For this fattegue L[t] Vrooman

For covering party

N Y.	0	0	1	0	12
44th	0	1	0	0	18

R. O. *August 1[st] 1759*

John Christopher of Captain Vanvaughtens Company & Michael Prier of Capt Lansings Company was tried by a Court Martial and sentined by said Court Martial, Christopher 500 lashes Prier 200 for the crimes they were guilty of. John McKow of Capt Vishers Company was likewise confined by Major Harvey for sitting on his post all crimes of the very worst nature

a soldier could be guilty of. Col°. Thodey therefore as he would not have it said that a soldier of his reg^{t}. was punished during this Command from Oswego, he forgives all three of them, and desires the officers of the Quarter Guard to send them to their Companies, and that for the few days we have to stay, that no soldier will now nor at any time hereafter, be guilty of the same or any thing that will diserve punishment, and he likewise begs you all to take notice that no man will again be forgiven for the like crimes. these orders to be read to the men at Roll Calling.

	C	S	S	C	Rl	
A detachment of	1.	3	4	4	100	to stay of the N Y

Regiment at this post to be of the following Companies.

	C	S	S	C	privates
to Stay Capt Bloomer with his men	1.	0.	1.	1.	22
" Gilchrists Company	0.	0.	0.	1.	15
" Homeses Company	0.	0	1.	0.	00
to stay L^{t}. Burns with Capt Smith's Co	0	1	1	1	21
to stay L^{t}. Waters with " Vanzandts Co	0	1	1	1	15
To stay L^{t}. Vandenburg with Tradesmen	0	1	0	0	27
	1.	3.	4.	4.	100

Companies	Mens Names
Capt Pawling	1 Silas Canfield
	2 Abner Cutler
	3 Francis Mattratt
	4 Egbart Vansile
	5 Wm Wyllys
	6 Jon^{n} Warshburn
	7 Matthew Vorce
Capt Wrights	8 Thos Duboys
	9 John Derley
	10 James daugherty
Capt Lansings	11 John Huff
Capt Morss C^{o}	12 Jacob Miller
	13 Matthew Grasey
	14 Aaron Vansickland
	15 Samuel Woodruff
Cap^{t} Morss Comp^{y}	16 John Pignor
	17 Jacob Comfort
	18 Wm Ackard
Capt Clintons C^{o}	19 Jacob Butcher
Capt Bloomers	20 John Jordan
Capt Gilchrists C^{o}	21 Joseph wood
	22 Asa Carpenter
Capt Swartwouts	23 James Smith
Cap^{t} Vishers	24 Isaac Tratchout
Cap^{t} Homes	25 George Saxton
Cap^{t} Hulds	26 Isaac Emery
Cap^{t} Sayers	27 Henry Downing

Capt. Bloomer to keep 7. tents & deliver the Rest to L^{t}. Beyou Cap^{t}. Pawling & Capt Morss. Each to give their men a Tent & what Tents M^{r}. Burns has with him will be full sufficient these men to encamp By themselves on the right this evening or tomorrow morning all but the party with Lieut Burns.

August 1st 1759

Parole — Boston

The working party for the Artillery & Q^{r}. M^{r}. Gen^{l}. to consist tomorrow of

S S C Rl

1 1 1 50 for fattigue tomorrow to receive directions from L^{t} Collet a working party of one Serg^{t}. & 12 men to receive their directions from Ensign Lancey, these parties to parade at 5 o'clock. Lost a little paper bag with French paper money in it which cannot be of any use to any body in Camp S^{r} William Johnson desires if any body has found it to give it in to the Major of Brigade. The several Regiments to give in

a return as soon as possible to Engineer Demler of the number of fashenes & gabions made by each, that they may be accounted with for them. 3 days fresh provisions to be delivered to the Troops tomorrow. The Light Infy to give the covering party

for the Qr. Mr. Genl.	S	S	C	Rl
For Guard	0.	1.	1.	49
For fattigue to the Artillery			1.	23
" " for Qr Mr Genl	1.	1.	0.	23
Fattigue for Lt. Collett		0	1	23
" Ensign Lancey		1	1	5
	1.	1.	3.	4. 123

Niagara August 2nd 1759

Sir William Johnson is surprized that the orders relating delivering up the oil cloths to the Kings Commissary it being not complied with but he expects that by 8. o'clock this afternoon they will be delivered in to Mr. McClean.

R. O. Every man belonging to the N. York Regiment except them mentioned in the orders of yesterday & those Capt. Bloomer has a list of is by there officers to be charged not to be out of the way, as we cannot tell the exact time when we shall leave this and no man to be exchanged on any account. If any officer in the Regt. has any oil cloths, they are to send them to Capt McClean immediately.

Camp at Niagara Aug^t. 2^d 1759

Parole ..... Northhamton

For Guard as usual. the working party for the Q^r M^r Gen^l & artillery &c Lieut Corlet & Ensign Landcey to consist of the same No and to parade at the same time this morning as they did yesterday. a working party of S 1. S 1. C 1. Rl 50 to go on the other side the water to fetch over palasadoes

	C	S	S	C	Rl
For guard	1.	1.	2.	1.	23
Fattigue for the Q^r M^r	0	1	0	1	23
for L^t. Collet D^o	0	0	0	1.	23
D^o over the water	0	1	1	0	23
D^o Ens Lancey	0	0	0	1.	5
D^o Artillery	0	0	1	0	23
	1.	3.	4.	4.	137 [120]

The Battoes for the N. York Reg^t. will be given to us at 5. o'clock this afternoon and the Q^r M^r is to see them marked with the companies names and numbered in the following manner

Companies	No of Empty Boats		No of Artillery Boats		
Captain Pawling No	1	2	....	1	2	3
Capt Wright	3	4	....	4	5	6
Lansing	5	6	7	7	8	9
Vanvaughten	8	9	10	10	11	12
Morss	11.	12	....	13.	14	15
Clinton	13.	14	15	16	17	18
Bloomers	16	17	00	19	00	00
Swartwouts	18	19	20	20	21	22
Schuylers	21.	22	....	23	24	25
Vishers	23.	24	....	26	27.	28
Homesses	25	26	....	29.	30	00

Each artillery boat to have 10 men in them and the remainder to be divided in the empty boats. The officers are to be careful to put there sick men in the boats carefully and to see that every time we land that the shurgeon dress the mens wounds Such men as are able to walk where the Shurgeon lands the Sergts are to see that they go to them. The whole to take care and keep in order on the lake and none to lagg behind. Every company to send a man to man a boat to Doct Norton except Capt Vishers Company as soon as we have orders for going on board.

G. O. The battoes to be received from the Q^r M^r General immediately and the separate Corps to take proper Care of there own and have there baggage on board early in the morning. The whole to be in readiness to embarque at 7. o'clock in the morning. When they come into the lake they are to form the Light Infantry and whale boats in the front. The New Yorkers in the Artillery boats to form a Division in the Rere followed by the boats of the General Hospital and the Grenadiers of the 44^th & Royal Americans with the Generals Company of y^e 44^th to form the rere of the whole & to take the French prisoners. two in each boat.

Parole ..... Bristol

The Troops which is to leave this place to receive 2 days provisions Immediately, which will compleat them to the 9^th inclusive.

Parole ..... Philadelphia.

The Troops not to embarque till sun set, at which time they are to go on board there battoes and wait for orders to set of. S^r William Johnson recommends silence to be keept not only during the embarkation, but during the voyage likewise and flatters himself there will be no necessity of repetition of orders. The Troops to receive 6d N Y. Currency for every 12 & 9^lb shot which they have picked up, and 4d for any others. The troops to collect their receipts which they got from the Artillery, who will give to each

Regiment an order for the sum due, by giving them in to Mr. Ray Commissary of the Artillery the quarter master to keep all the names of the men who give in their receipts, that the money may be properly distributed.

R. O. The Capt or Commanding officers of companies to take care and keep there boats together & see that none tarry or lagg behind. the Lieut to assist and take care of the same on landing always a piquet of 60 men to mount and this to be looked into the first thing after landing the officers in Artillery boats to see that a man be constantly Left on our Landing in there boats to bail and keep her clean of water, and Likewise to be careful of all the Kings tools which are in there boats that none be lost at any place where we land. Major Hogan to go in the Front & Major roseboom to go in the rere.

August the 6th

Parole ..... Bristol.

G. O. The General to beat at 10 o'clock at which time the Troops are to be embarked and to wait for orders to move off. The Artillery boats to be in the front and the New York Regiment next the Hospital and the generals Company of the 44th and the Grenadiers the same orders as before directed. The Light Infantry to be divided on the Left flank of the whole & to see yt no boats proceed out of the lines. Rum to be immediately delivered out to the Troops at the rate of one gill per man ye soldiers immediately to cook 2 days provisions. no person whatsoever to presume to fire off his piece without leave from Sir William Johnson.

Camp at Oswego Augt. 6th 1759

Parole ..... Niagara

No one to fire off his piece within or about the breast work or beyond ye river on any pretense, but when there is pieces which

have been loaded & cannot be drawn they are to apply to the Capt of the Piquet who will assemble them between 6. & 7. o'clock this evening in order to have the whole discharged. A

S S C Rl

command of 2. 2. 2 50 to parade immediately and cross the river in order to take care of the French prisoners The Captain to wait on y^e^ commanding Officer for orders.

General Orders.

The Troops which arrived here this afternoon to have the Q^r^. Guards as usual and will be excused form any men for General duty. tomorrow their arms to be put in perfect order Tomorrow 2 days fresh provisions to be delivered to the General Hospital for which a receipt will be given. This is to be divided between the Troops which arrived this day. The Surgon to give in a return of the number of sick which will be totally unfit for duty the rest of the campaign, and of such as are like to recover soon that the first may be sent away tomorrow & the latter to remain here The Surgeon of the N Y. Regiment the like return this evening. As some Indians are expected here soo its recommended to the Sutlers not to let them have any Rum on any account whatsoever, whoever shall presume to disobey this order his goods shall be forfeited. A return to be given by the Major of Brigade tomorrow at 12. o'clock of the state of the Reg^ts^ now encamped here.

A. G. O. *August 8^th^ 1759*

Parole ..... Oswego

Orderly time to beat at 9. o'clock. The Gen^l^ Hospital & the N York Regiment, to receive from Cap^t^. McClean battoes this afternoon for taking down the sick, who are to be ready to set of by break of day tomorrow. Each Coar to see that the battoes for the sick & wounded are properly prepared this evening for

their reception. The arms and ammunition of the battoe men which go of this afternoon to be reviewed by a Capt of the Line

C S S C Rl

exactly at 1. o'clock. 1. 1. 2. 2 40 to be ready to set of by 2. o'clock to escort the French prisoners to Fort Stanwix. the whole party going down to receive 6 days provisions. The Q^r M^r Gen^l. to provide a proper number of battoes. A return to be given in by the different Regiments to the Major of Brigade, tomorrow at 12. o'clock of the state of there ammunition.

S S C Rl

1. 1. 1. 20 to go down with the sick tomorrow morning, and to be provided with 6 days provisions which party will join the Cap^t. & 40 men the Capt to receive his directions from Col^o Haldemand.

R. O. That an officer of each Company go immediately to Doctor Biggs[1] & D^r. Norton[2] and take the names of there sick men belonging to there companies that are going down to Fort Stanwix, in order to receive their pay this afternoon.

August 9^th 1759

Parole ..... Chester

A return to be given in to the Major of Brigade by 5. o'clock of what Artillery & artillery stores are at this place specifying with what is fit & unfit for duty. also a return of the detachment of artillery mentioning the fit and unfit for duty to be given in at y^e same hour. The Q^r M^r Gen^l to give in at 6 o'clock to y^e Brigade Major a return of what battoes and whale boats was first ordered for this service & to specify those rendered entirely useless and those which are Repairable, and such as are at present fit for service and what are lost and taken away, a state of the provisions to be likewise given in to the Brigade Major by 6. o'clock.

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[1] Dr John Biggs Castriot.

[2] Dr Ralph Norton.

Sr. William Johnson being not a little surprized at the shameful riots and Schandalous Irregularities committed both night and day in Camp so unbecoming the character of a soldier, is fully determined to prevent them by strictly putting the articles of war into force, and that no one plead Ignorance the commanding officers of coars are to have this read to there men at such time as that every one may hear them. The Granadiers of the Line & the Generals company of the 44th Regiment to encamp and to do duty together, and to be under the command of Major Beckwith This Coar to give the Guard to the Ridout on the Right and to do duty with the Line The Light Infantry to be ready & to turn out with their Blankits and provision at the head of there Encampment on every alarm.

A company of the Light Infantry to cover the working party leaving their proportion for Quarter Guard. The Light Infantry to encamp together on the left of the Grenadiers and be under command of the Eldest Cap't. Lost: a french Blankit tied up with an Indian Drawband in which were a pair of stockings & shoes and indian Girdle & Drawband with letters and wampom in it. whoever shall deliver it to the Major of Brigade shall have a dollars reward.

August 10th 1759

Parole ..... Anapolis

Field Officer for tomorrow Major Munster Major Roseboom[1]

Capt. Do 46th Regt.

As the season now advances fast, during which time there can be but little work done on account of the unsteadiness of the weather without double Labour & fatigue to the Army to what is

[1] Major Myndert Roseboom.

required during the present season S^r^. William Johnson having a due regard both to the health and ease of the Troops and Conscious as every one must be of the absolute Necessity of this posts being put in a state of defense before the army can quit the field he flatters himself that both officers and men will for a Just regard to the service do their utmost towards expediting the necessary works to be completed here for the Readier despatch he orders that all officers and men of duty be paraded for work at the usual time and recommends it to y^e^ commanding officers of coars that there men be punished at the time of parade. Every Department to give in a return by 6 o'clock precisely to the Major of Brigade in wrighting of the number they will require the following day. A return from y^e^ different Reg^t^. of the No of Calkers in each company to be given in to the Major of Brigade.

R. O. That a return of the Calkers in each Co be given in immediately to the Adjutant.

S S C Rl

G. O. 1 1 1 12 from the line to mount as a Guard over the Battoes this afternoon and to parade at 5 o'clock. The Guard from the Grenadiers, which is to be relieved, is to return & join the Redoubt Guard. Capt. Simpsons company to strike there Tents at ½ an hour after 4 o'clock and to be provided with 3 days provisions and to encamp at the meadows on the other side of the water. Cap^t^. McClean will conduct them to the ground. The 11 hay makers of the N. Y. Regiment who have been employed on y^e^ other side of the water to take their Tents & 3 days provisions, and go over at the same time with Cap^t^. Simpsons Company. The Captain of the Day to send at 6 o'clock this evening one of the Piquets to join the Bullock Guard.

Oswego, Aug^{t} 11th, 1759

Parole ..... Williamsborough

Field officer tomorrow L^{t}. Col. Mascier Col^{o}. Corsa [1]
Cap^{t}. D^{o} 60th Reg^{t}.

A pair of Canteens has been sent from down Country by mistake to L^{t}. Howin of the Royal Americans whoever will make there property appear by giving a Discrption of them may have them.

Oswego, Aug^{t} 12th, 1759

Parole ..... Oxford

Field officer tomorrow Major Beckwith & Vanscaach.
Cap^{t}. for D^{o} New York Regiment.

The axmen which go to the woods are for the future to have their arms and ammunition with them. A return to be given to the Q^{r} M^{r} Gen^{l}. of the number of men each Regiment gives for fattigue in order to have their Rum drawn in season so as not to wate a moment on the parade more than is requisite.

Each Regiment to give in a Return this evening to the Commissary in order to draw two days provision tomorrow morning.

R. O. that a provision return be given immediately to the Q^{r} M^{r} by the officer of each Company . . . . A. R. C. M. to sit Immediately at the presidents Tent to try such prisoners as shall be brought before them.

Cap^{t}. Wright President.

L^{t}. Yates. Members L^{t} Deryea
L^{t} Horton. L^{t} Hilliard

[1] Colonel Isaac Corsa.

August 13th 1759

Field Officer tomorrow Major Munster Major Roseboom
Capt. D° N. York Regiment.

No person on any account to take either board or plank without an order in wrighting from Capt. Sowers Engineer. All sutlers to send in to the Kings stores what rum they have in there possessions Immediately. Any one found having any after this order, will have it confiscated & themselves severely punished, and when any battoes arrive with Rum its immediately to be sent to the Kings stores.

R. O. Whereas the officers of the different companies have shamefully neglected their mens coming clean & neat on ye parade, Col Le Roux expects for the future they will not be guilty of the like but see they appear as a soldier ought. Necessary houses to be immediately made, and all soldiers when in camp to make use of them. Any soldier found to disobey this order will be severely punished.

G. O.

A Court of Inquiry to sit tomorrow morning at 6. o'clock from the line to examine such prisoners as shall be brought before them. All evidence against such as are confined for theft or desertion to attend.

Oswego August 14th 1759

Parole ..... Fort Edward

Field officer tomorrow Lt. Col. Massey & Corsa
Capt D° 46th Regt.

G. O. An Indian was Robbed Last night of two half Johannisies, and some dollars in which several was concerned of which the principal was Drest without a Hat or Coat, his waistcoat either blew or black, which could not be distinguished in the dark. If any one of the accomplices will discover the principal thief, or any of the accomplices, he shall not only be pardoned, but receive a Gratuity.

All the Kings tools such as are used by Carpenters employed by the Engineer to be brought on the parade at the beat of the Long Roll at. 3. o'clock. The Commanding officers of corps to give in a return of all their Sawyers, and send them to the Engineer that they may be employed by him in which service they will be paid at the rate or 4/ for every 100 feet which they saw.

S^{r}. William Johnson being informed that gaming is very much practiced amongst the soldiers is fully determined to punish to the utmost severity any one found guilty of the same.

R. O. A man from each Company to attend the directions of the Q^{r}. M^{r}. & to do no other duty. Whereas there is a soldier of the Grenadiers of the 46th Regiment confined on suspition of being concerned in a Robery they having found silver money with him the prisoner says he changed a forty shilling bill with one of the Yorkers for which he gave him half a dollars reward out of the bill which if can be made appear will much benefit the prisoner, and be no detriment to the soldier who changed it. Strict inquiry is therefore to be made immediately in every Company if any soldier in the N York Regiment, has changed the like bill with any regular soldier.

Tis Col^{o}. Le Roux orders that all the soldiers which have not received their pay do immediately apply to their Captain or commanding officer that they may receive the same. In order that if any names mout have been omitted, that they may be paid off before the paymaster goes away this order to be read at the head of each Company at Long Roll beating this evening M^{r}. Dubois intending to leave Camp on Friday next should be glad if any of the officers have any letters or commands to honor him with would let him have them by Thursday evening. All letters which the soldiers may have to send to Albany are to be delivered to y^{e} Serg^{t} Major who will deliver them to M^{r}. Dubois.

Oswego, August 15th 1795

Parole ..... Litchfield

Field officer tomorrow Major Beckwith & Vanscaach
Capt. Do 60th Regiment

A survey of provisions to be made this afternoon at. 3. o'clock, by 3 Capts. of the Line. The 60th Gives 1. C N. Y. 2. C

A Court Martial of the Line to sit tomorrow morning at 6. o'clock. The N York Regiment gives 2 Subs for the survey Capt. Swartwout Capt. Lansing for the Court Martial Lt. Visher Lt. Middagh.

R. O. All the men except those in confinement that came in the Row Gally to parade at sun set before ye adjutants Tent in order to receive there pay. Any soldier having bought a gun of Cassady the Gardener to return it to the Adjutant tomorrow by 8 o'clock or else expect to be treated as Thief The Sergts are strictly to examine their men. the gun is brass mounted with as silver sight and bought this morning.

There will be Battoes affixed to each Corps for fishing, for the repairing of which, Oakum, pitch, & Nails will be furnished by the Qr M Genl. on application the Corps to send for their boats by 7. o'clock tomorrow morning, and no one to presume to meddle with any other boat.

Thursday Augt. 16th 1759.

Parole ..... Hallifax

Field officer tomorrow Major Munster & Roseboom
Capt. Do. N. Y Regiment

Oswego. August 17th 1759

Parole ..... Niagara

Field officer tomorrow Colo Mascey Colo Corsa
Capt. Do N Y. Regiment .....

A General Court Martial to sit tomorrow morning at 7. o'clock all evidence to attend a list of which is to be given in this afternoon before retreat beating to Major Rutherford Judge Advocate. The draughts to be victualled to the same day with the rest of the Troops. All orders sent by Brigadier General Gage through Lt. Fenton to be obeyed.

Major Beckwith president of the Genl Court Martial
the 44th gives 2 Captains
" 46 " 6 "
" 60 " 4 "

R. O. That no sutler for the future trust Lawrence Cassady as they shall have no accounts paid after the date of this Any soldier catched easing himself near, or in the garden shall receive 200 Lashes without the benefit of a Court Martial. All officers and men off duty to turn out at 3 o'clock in order to clear the ground in the lines where we are to encamp. The Troops tomorrow to receive 3 days provision to the 20th inclusive

the 44th at 5 o clock precisely
" 46 " 6 " "
" 60 " 4 " "
" N Y. " 7 " "

		C	S	S	C	Rl
For Fattigue	44th	1	2	2	0	70
	46	1	2	2	2	96
	60	0	2	3	3	127
	N	2	4	4	5	208
		4.	10	11.	10	501

Tis the Commanding Officers orders as the Regiment is to encamp within the Lines its therefore ordered that the respective companies with their men properly & first belonging to it pitch together & Let all there hats be cut. A return of each Company to be given in as soon as possible when they are joined Lt. Waters to take care of Capt Smith's Company, & Lieut Horton to take care of Capt. Herkermans Company and see and get an exact return of said Companies as soon as this is done and the Regiment together the Companies will be leveled therefore its the duty of every officer now to act for the men of each Company that we may not be puzzled in our returns for the future with there men.

The Battallions to Pitch Separate and Leave a Main Street Between them.

Oswego. August. 18th 1759

Parole ..... Dublin

Field officer for tomorrow Major Beckwith & Major Vanscoik Capt for Do N. Y. Regt.

The Regiments w
to receive their
to them the
order & to c

(this portion of the page is torn off)

Henry Bauntom Gentleman is appointed to do duty as Ensign in the 46th Regiment in ye room of Ensign Gallue Deceased until further orders. Whenever any man is confined on suspicion of theft the Regiment to which he belongs is immediately to hold a Court of Inquiry, and in case sufficient proof can be found against ye prisoner he is immediately to be sent to ye provoe Guard.

A Return of Ship Carpenters and boat builders to be given in immediately from ye different Regiments to ye Major of Brigade, and a return to be given to ye Sergt Major of ye present state of their Companies not including those returned from Niagara with Captain Gilchrist & Sergt Lacey.

John Clint of Capt Van Vactons Company to act as Q^r. M S^gt., and none other else to act as such.

R. O. C S R:f

A detachment of 1 4 100 of y^e N York Regiment to go over y^e water tomorrow morning at. 6 o'clock to take care of y^e Cattle Guard for this Command Capt Van Vacton. L^t Willet L^t Visher

Sunday August y^e 19^th 1759

Parole ..... York.

(*The orderly book stops here.*)

INDIAN RECORDS, 1757–1759

Among the Johnson manuscripts destroyed in the fire was a volume of Records of the Indian Agency, April 14, 1757 to February 20, 1759. Some of these papers such as the proceedings with the Indians from the 14th to the 23d of April, the 10th to the 20th of June and July 31 to September 20, 1757, are printed in *Doc. Rel. to Col. Hist.*, v. 7; Stone's *Brant*, 1:6; Stone's *Johnson*, 1:28, 63, 89. Others which are in London archives and in the State Library are included in this publication. Still others are doubtless to be found in the Canadian archives at Ottawa and have not as yet been published. It is probable that many others were irretrievably lost by the fire. These records, the *Prideaux and Johnson Orderly Book* and the *Diary of Sir William Johnson, 1759 and 1761* (the *Diary* printed in Stone, 2:394–477), all of which were destroyed, were really a part of the Johnson manuscripts, though distinct from the series of 26 volumes of Johnson papers.

TO JOHN JOHNSTON

D. S. [1]

Camp near Niagaras July 19 1759

SIR

You are hereby ordered and directed, to issue out provisions to the Different Nations of Indians — now here and for your assistance, it is my positive Orders — that you take four of the Battoemen to assist in carrying, or serving it out, or for any other

[1] Destroyed by fire.

purpose you shall think necessary, these four Battoemen are to be releived by four others every two days; also to see that the battoes are kept in good Order, well covered &c so as to prevent the Goods, provisions &c. from the Inclemency of the weather, And in case of their, or any of their refusal or Neglect of the above duty, you are imediately to confine him, or them, on the Guard at the Landing place, and deliver in a written crime to the Officer of their Disobedience of orders, and Neglect of duty.

You are likewise to assure them if they don't exert themselves to the utmost of their Ability; they shall not receive any pay. And for so doing you have my sufficient authority. Given under my hand before Niagara July 19th. 1759

Wm. Johnson

John Johnston Comdry [1]

TO FREDERICK HALDIMAND

A. L. S.[2]

Camp before Niagara July 20th. 1759

Sir/

I am Sorry to Inform You that this Evening We had the Misfortune to loose the General by one of our own Cohorns, and Collo. Johnson abt. 2 hours before. which was also a great loss, as he was a verry Active & Good Man, As the Command devolves on me, I would have You imediately Join the Army here, without Loss of time, and forward that Letter to Genl. Amherst by Express. If any Amunition can be spared from thence, I would have you order it here imediately, without waiting for it.– I am

Sir

Yr. Most Obedient

Humble Servant

Wm. Johnson

[1] " Comdry " in copy; " commry " probably written.

[2] In British Museum, Additional Manuscripts 21670. fo. 1, London, England

P. S. if Captn. Williams
can be spared, I should be glad to
have him come with you, as Mr.
Williams was early wounded –
Colle. Haldiman [1]

INDORSED: Chevailler Johnson
Niagarra le 20 Juilet
59.

TO FREDERICK HALDIMAND

A. L. S.[2]

Camp before Niagara July 21st. 1759

Sir/

When I wrote you last night, I had not seen General Amhersts Orders, or Instructions to the Late Brigdr. Prideaux with regard to Your Destination, and as I also find by yours of the 17th Inst. to Brigdr. Prideaux, that your presence there is necessarry, on Severall Accts, I now Countermand the Orders I sent you last night, and will do the best I can here, with the few Feild Officers I have left, and wish You may, as I doubt not you will be able to keep your ground, agst. any Number the Enemy may Send that way. I am Sorry You are so circumstanced, as I find by Yours You are, and wish it were in my power to reinforce You, or assist you in any shape, but as Everry thing necessary for such an Expedition as this, is so verry deficcient and the place so much Stronger than I imagined. It is not in my power to Send you any relief, altho my Inclination would readily lead me to it. I am in hopes by tomorrow Morning, to have a Battery of 6 Guns opened within 140 yards of the Enemys Covered Way, by wh. I hope to bring them to my Terms, if not, I shall be oblidged

[1] Colonel Haldimand was stationed at Oswego.

[2] In British Museum, Additional Manuscripts 21670. fo. 3, London, England.

to go greater lengths, and attempt an Escalade, as I am determined to take the place if possible, Our Amunition I fear will fall verry Short, also provisions unless We can have a Supply from You, wh. I hope by this time You will be able to Send us. I am

Sir
Your Most Obedient
Humble Servant
Wm. Johnson.

Coll: Haldiman

INDORSED: Chev: Johnson
Niagara 21 Juilet
59.

TO JEFFERY AMHERST

L. S.[1]

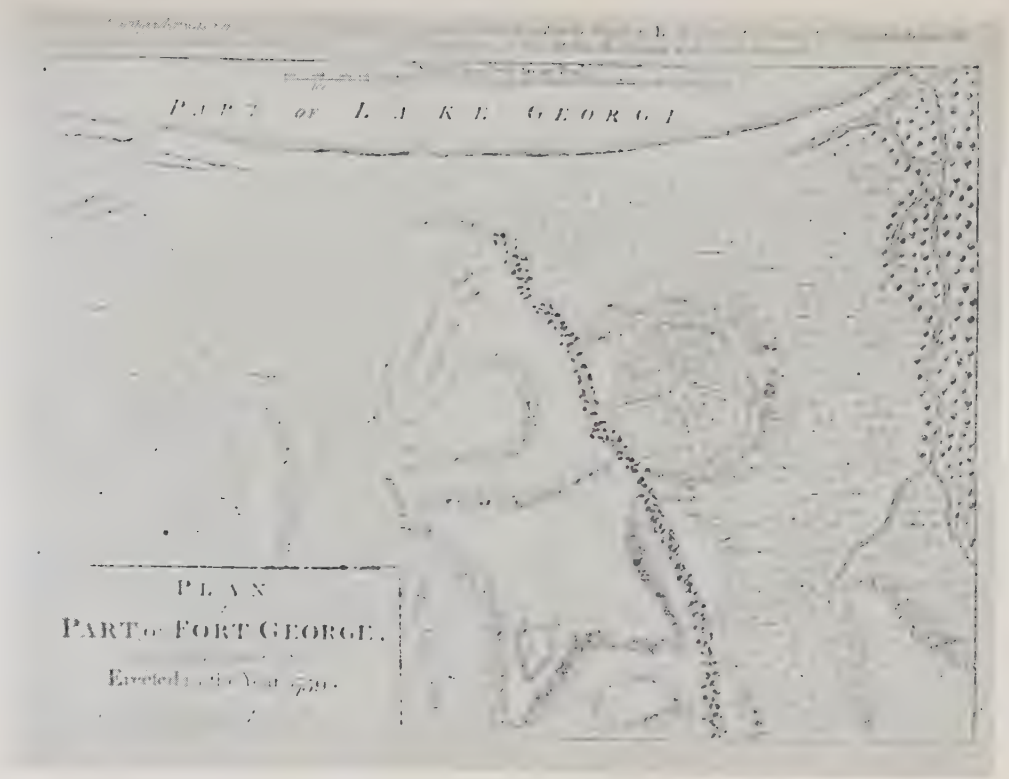
Niagara July 25th, 1759

Sr/

I have the Honour to acquaint you by Lieutenant Moncrieffe[2] Niagara Surrendered to his Majestys Arms the Twenty fifth Instant. A Detachment of Twelve Hundred Men with a Number of Indians, under the Command of Messrs Aubry & Deligney, Collected from Detroit, Venango & Presque Isle, Made an attempt to Reinforce the Garrison the Twenty fourth in the Morning. But as I had Intelligence of them, I made a Disposition to Intercept them. The Evening before, I ordered the Light Infantry & Picquets to take Post on the Road upon our Left Leading from Niagara Falls to the Fort; In the Morning, I reinforced these with two Companys of Grenadiers and Part of the Forty Sixth Regiment. The action Begun about half after Nine; But they were so well Receivd by the Troops in

[1] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5.56, London, England. Inclosed in a letter of Amherst to William Pitt, Aug. 5, 1759.

[2] Thomas Moncriffe, aide-de-camp to Amherst.



FORT GEORGE AT LAKE GEORGE

Begun by General Amherst in 1759, on the site of Johnson's camp but never finished

front & the Indians on their Flank, that in an Hours time the whole was Compleatly Ruind & all their Officers made Prisoners, among whom are, Monsieur Aubry, DeLignery, Mavin,[1] Repentini to the Number of Seventeen. I cannot ascertain the Number of the Killd, they are so dispersd among the Woods, But their Loss is Great. As this Happend under the eyes of the Garrison, I thought Proper to send my Last Summons to the Commanding Officer for his Surrender, which He Listend to. I enclose you the Capitulation,[2] M^r^ Moncrieffe will inform you of the state of our Ammunition & Provisions; I hope Care will be taken to forward an Immediate Supply of Both to Oswego. As the Troops that were Defeated Yesterday were drawn from those Posts which Lye in General Stanwix's Rout, I am in hopes it will be of the utmost Consequence to the Success of His Expedition. The Publick Stores of the Garrison, that can be savd from the Indians, I shall order the Assistant Q^r^ Master General & the Clerk of Stores to take an account of, as Soon as Possible.

As all my attention at present is taken up with the Indians, that the Capitulation I have agreed to may be Observed, your Excellency will excuse me for not being more Particular.

Permit me to assure you, in the whole Progress of the Siege, which was Severe and Painfull, the Officers & Men behavd with

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[1] Marin.

[2] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5.56, London, England. A copy is printed in *Doc. Rel. to Col. Hist. N. Y.*, 10 (*Paris Doc.*) :990–92. The London copy contains the following qualification attached to the seventh article of capitulation, which provides for the surrender of vessels and boats along with stores and artillery: "L'on peut entendre ceux qui sont Actuellement sur le platon les Autres n'etant point a Notre disposition." This is understood to mean those (boats) which are actually on the *platon*, the others not being at our disposal. The London copy also carries the following: "Le Chirugien qui reste avec les Malades en Recommande a Mons^r^. Le General." The surgeon who remains with the sick is commended to the general. "En," though in the London version, should manifestly be "est." The Paris document has the signatures of Pouchot and Johnson, with the date of the capitulation.

the utmost Chearfullness & Bravery. I have only to Regrett the Loss of General Prideaux and Colonel Johnson; I endeavourd to Pursue the Late Generals Vigorous Measures; the Good effects of Which he deservd to Enjoy.

With earnest Good wishes for your success, I have the Honour to be

Your Excellencys Most Obedient
And Most Humble Servant
Wm. Johnson[1]

INDORSED: Sir Wm: Johnson Bart.
Niagara 25th: July 1759.
R ..4th. August
original
Jeff Amherst
in M. Genl. Amherst's
of Aug. 5. 1759

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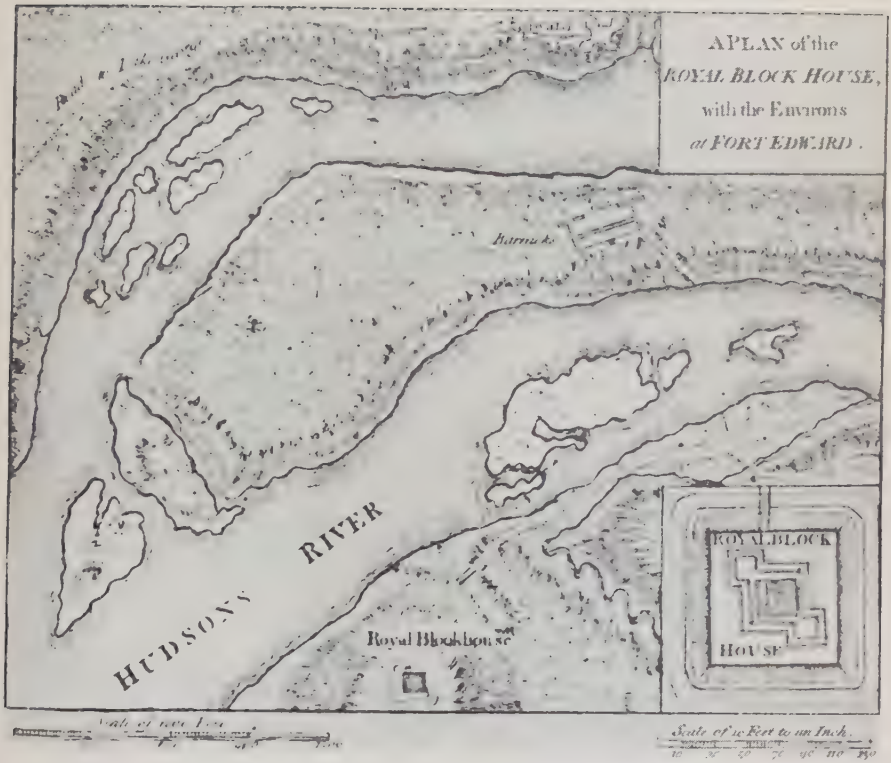
[1] *In Doc. Rel. to Col. Hist. N. Y.*, 7:399, is printed a letter of July 31st from Lieutenant Governor James DeLancey to the lords of trade, in which the behavior of Johnson's Indians at the siege of Niagara is commended; there is printed, p. 402–3, a letter of July 25th from Captain James DeLancey, at Niagara, describing the action which preceded the surrender of the fort; and, p. 403, a letter from Sir Jeffery Amherst to the lieutenant governor, in which Johnson's success at Niagara is mentioned, dated August 5th. In 10:976–92, is a journal of the siege of Fort Niagara, with a map of the fort, from Captain Pouchot's *Memoirs*.



ROYAL BLOCK HOUSE NEAR FORT EDWARD
Plans laid out by James Montresor in 1759

TO FREDERICK HALDIMAND

L. S.[1]

Niagara July 25th. 1759–

SIR/

I have the pleasure to inform you that we had the good fortune yesterday to beat the French army which came to the Enemys assistance, and this morning the Fort surrendered by Capitulation, for farther particulars I referr you to Mr. Moncrief.

You'll please to forward the french Garrison, who are on their way to New York. with a proper Escort from thence, if convenient, if not this Escort is to proceed with them.

I am Sir with all Sincerity
Your Welwisher, & Most
Humble Servant
WM. JOHNSON

COLLO. HALDIMAND–

INDORSED: Chev: Johnson
le 25m. Juillet
59

TO JOHN STANWIX

Contemporary Copy[2]

Camp before Niagara 25th. July 1759.–

Copy
SIR

It is with the highest pleasure I Congratulate you on the happy Issue of our Expedition against Niagara.—

We left Oswego the first of July and were favored with Calm weather & a Series of other propitious Events, and arrived within four miles of the Fort the 6th. in the Evening.–

[1] In British Museum, Additional Manuscripts 21670. fo. 4, London, England; the portion from "New York," including the address, in Johnson's hand.

[2] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5.56, London, England. Inclosed in a letter of Amherst to William Pitt, October 22, 1759.

We Invested the place early in the morning of the 7th: but from some unexpected Accidents were prevented from breaking Ground till the 9th: at Night, we Carried on our Approaches with little or no loss and opened two Batterys the 11th: one of which did no great Execution by reason of its great distance, but by the 23d. we opened an Eight Gun Battery within a Hundred and Fifty Yards of the Fort which played with considerable Success.–

The 20th. the Command of this Army devolved on me by the Death of our Worthy General, Who was Accidentally killed by one of our own Shells, an Event which gave me the most Sensible Concern, The same day we lost Colonel Johnson, of the New York Regiment who was killed in the Trenches by a musket Ball.–

The 24th. Instant in the morning we were Attacked by a Body of French & Indians about 1200, we Gave them a warm reception & entirely Defeated them Killing a very Considerable Number as appeared by the Scalps taken by the Indians and taking about 100 prisoners amongst whom are all their Principal Officers & partizans to the Ammount of 19. This is an Event that I imagine will be of great Consequence to Your Expedition[1] *as they were intended to oppose your army had they not been called by Express to the relief of this Fort.*

The Fort Surrendred this morning Prisoners of War to be Sent to New York and from thence as We shall Judge proper to be Sent either to England or France. By the Intelligence I have Received from the Indians, I have the pleasure to tell you the French Forts your way are in no respectable Situation– At Presqu' Isle there are 200 men Two 2 Pounders one four Pounder a mortar but no Shells, at the River Le Beuf 50 men, at Venango 150, The Forts only Picquetted.

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[1] General Stanwix had been ordered to Pittsburgh, where he constructed Fort Pitt. *See* his letter of November 20, 1759 to William Pitt, *Correspondence of William Pitt*, Gertrude S. Kimball, *ed.*, 2:211–12.

I shall Garrison this place agreable to General Amherst's Instructions to General Prideaux till the Arrival of Some of your Troops who I find are Intended to Garrison this Fort.

I Sincerely Wish you all Success and hope for their Speedy Arrival, as the present Emergency greatly calls for it–

I am Sir

with Sentiments of the most Sincere regard

Your most obedient

Humble Servant

Wm. Johnson

P: S: As the Fort is much larger than Imagined by us I propose leaving a Garrison of 500 men at least–

INDORSED: Copy Letter from Sir William Johnson Bart. To Brigr. Genl. Stanwix Dated Camp before Niagara 25th. July 1759. Enclosed in the Brigadiers To Genl. Amherst of 23d. Augt. 1759. Acquainting the Brigr: with the Surrender of Niagara.– in M: G: Amherst's of Octr. 22d: 1759 No. 35.

JOHNSON'S PRIVATE DIARY

A diary kept by Johnson at Niagara and Oswego from July 25 to October 14, 1759, which belonged to the State Library, was destroyed in the fire. It is printed in Stone's *Life of Johnson*, 2:394–429.

TO FREDERICK HALDIMAND

A. L. S.[1]

Niagara July 26th. 1759

SIR

Coll°. Massey Commands the Escort which takes down the French Garrison, taken here, Consisting of 607 privates, & ten Officers He is to Escort them to Albany; there are some Women, Children, & a Servant Man of Mod^m. Villie Who are to be sent to the next French Post as soon as You can conveniently do it.

We are in great Want of Rum for the Troops who are much fatiuged. I hope there is a Stock of it there, as I belive I shall be oblidged to send for Some Soon as well as provisions, haveing not found much provision here for such a Garrison.

I am Sir
Your most Obedient
Humble Servant
W^m. JOHNSON

ADDRESSED: On his Majestys Service
To
Coll°. Haldiman
Commd^g.
at Osswegoe

INDORSED: Le Chev: Johnson
Niagarra le 26 Juilet
59

FROM THOMAS OVELL

In the Johnson Calendar, p. 99, is Thomas Ovell's return of the guardhouse, dated at Niagara, July 27. Destroyed by fire.

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[1] In British Museum, Additional Manuscripts 21670. fo. 5, London, England.

TO JEFFERY AMHERST

Contemporary Copy [1]

Copy. *Niagara July 31st. 1759.*

SIR,

Since my last I sent out a Party in Three Whale Boats, across the Lake to Toronto in order to make discovery whether the Enemy were there, that in that Case I might Send a Body of Men to take and destroy it; they returned the 4th. day, and reported that they had been at the Place, but found the Houses, &ca, just burned and Abandonned; they brought away with them a Chipaweigh Indian, who was found near that Place, whom I shall dismiss with a handsome Present, and hope to make use of him in Settling an Alliance between Us & them distant Nations, the French having, whilst in possession of Niagara, cut off all Communication between Us and them.– During the Siege, I sent out the Indians to the Fort,[2] and Storehouse, about 8 miles off, which the Enemy Abandonning on their Approach, they plunder'd and Set fire to; Soon after a large Party of Indians went to another Magazine they had above the great Falls, which was before their Arrival destroyed, but the Indians having notice that the Skins, Furrs, &ca with Goods of different kinds, were hid on an Island, they soon discovered the Place, and got a considerable Booty; By the destruction of these places the Enemy have not One Post left near us, and their Loss must be great, as I heard One of the French declare that he alone had lost to the Amount of 250,000 Livres.

I Must beg leave to represent to Your Excellency that as the Stormy Weather now Approaches it will be Impossible for small Craft to keep the Lake, so that this Garrison may fall Short of Provisions, unless a larger Number of Carpenters are Employed

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[1] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5.56, London, England. Inclosed in a letter of Amherst to William Pitt, October 22, 1759.

[2] Little Niagara, where Fort Schlosser subsequently stood.

in building Vessels with all dispatch, and without We have a Superiority of Ships on the Lake it will be impossible for us to keep this Post, it being a Place of too much importance to the Enemy not to take every Step in their power for its speedy recovery; I must add that as the Works are extensive, it will require at least 1000 Men for a Garrison in time of War, whilst the French have any footing on the River S^{t}. Lawrence.– By the enclosed Plan you will see the Strength of this Place, and how much We were mistaken in our Opinions. & Intelligence concerning it.– The 28th. Inst. L^{t}. Col^{o}. Haldimand Arrived here, in order to take on him the Command, but as I have His Majesty's Commission as a Colonel since the year 1756, I did not Chuse to give it up to him; however We have Settled it in such a manner, that no dispute may Arise untill Your Excellency's Opinion is known, being both Equally inclined to Carry on the Service as far as in our Power.

Four days ago I Wrote to General Stanwix (not having it in my power to send Sooner) and gave him all the Intelligence I Could, concerning the State of the Country he was to pass thro', where I imagine he will have no great Body of the Enemy to Encounter, they having lost all their Officers, and so many of their People in the Engagement of the 24th.

I Should be glad We had some 12 po^{rs}. in lieu of the 6 Pounders, Sent for the Vessels which are to be built, the Enemy's Vessels carrying some 12 Pounders aboard; I am now fitting out two Small Vessels found here, which will be ready in two or three days, when I purpose to Set out for Oswego, leaving a Garrison here, Consisting of 600 of the 44th. and 100 Yorkers, under the Command of L^{t}. Col^{o}. Farquhar.– I Have Sent for what Carpenters are at Oswego, as this is the best place for building Vessels on Account of the depth of Water, and the quantity of Timber fit for the purpose.

We have in the whole but 1584 Effectives here as you may Observe by the enclosed Return, and as the Garrison would not be able to draw in the Timber, & repair the Works in a con-

siderable time, neither would it be safe for them after our departure; and as all Indians are gone home with their plunder, I have been obliged to Stay hitherto, in order to leave the Troops who are to remain as little Work to do as possible.

On my Arrival at Oswego, I hope to receive your Excellency's Orders concerning the next Step to be taken, the Circumstances of Affairs being much altered now, from the length of our Siege, the Number of the Killed and Wounded, of which I Send you a Return, as well as the Number of the Garrison absolutely necessary to be left here, and the occasion there will be for a good Work at Oswego, without which We cannot keep up the Communication here, and which Col°. Haldimand has not been able to do any thing to as yet, having been Employed in fortifying his Camp, and building Redoubts ever since his Attack, the Number of Men with him being insufficient to Compleat a Fort in any reasonable time.– I Send you Cap^t. Sketchy's[1] Demand of Stores &ca, for the Garrison, and as he will not have above 12 Men to Carry from hence, he says he will want more up as soon as possible.

I am most respectfully,

Sir,

Your Excellency's

Most Obedient &

Most Humble Servant.

W^m. Johnson

His Excellency MAJOR GENERAL AMHERST.

INDORSED: Copy — Letter from Sir W^m. Johnson, Bar^t. to General Amherst.
Dated Niagara 31^st: July 1759.
Containing a further Acco^t. of the great damage done to the Enemy by his Indians burning & destroying their Storehouses, &ca; That a Chipaweigh Indian had been brought in whom

[1] Captain Strechey, of the artillery.

he would dismiss with a handsome present & hoped to make use of him in Settling an Alliance between us & them distant Nations; that he should set out in two or three days for Oswego, leaving Six hundred Men of the 44th. & One hundred of the Yorkers under the Command of Lt. Colonel Farquhar to Garrison the Fort, and carry on its Repairs; that he was fitting out two small Vessels found there, & should send for the Carpenters from Oswego, as Niagara on Account of its depth of Water & the quantity of Timber fit for that purpose, was the best place for building Vessels, &ca.– in M: G: Amherst's of Octr. 22d: 1759.
No. 43.

JOHNSON'S ORDERS

In the Johnson Calendar, p. 99, are noted Johnson's orders to Lieutenant Colonel Farquhar, 44th regiment, for repairing fortifications of the captured fort and care of garrison and prisoners; to Mr Dimler for fortifying; to Captain Walton for care and repair of stores; dated Niagara, August 2, 1759. (All are printed in Stone's *Johnson*, 2:392–93.) Destroyed by fire.

FROM JEFFERY AMHERST

Contemporary Copy [1]

Copy. *Camp at Crown Point 6th. Augst. 1759.*

Sir,

Lieut: Moncrieff arrived here on Saturday Night, and delivered me Your most welcome and agreable Letter of the 25th. Ultimo, with the Important News of the Surrender of Niagara on the Same day; An Event too Essential and Interesting not to be imparted to His Majesty wtih the Utmost Dispatch, and as it could not be more properly Stated than in your own words,

[1] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5.56, London, England. Inclosed in a letter of Amherst to William Pitt, October 22, 1759.

and that you may reap the Encrease of honor due to you, for the great Share you have had in this Signal Success, I have Immediately Sent home Capt. Prescott with your Original Letter, and the Capitulation it Accompanied, as also the Return of the Ammunition found in the place after its Surrender; and I make no Doubt but on his Return, I shall have His Majesty's Commands to Signify to you his most Gracious pleasure thereupon; Mean While I beg You will Accept of my most unfeigned thanks & Congratulations.

The loss we have Sustained upon this Occasion by the Melancholy Accident that has befallen poor Brigr. General Prideaux is really great, and I Regret him most Sincerely, as well as Colonel Johnson; So Soon as I was Apprised of it, I thought it Incumbent on me to Supply his Place with an Officer of Equal Rank, & I accordingly Dispatched Brigr. General Gage to take upon him the Command of that Army, with Instructions to pursue the Ulterior operations before directed, He Set out from Tienderoga on the 29th. at Noon on his way to Oswego, Where he will be Arrived before this can reach you, And I must beg that you will give him the same aid & Assistance, in Every Respect, that agreable to my Desire, you gave poor Mr. Prideaux whilst alive, in procuring him if possible, with all Convenient Speed Such a Body of Indians as you shall be able to Collect, to Act in Conjunction with His Majesty's Troops, in Such further Attempts upon the Enemy as are Pointed out to Brigr. Gage, in which I am Confident the Indians will not only be of great use but likewise Ensure Success, the Consequence of which will be the Entire Reduction of Canada.

And as I am Sensible that you have nothing more at heart than the Success of His Majesty's arms and the Re-establishing his good and faithful Subjects in the quiet and peaceable Enjoyment of their possessions and properties, I am Certain that you will use all your influence with the Several tribes & Nations of Indians under your Command, and that be now gone home as is usual among them after any Success, to prevail on them to Join you

again, in order to proceed & Act in Conjunction w^t^. Brig^r^. General Gage & the Troops in Such further Attempts as he Shall agreable to my instructions find practicable to Undertake. I am with the greatest Regard &ca.–

Jeff: Amherst

SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON Bar^t^.

INDORSED: Copy Letter from Gen^l^. Amherst
To Sir Will^m^. Johnson Bar^t^.
Dated Camp at Crown Point
6^th^. August 1759
Acknowledging the Receipt of Sir William's
of the 25^th^. July (gone home by Cap^t^. Prescott);
Acquainting him of Brig^r^. General Gage
being set out to Succeed Brig^r^. Prideaux &
desiring him, if possible, to procure with all
Convenient Speed such a Body of Indians as
he should be able to Collect to Join in the
Ulterior Operations pointed out to Brig^r^: Gage.
in M: G: Amherst's of Oct^r^: 22^d^ 1759
N^o^. 47.

TO JEFFERY AMHERST

Contemporary Copy [1]

Copy *Camp at Oswego August 9^th^. 1759.*

SIR,

On my Passage from Niagara (which I left the Evening of the 4^th^. and by rowing day and Night Arrived here the 7^th^.) I Received Yours of the 28^th^ Ult^o^. to the late Brig^r^. Prideaux, with the Account of your having got possession of Tienderoga, on which I most heartily Congratulate You.– The day after my Arrival here I sent away 21 French Officers (who were taken in

[1] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5.56, London, England. Inclosed in a letter of Amherst to William Pitt, October 22, 1759.

the Action of the 24th. at La belle Famille near Niagara) with a Guard of 60 Men, the Chevalier De Ligneris, with another Officer were left at Niagara, untill the former recovers a little of his Wound; At the same time I sent to Fort Stanwix, with the returning Batteaus, Such of the Sick and Wounded as the Surgeon returned incapable of further Service this Campaign, there to remain untill your Pleasure is known, particularly those of the Provincials as in your Instructions to Brigr. General Prideaux.

An Officer of the 46th. who was with a Party to Escort the French Women to the first French Post, was Stopped on an Island about a league from Cadaraghui, and not permitted to go further; By him I am Informed they have an Army of Observation there, from which they Send frequent Scouts to Watch our Motions, and I Conjecture on our Approach they would retire to their strong Post near La Galette; This Officer Saw two of their larger Schooners off an Island, in order I Suppose to dispute the Entrance of the River with our Batteaus; I Refer you for particulars to his Report which I Enclose; I must beg leave to Remind your Excellency of the necessity there will be for a good Respectable Work here, as the Supplying of Niagara depends entirely on this Post, and should either of our Other Expeditions happen to fail, the Enemy will undoubtedly use all Efforts to Send an Army for the Reduction of this Place, by which Niagara must of Course fall, and they be again in possession of the Lake, and Open the Communication to the Westward and Louisiana which they have so long had in View.– Captn. Sowers, Engineer, has sent your Excellency a Plan for a Pentagon, which is Judged the best for the Ground We intend to Occupy; We are now busy in felling, bringing in Loggs, and Levelling the Ground for the foundation untill Your Excellency's Approbation of the Plan is known.– An Augmentation of Ship Carpenters is very much wanted, and it will be necessary immediately to lay in Provisions

at Niagara, & here (more particularly so at the former place) sufficient to last untill May next, as we shall meet with most insufferable difficulties in sending them in Batteaus, as the Stormy Weather begins already on this Lake, the Little Schooner & Sloop not being able to Cope with the Enemy's Vessels, and it will take a Considerable time, I find, for want of a sufficient Number of Artificers to build a large One.– Provisions have, and Continue to Come up very slowly; I am now taking all the Steps in my power for the Expediting them, notwithstanding I much fear, these Posts will Suffer for the Want of them.– You will See the State of Our Artillery by the enclosed Return, as also of our Provisions &ca, the forwarding which to Niagara, and the Erecting of a Fort here, will keep the Troops in Constant Employ till the Close of the Campaign.– As the Indians went all home from Niagara, with their Plunder, Prisoners & Scalps, I should be glad to know whether your Excellency will think it necessary for me to remain here any longer since there is so Active & Experienced an Officer as Col°. Haldimand to take the Command: If I am to Continue I hope to be favoured with your Commands, as to what further Steps may be taken for the Security of this Post, and that of Niagara.– I am extremely Sorry that I am under a necessity of Acquainting you that the Detachment of Artillery have not been, nor are they now so Active as they should be; the Remissness of some of them gave great Uneasiness to the Late Brig^r. General Prideaux, and has since very much distressed me; One Officer is left at Niagara, Cap^t. Stratchy, and the only Officer Else who is Acquainted with his is now Sick here, so that there remains Only One Young Gentleman, who is far from being able to discharge the duty of an Artillery Officer.– I beg leave, Sir, to mention to you a young Gentleman, a Relation of Mine, Named Guy Johnson, who desirous of being in the Army, came to America with that View, is now with me, and very Serviceable.– If your Excellency will let him have

One of the first Vacancys may happen among the Subalterns I shall be extremely Obliged to you.–

I am,
Sir,
with the greatest Respect,
Your Excellency's
Most Obedient and
Most Humble Servant
Wm. Johnson

P. S. I Cannot in Justice Omit Acquainting your Excellency that Mr. Mattral, a Voluntier in the 4th. Battalion of Royal Americans, who Came Express to Brigr. General Prideaux was of great Service in Carrying on our last parallel and Erecting the last Battery.

As Capt. Lieut. Walton of the Train has Orders to go home and Join his Regiment, he expects to be soon Relieved, which I promised he would.–

I Have heard nothing yet of the Newhampshire Regiment, your Excellency has Ordered this way, but I Suppose them coming Slowly on.–

His Excellency Major Genl. Amherst.

INDORSED: Copy — Letter from Sir Wm. Johnson, Bart. to General Amherst.
Dated Camp at Oswego 9th. Augst: 1759.
Acquainting him of his Arrival at Oswego; That the Enemy have an Army of Observation at Caderaqui from which they send frequent Scouts to Watch our Motions, and Conjectures that on our Approach they would retire to their Strong Post near Lake Galette; That two of the Enemy's larger Schooners were seen off an Island, in order, he supposes, to dispute the Entrance of the River with our Batteaus &ca; With hints relative to the Importance of the

Post of Oswego.–
in M: G: Amherst's of Oct^{r}: 22^{d}: 1759
N^{o}. 44.

FROM JEFFERY AMHERST

Contemporary Copy [1]

Camp at Crown Point 14th. Aug^{t}. 1759

SIR,

I Yesterday had the pleasure to Receive your Favor of the 31st. Ultimo, with the further agreable News of the additional Dammage done to the Enemy by the Parties of Indians you had sent out; The steps you had taken for putting Niagara in a proper State of defence & Ensuring the Superiority of the Lake; the latter is what I have all along had in view and from the very beginning gave directions about, so that I make no doubt, from the preparations that have been made for that purpose, but I Shall Soon have accounts of their being followed with Success–

As you are already Apprised, of my having Appointed Brig^{r}. Gen^{l}. Gage to Succeed poor Brig^{r}. Prideaux, I need add nothing further on that subject, than that I do, by this Conveyance, send him Directions relative to what you mention, which makes it needless for me to trouble you with them; but I must not omit observing, that I hope you will be able, by means of the Chipaweigh Indian, to bring about and Settle an Alliance between us and them distant Nations.–

I must also, Approve of your having Fitted out the two Small Vessells you found at Niagara, which will be very usefull; and of your having Informed Brig^{r}. Stanwix of your Success, which certainly must Ensure his; I thank you for the Plan Enclosed in yours, and am &c

Jeff: Amherst

SIR WILL^{M}. JOHNSON Bar^{t}.

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[1] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5.56, London, England. Inclosed in a letter of Amherst to William Pitt, October 22, 1759.

INDORSED: Copy Letter from Gen^{l}. Amherst
To Sir W^{m}. Johnson Bar^{t}. dated
Camp at Crown Point 14th. Aug^{t}.
1759
Acknowledging the Receipt of Sir William's of the
31st. July: Approving his having sent for the
Ship Carpenters from Oswego; And hoping
that by means of the Chipaweigh Indian,
he would be able to bring about & Settle an
Alliance between Us & them distant Nations.
in M: G: Amherst's of Oct^{r}. 22^{d}: 1759
N^{o}. 48.

JOHN VISGER TO PETER SCHUYLER

In the Johnson Calendar, p. 99, is a letter of the 18th of August from John Visger, at Schenectady, to Colonel Peter Schuyler, of the Jersey Blues, asking intercession with General Amherst to the end that he may be allowed to trade at Niagara. Destroyed by fire.

AN ACT CONCERNING RHODE ISLAND INDIANS [1]

An Act repealing all the Laws of this Colony which restrict or prohibit the Native Indians that live within the same, from disposing of their Lands.

Whereas *Thomas Ninigret*, of Charlestown in the County of *King's County*, and Colony aforesaid, Gentleman, preferred a Petition, and represented unto this Assembly, That, having been unhappily engaged in several Law-Suits, in Defence of his Right, he hath been obliged to advance large Sums of Money; which, with other necessary Expences he was put to for Cloathing, Board, *and so forth*, during his Minority, hath greatly involved him in Debt: And as the Laws of the Colony now stand, he

[1] Acts and Resolves of Rhode Island, 1759. A copy in the Library Collection (Johnson Calendar, p. 99), was destroyed by fire.

cannot, in the Apprehension of some, sell or dispose of his Estate for the Payment and discharge of his Debts: Wherefore he the said *Thomas Ninigret* prayed, That the Law which relates to the purchasing Lands of Indians may be repealed, and he have the same Liberty of selling and disposing of his Estate, or any Part thereof, as others of His Majesty's Subjects enjoy.

On Consideration whereof, *Be it Enacted by this General Assembly, and by the Authority of the same, It is enacted*, That all and every of the Laws at any Time made and passed in this Colony to restrict or prohibit the *Native Indians*, that live within the same, from selling and disposing of their Estates, be, and they hereby are repealed, declared and rendered Null and Void to every Intent and Purpose whatsoever.[1]

FROM JEFFERY AMHERST

Contemporary Copy[2]

Camp at Crown Point 21st. Augt. 1759.

Copy

SIR,

As I have had the pleasure of writing to you on the 5th. and 14th. Instant, and that, long eere this reaches you, I am hopefull you will have Received those two Letters, and that you will also have seen Brigadeer Genl. Gage, I have little else to trouble you with at present, than Acknowledging the receipt of your favor of the 9th, and thanking you for the hints it Contains, Relative to the importance of the Post of Oswego, and the Necessity of Rendring it so respectable, as to put it out of the power of the Enemy to repair their late losses; both that, and the obtaining

[1] Passed at East-Greenwich, R. I., Monday, August 20, 1759.

[2] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5.56, London, England. Inclosed in a letter of Amherst to William Pitt, October 22, 1759.

the superiority of the Lakes, have been two of the Principal Objects I have all along had in view; early preparations have been made for them, and Repeated orders Sent, to Set about and Compleat every work requisite for that purpose; but I am sorry to Say it, these works are not near so advanced as I expected, owing, in a great measure, to Engineers differing in opinion, with regard to the form of their works, Which I trust are now Settled, and every thing going on as I could wish —

Your Recommendations, shall at all times have the greatest weight with me, and you may be Assured, that I shall, with pleasure Embrace the first Occasion that Offers, to provide for Mr. Johnson your Relation; as I shall likewise for Mr. Mettrail, of whose behaviour I had, before, the most favorable Accounts, and am very glad to see them corroborated by you.

I am &c

Jeff: Amherst

Sir Willm: Johnson Bart.

INDORSED: Copy/
Letter from Genl Amherst
to Sir Wm. Johnson dated Camp
in Crown Point 21st. Augt. 1759.
Acknowledging the Receipt of Sir William's
of the 9th. Augst. and thanking him for the
hints Contained in it relative to the
Importance of the Post of Oswego, &ca.
in M: G: Amherst's of Octr: 22d: 1759
No. 49.

FROM WILLIAM CORRY

A. L. S.[1]

Albany, August 23d 1759

DEAR SIR

Your Favor of July the 20th came to my hands one hour ago this morning viz. August 23rd we were very merry on the success &c, and in New York Johnson for Ever — our last accounts from Quibeck, that Genl Wolfe and the Army were furiously Cannonading and bombarding that City and had burnt the one half of it — the french army intrenched near the walls on the other side of the town, we have not heard of one sally they made, nor any action between the armys whatsoever — we all expect Quibeck will fall into our hands —

as to Crown point it was blown up by the French and Evacuated, and all my letters say the Enemy will dispute the point at St Johns, Genl. Amherst is getting every thing ready to pursue them he has also sent Quintin Kenedy and 2 Indians to Quibeck [2]Genl Wolfe; they are now gone 13 days they expected to make the Journey in 20 days — Genl Amherst had a Letter last week from Montcalm, he says he has always been favourable to the English who have fallen into his hands tho contrary to his orders, and hopes as the armys are likely to be soon near each other, that all acts of Cruelty whatsoever may be avoided, which on his part he will be most careful to prevent —

Genl Amherst is building a fort at Crown point on a better situation than the old fort stood — he has also Cut a road to new England, and has engaged for 200 head of Cattle to be delivered at Crown point — Col. Murrow the buyer of Cattle in New England, says, his house is as near Crown point as Albany —

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[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] Supply "to," wanting in the copy.

Sr JEFFERY AMHERST.

MARQUIS DE MONTCALM

as to home news the good people of Albany has taxed our new Merch^{ts}. smartly, they have only made 4 of them pay a hundred pounds the 12th part of the taxes of this City — the merch^{ts} deneyed paying the tax, they distrained their goods, the merc^{ts}. petitioned the Gen^{l} that as followers of the army they were oppressed by the Albanians, they have not yet rec^{d} an answer — the mayor said in the street, he thought to resign his mayor Ship, but he would keep it one year to pleague the Irish — well said M^{r}. Mayor —

I have not seen one news paper for you since you marched, I spoke to M^{r}. Van Schaack about it, he tells me he sends your papers to you when opertunity offers —

I twice mentioned your friend Sir Peter Wraxal leaving this Globe — his place of Secretary for Indian affairs would be of Service to me, and be so kind to get it for me — you must not forget me now, as no man can interfere with you in this Case — all our Compliments for your

Success and Safety — believe me to be
D^{r}. Sir your most faithfull
humble Serv^{t}.
WILLIAM CORRY

P. S. The Genle^{n}. in New York
talk of presenting you with a medal in
Gold, worth 500£

FROM JOHN CASPER LAPPIUS

A. L. S.[1]

Fort Hendrick August 23 1759

HONOURABLE SIR

Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God to endow you with a Victory so great as became the Joy of all the Inhabitants here, but more especially of me in particular, because a great Part of my Welfare (next to God) depends on your success. Therefore wishing and praying continually that this may be an Omen of farther success, which God may Grant, I hope that this may take place by you as my good Will & Wishes Because the Time is Short and M^r^. Butler inhaste I shall conclude to wish you further success which will be the Continuall and constant Prayer of him who is in Duty Bound and to the utmost your

Humble Servant
to Command
J^N^. CASPER LAPPIUS

FROM GEORGE SECOND

There are found in the Johnson Calendar, p. 100, orders, of August 29th, of the King in council, directing the agent of Indian affairs to inquire into the complaints of Delawares and report to the lords of trade (printed in *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 2:789–90; Q, 2:458). Destroyed by fire.

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[1] Destroyed by fire.

TO JEFFERY AMHERST

Contemporary Copy [1]

Copy/ *Camp at Oswego August 30th. 1759.*

SIR

I have received Your Excellency's favor of the 21st., as also those of the 5th. & 14th: Inst. and am extremely happy to find that the few undigested Hints inserted in my last have been honoured with Your Approbation.

I am extremely oblidged to you for your promise in favor of Mr. Johnson who I hope will not Escape your recollection when an Occasion Offers and flatter myself he will merit the provision your Excellency shall make for him.–

There are now here to the Number of 200 Onondagas & Senecas Who Returned on my Message to them, and I daily expect a Number of the lower Nations with the Mohawks having Sent an Indian Officer on my Arrival here with a message to them to Join us with all Expedition Some of the Senecas Who arrived here, have brought me advice that Soon after the Reduction of Niagara the French burned, & abandoned their Posts at Wininga [2] & Presqu 'Isle,[3] and are retired to Fort Detroit. In consequence of the message which I sent by the Chipawe Indian to the Missassagas & Indians on the other side of Lake Ontario; a Number of them Arrived at Niagara, where I left an Indian Officer with an Interpreter, I herewith Enclose you the Officers Letter to me as also an Extract of Lt. Colo. Farquhars Which contains the particulars of the Conference and proceedings held with them Which bears a very favorable aspect, Upon the Whole I make no doubt if time permit me after our intended Expedition,

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[1] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5.56, London, England. Inclosed in a letter of Amherst to William Pitt, October 22, 1759.

[2] Venango (Veningo, Weningo), at the mouth of French creek on the Allegheny river, Pa.

[3] On Lake Erie, where the city of Erie, Pa., stands.

by means of a proper present, to bring the Missassagas & their Neighbours so much into our Interest as to prevail upon them to fall upon, & Distress all the Enemy's Settlements in the Country Adjacent —

I am, with Great respect
Sir, your Excellency's
Most Obed^{t}. & most humble Serv^{t}.
W^{m}. Johnson.

His Excellency Major Gen^{l}. Amherst

INDORSED: Copy Letter from Sir
William Johnson Bar^{t}.
To M. Gen^{l}. Amherst Dated
Camp at Oswego 30th: August
1759.
Informing him of the Number of Indians
he has with him, & that he daily Expects
more; that in consequence of the Message
he had Sent by the Chipaweigh Indian to
the Missassagas &c$\tilde{a}$, a Number had
Arrived at Niagara, & that from the
Conferences & proceedings held with them
there, he did not doubt, when time would
permit, by means of a proper present, to
bring the Missassagas & their Neighbours
so much into Our Interest to prevail on
them to fall upon & distress all the Enemys
Settlements in the Country Adjacent.
in M: G: Amherst's of Oct^{r}: 22^{d} 1759
N^{o}. 45.

INFORMATION GIVEN BY HENRY YOUNG[1]

Oswego 31. August 1759

Hennery Young a German born near the Rine came to this Country 2 years ago in a Merch^{t}. Ship, with 20 of y^{e}. Same Corps Colony Troops, He was inlisted by one of Fisher's Officers for 3 years; arrived at Quebec where he rem^{d}. 2 Months, from thence he was Sent to M^{t}. Real where he did Duty as a Soldier 2 Months, from thence he was ordered to La Gallete[2] in Comp^{y}. wth. 5 Battoes loaded wth. flour & Brandy; they lay 10 days Wind Bound at a Bay where there Stands a Wind Mill, on the North Side, they were a Month by the way to La Galete, Some of y^{e} Cayoe[3] was left at La Gallete, the rest Sent to Cadaraghqui, He has been a Sold^{r}. in y^{e}. Fort of Swegatchy from that time untill last Spring, the Garrison consisted of 50 Men, who were generally employed Cutting Timber for 2 Store Houses w^{h}. were built within y^{e} Fort and were almost finished when he left it. the one was for y^{e}. Commd^{t}. the other for the Priests of whom they have three. before the Snow was quite gone last Spring, He was Sent to work on the Island, called Isle Galiot[4] and 25 of y^{e}. garrison of La Gallete, the Fort of La Gallete is a Square wth. 5 good Block houses, and Stockadaed, they intended to have made some add^{ll}. works round it early the last Spring, but had not time. It is commanded by a riseing ground w^{h}. is not above 500 paces from y^{e}. Fort, no Can-

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[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] "The St Lawrence was frequently traversed by French voyagers, and a post was established at La Galette (meaning in the French language a *cake*, or *muffin*), which is supposed to be near the site of Johnstown in Canada, a short distance below Prescott, or on Chimney Island."—F. B. Hough, *A History of St Lawrence and Franklin Counties*, 41. Ordinarily, as in the above text, La Galette is Oswegatchie.

[3] "Cayoe" in copy; "cargoe" was evidently written.

[4] Ile de Gallop.

non, nor Mortars there. they had 1000 barrels of flower & Pork at La Gallete wh. on hearing by ye. Inds. of an English army designed that way, was carried to Isle Gallot that ye. English might not find it, it lay abt. 3 weeks on ye. Island, was then Shipped for [1] in 2 Vessels, the third Vessel not quite so large, (wh. was designed for Carrying Stores &ca) was within a little of being finished when ye. Carpenters were called to Quebec. The Vessels were built at Pt Paris 3 leages from La Gallete. He never saw any of ye. Vessels come lower down than the Point where built, but heard ye. French say, they could come to ye. beginning of ye. 5 Isleands, of which Isle Galot is the lower most, the Water begins to be rapid at ye. first Isleand, & grows more so downards; the 25 Men of ye. garrison at La Galete sent to Isle Galot last Spring, were there a Month then Joined by 200 Men from Point Paris, begun to Cut down the treas, the Underwood they threw along ye. Banks of ye. Isleand; they then dug a Trench of 9 feet Deep, & the same breath, and made a Breast work of Logs filled with Earth 12 feet broad, mounted thereon 12 Cannon he thinks 12 pdrs. & 2 Small Do., one of wh. the Informant says he carried; these Guns are mounted so, as to fire upon the Battoes comeing down, which must pass within Musquet Shot of the Intrenchment, the River not being verry broad there. Battoes may pass any where between the Isleand & the Maine. He left Isle Galot abt. ye. 24th. of June last wth. Chevlr. Lacorn, who was 18 days on the Isleand dureing wh. time he employed all the Men he brought with him in Strengthingig ye. Isleand, drawing Stones from near Swegatchy for building Ovens Powder Magazines, and a dwelling House, when LaCorn marched for Osswego [2] he left but 100 Men on Isle Galot, 3 at Swegatchy, 12 at Point Paris, and a Small guard at Frontenack. He marched with 1500 Men here, & 115

[1] Illegible.

[2] Pierre de Chapt, Chevalier de la Corne, was defeated in an attack on Oswego, made on the 5th and continued on the 6th of July.

Indˢ., in his way he halted a Day at Point Paris, where he gave the Men some necessary mounting for the March, and Sent to Isle Galot for 3 Battoe load of provisions. at Point Paris there was a Breast work, but the Cannon were carried down to Isle Galot & the few Men left there had orders to level it, as it was Judged an Improper Place to make a Stand on Severall Accᵗᵗˢ. besides the River is so wide there that Boats may pass unmolested the other Side of the River, He says he heard often that when the English were going down towards Canada, the Vessels were to go to Niagara further the Informant knows not.

The Informant says further, that he always heard, & understood that in Case the English should come by the way of La Gallete, all the other little Posts on this Side of it, were to retreat & Join them at Isle Galot that Mʳ. La Corn when comeing here, ordered a quantity of Pitch ready to burn the Vessels then on yᵉ. Stocks in case of our comeing that way, they have a guard of 12 Men on Isle Cheverews to give the alarm in case of our moving that way. the guard was relieved everry 8 Days from Frontenack. He also says that Mʳ. Celerons Cook who was here wᵗʰ. LaCorn told him that they were to return to Quebec, or Carilon, after this affair of Oswego was over.

He says that verry few Swegatchy Indˢ. were wᵗʰ. Mʳ. La Corn, and that few of them were Seen at La Gallete Since last Spring.—

FROM JEFFREY AMHERST

Contemporary Copy [1]

Copy *Camp at Crown Point 11th: Septr. 1759.*

SIR,

I am to Acknowledge the Receipt of Your Letter of the 30th: August, Accompanying the Copy of a Letter wrote you by the Indian Officer whom you left at Niagara, in relation to the Missassagas & Indians on the other Side of Lake Ontario, that had come in there, as also an Extract of Lieut: Colo. Farquhar's containing the particulars of the Conference & proceedings held with them; from the favorable Aspect of Which you make no doubt to bring the Missassagas & their Neighbours, so much into our Interest as to prevail on them to fall upon & Distress all the Enemy's Settlements in the Country adjacent

I am Glad you have no Doubts of Effecting this Essential Service and I cannot too Strongly Recommend to you, the bringing it to bear as early as possible, for which you Shall not want any Assistance I can give you; At the same time I must again remind you, that from the little Dependance that can be made on Indian promises it is necessary to Caution all those Whom you treat with that as I mean not to take anything from them, but on the Contrary to Ensure them the free and uninterrupted Enjoyment of their own I Expect that they Shall behave & Demean themselves in every respect as good Neighbours and Allies; that whenever they Swerve from these Rules, I Shall look upon & treat them as Enemies; And on the other hand that whenever they Render themselves of any use or Service to us, they Shall most punctually meet with the Reward due to their merit.—

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[1] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5.56, London, England. Inclosed in a letter of Amherst to William Pitt, October 22, 1759.

I am likewise Glad to See that you had 200 Onondagos & Senecas with you, and that you were in daily Expectations of a number of the Lower Nations & the Mohawks whom I hope will have Joined you time enough to Accompany you & Brig^{r}. Gen^{l}. Gage on the Ulterior Operations which I am willing to believe will prove as Successfull as the former, I am with great regard

Sir

&c$\tilde{a}$

Jeff: Amherst

SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON Bar^{t}.

INDORSED: Copy Letter from Gen^{l}. Amherst
To Sir W^{m}. Johnson Bar^{t}.
Dated Camp at Crown Point 11th: Sep^{r}.
1759
In Answer to Sir Williams of the 30th. Aug^{t};
Recommending it to him to bring it to
bear as early as possible, for which he
should not want any Assistance that he
could give him; Cautioning him at the
same time how he should treat with those
People.–
in M: G: Amherst's of Oct^{r}: 22^{d}: 1759
N^{o}. 50.

TO JEFFERY AMHERST

Contemporary Copy [1]

Copy. *Camp at Oswego Sept^{r}. 18th. 1759.*

SIR,

Your Excellency's favour of the 11th. Instant, I have received, in Answer to Mine of the 30th. August, wherein I enclosed the Proceedings with the Missassaga's &c$\tilde{a}$, at Niagara, and men-

[1] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5.56, London, England. Inclosed in a letter of Amherst to William Pitt, October 22, 1759.

tioned my hopes of persuading them by a Present properly Applied, to Act offensively for Us; but as it will be impossible to buy and get up Indian Goods for that purpose this Campaign before the Rivers freeze, I shall leave a proper Person at Niagara for the Winter to transact Affairs with them, and do everything necessary for the keeping up of that good Understanding, which at present seems to Subsist between Us, untill we have an Opportunity of getting up such Necessaries as may Induce them to Act offensively against the Enemy.

The Mohocks are several days arrived, with some Oneidas, as also two Officers whom I Sent to the Cayugas, who are now on their way to Join us, and may be hourly Expected.– About three days ago I sent a Party of near 40 Indians, and a few Whites to Oswegatchy, and as they were such as I can thoroughly depend on, hope they will bring us some Prisoners.

I have received a Letter from M^{r}. Croghan, my Agent to the Ohio, dated at Pittsburgh August the 13th. who Informs me that Indian Affairs bear a very favorable Aspect in that Quarter, and that he has taken much pains to Convince the Indians, His Majesty does not intend to dispossess them of their Country, which seems to be the only Jealousy they Entertain of Us; At the Writing of his Letter General Stanwix was still at Bedford; The Indians I sent with my Letter to him from Niagara the 28th. July are not returned, neither have I had a Line from Brig^{r}: Stanwix during the Campaign.

It might be thought impertinent to trouble you with the Intelligence we receive here from Prisoners, &ca, as you doubtless are Acquainted with it by Brig^{r}. Gage.

I am, with the Utmost Respect
Sir, Your Excellency's most Obed^{t}.
& most humble Servant,
W^{m}. Johnson

His Excellency GENERAL AMHERST.

INDORSED: Copy Letter from Sir Wm.
Johnson Bart. to General
Amherst,
Dated Camp at Oswego 18th. Sepr: 1759.
That the Season was too far advanced to
bring up the Presents he intended for the
Missassagas, but that he should leave
a proper Person at Niagara to transact
matters with them, untill he has an
opporunity for getting them up.
That the Mohawks were all Arrived,
with some Oneidas, and that the Cayugas
were on their way to Join him. That
Indian Affairs to the Southward bear
a very favorable Aspect.
in M: G: Amherst's of Octr: 22d: 1759
No. 46.

TO WILLIAM BAKER

Df. S.[1]

Camp at Oswego Septr. 28th. 1759

SIR

I now acknowledge the Receipt of yours of the 22d March and 7th. of June by the former I find you shipped me some Goods and are arrived sometime, as I got my Seal come with said Cargo.

I dont understand the Arms are yet arrived wch. you were shipping on Board the Concord, I have been greatly distressed this Campaign wanting good Arms for the Indns. I brought into the Field who were 945 effective, by having so many on our Side we gained Niagara with the weakest Force and most insignificant Train of Artillery &c that ever was sent so great a Distance against so respectable and regular a Fortification. I got two little

[1] Destroyed by fire.

schooners of the Enemys there, wch. are of very great Service now being the only Way we have at presnt of transporting Provis^{s}. &c to Niagara the Lake being too rough at this Season of the year for smaller Craft.

We are building a Snow at Niagara will carry 10 Six P^{rs}. but for want of Ship Carpenters sufficient I fear she will not be finished timely to be of any Service this year. There is a very fine Harbour for building vessels of any Size at Niagara under the Command of the Fort and the greatest Quantity of the best Oaek for that purpose I ever saw in any Part of the World. The Enemy have yet two very pretty vessels carrying 10 Guns each, so that they keep the Dominion of that Lake untill our Snow appears upon it, we must by all Means have and keep the Dom^{n}. of this Lake, wch. will not only gain to our Interest with proper Managm^{nt}. all the Nat^{s}. of Ind^{ns}. living beyond and around them, but secure to us all the Conquests made this Camp^{n}. in this Quarter of the Country from whence the Strength and Wealth of Canada have chiefly flowed.

We are building a pretty respectb^{le}. Fort here the Figure of a Pentagon, will garrison ab^{t}. 500 Men and hope we shall be able to make it tenable before we decamp, which must be the latter End of October as the Waters generally freeze by that time.

From the very slender acquaintance with and little Knowledge I have of M^{r}. DeVisme, I am surprised he could take the Liberty wch. I find by yours he has. I know nothing of his Circumstances or Principle, he is marryd to a gentlewoman of N York named Hillwell of a good credible Family, and I have heard his Brother in law the late Capt^{n}. Wraxall of the Indep^{ts}. & my secretary for Ind^{n}. Affairs give him the Character of an honest Industrious Man, and very capable of doing Business —

There is a Ball^{n}. of thirty five Pounds and nine shil^{s}. due to me by Messrs Champion and Hayly, wch. I have ordered them to pay you, with inst. and what other Money of mine may be in your hands at the time you receive this, you will please to make a

further Purchase for me in the consolidated Bank three Annuities and advise me of it as soon as you can. I have not as yet drawn my Pay as Colonel of the six United Nations their Allies & Dependants the Commission is from His Majesty dated at S^{t}. James's the 17th of February 1756. I propose as soon as the Campaign is over to give you a Power of Attorney to act as my Agent therein. I shall be glad to hear from you as often as convenient

As I am with great Esteem
Your Obe^{n}. W^{m}. JOHNSON

INDORSED: Camp at Oswego 20th Oct 1759
Letter to M^{r}. W^{m}. Baker
Merch^{t}. in London.

FROM JEFFERY AMHERST

Contemporary Copy [1]

Extract/ *Camp at Crown Point 2^{d}. October 1759.*

SIR,

On the 30th. I was favor'd with Yours of the 18th. Ultimo from Oswego, which I take it for granted you have left long eere this, since I find by a Letter of the 11th. of same Month from Brig^{r}: General Gage, that he had then already determined not to take Post at La Galette; Could I have foreseen that this very Essential Operation [2] should not have taken place, I should most certainly have desired your Company, with what Number of Indians you could Collect, here, where they might have been of Service, and have Compensated for the very great Expence their Subsistence and fitting out, Creates to the Public, which,

[1] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5.56, London, England. Inclosed in a letter of Amherst to William Pitt, October 22, 1759.

[2] For Gage's attitude, see Stone's *Life of Johnson*, 2:401, 402, 412, *Private Manuscript Diary*.

from the above Resolution, is now become entirely needless, and therefore I hope, that as soon as you have been Acquainted with it, you will have Stopped those that were still to Join you from coming forward, & disbanded the Others that were already with you, as it is now too late for them to Come in any time, to be of Service at present on this Side.–

Since it will be impossible to buy and get up the Indian Goods requisite to induce the Missassaga's, &ca, to Act offensively for Us this Campaign before the Rivers freeze, I Approve of your leaving a proper Person at Niagara for the Winter to transact Affairs with them, and do everything necessary for the keeping up that good Understanding, which at present seems to Subsist between Us, untill we can have an Opportunity of getting up such Necessaries as may Induce them to Act offensively against the Enemy.–

I Hope the Party of near Forty Indians, and some Whites, which you have Sent to Oswegatchy, will Answer your Expectations, and return with some Prisoners, which I shall be glad to learn from you, as well as any Other Intelligence that you may have to Communicate.

I am glad to learn that your Accounts from your Deputy to the Southward relative to our Indian Affairs in that Quarter, bear so favorable an Aspect; And Surprised that you Indians were not returned with Mr. Stanwix's Answer to your Letter of the 28th. for he has Acknowledged the Receipt of it to me ever since the 23d. August, when he was on his departure from Fort Ligonier for Pittsburgh, whence he was to Send back the two Indians.

Jeff: Amherst.

Sir Wm. Johnson, Bart.

INDORSED: Extract–
Letter from
General Amherst to
Sir William Johnson, Bart.
Dated Camp at Crown Point 2d. Octr. 1759.
That as it has been determined not to
take Post at La Galette, he supposed
Sir William had left Oswego eer this
had sent home the Indians that were with him
and Countermanded those
that were to Join him, as they could
be of no Use, and must put the Governmt.
to a very great and needless Expence;
that could he have foreseen that the
taking post at La Galette would have
been laid aside, he should have desired
Sir William to have Joined him, with
his Indians on this Side.– Approving
what Sir William proposes in relation
to the Missassagas. And that he was
glad to hear Indian Affairs to the
Southward bore so favorable an Aspect,
in M: G: Amherst's of Octr: 22d: 1759.
No. 51.

FROM DAVID VAN DER HEYDEN

A. L. S.[1]

Albany October 10th 1759

HONd. SIR

Your Honor's favour of the 8th Augst.[2] I received the 27th of that month; & that very Day wrote an Answer in such Particulars as was therein enjoined; and sent it under Cover to Jno. B. Van Eps Esq. of Schonetody desiring him to forward it

[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] Not found.

as soon as Possible;— But am greatly surprised on the Receipt of your Honor's favour of the 28th September [1] to find that it then had not reach'd you, I hope 'ere this, it will be come to Hand — and lest that should miscarry; & the Copy is mislaid I shall in general give the Contents as they Occur to Mind. I Heartily Congratulate your Honor on the Happy Success of His Majesty's Arms, as well for the acquisition of Ticonderoga & Crownpoint, as the important Fort of Niagara, which gives me far the greatest Pleasure, as that was done under your Honor's administration and will certainly Tend to your immortal Honour.

As the then Current News must certainly have reached you, I shall omit that to make Room for some of a much Later date which I obtain'd from a Manuscript, as follows, Viz —(a Packet being arrived at N. York)

Berlin Augst. 4. According to the Last advices from Genl. Wedel's Army which are of the 3rd past. Marshal Daun had Detach'd the Genls. Haddick & Laudon with a Body of 30000 Men Consisting Chiefly of Cavalry to join the Russians that were encamp'd between Franckfort & Crossen; Genl. Wedel found Means to prevent that Junction, by Marching to Placen Opposite Crosson The Genls informed of this March, had in the mean time Ordered a part of [2] which were under the Command of Prince Henry to Advance, and having appointed his Royal Highness to the Command of the Army oppos'd to Marshal Daun, His Majesty had put himself at the Head of the above reinforcement, and Marched on the first inst. from Christiaenstadt to Sommofeldt, from whence the Corps under Genl. Haddick had retired at His Majesty's approach with great Precipitation. Our Troops however came up with the Rear Guard of the Austrians, which was Attack'd by our Hussars, who got from them a considerable Booty. The next Day our Cavalry was again engag'd wth. that Rear Guard and made 1200 Prisoners; amongst whom were 36 Officers, & likewise took all

[1] Not found.

[2] Omission in copy; original apparently illegible.

the Oven of the Enemy & 300 Waggons Loaded with Flour together with 50 more of Powder — On the 3rd. Genl. Wedel's Army was at Crossen & and the King arrived the same Day at Biskow several other skirmishes happen'd that Day, at which time the Number of Prisoners made upon Genl. Haddick's Corps amounted to 1600 — The 3rd. instant the Prussians quitted Crossen, of which Genl. Wedel is in Possession, and tomorrow we shall be in Franckfort

The Loss of the French in the late action, wherein Prince Ferdinand gained the Victory,[1] was by the best accts. as follows viz 4000 Tents, 4004 Powder Waggons, 235 Ammunition Waggons, 20,000 rix Dollars in the Military Chest, 190 Ps. Cannon, 21 Standards, 17 Pr. Colours, 11 Kettle Drums, 6000 Prisoners, including 13 Generals of which 3 are Princes of the Blood, 35 Field Officers, 245 Capts, &c., 231 Serjts. 122 Drums & 9040 killed in all 16,450.

The News Current here is that Genl. Amherst set out a Sunday[2] from Crown Point for St. John's with 5000 Men, composed of the Grenadiers & Light Infantry & ten Pick'd Men of a Company.

The last accounts from Genl. Wolf is that he has entirely destroyed the Island Orleans and that the Army was on Point Levee, and that he was bent on the Destruction of all to bring the [3] to Terms and that 20 Vessels were up the River above the [3] as well as 1000 Men, who had Destroyed their Magazine & Largest Church there.[4] So that we are in Dayly Expectation of Hearing of his entire Victory there. this

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[1] August 1st Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick, commanding British and German troops, defeated the French under Contades at Minden.

[2] General Amherst set out for Isle-aux-Noix October 11th and returned to Crown Point October 21st.

[3] Omitted in copy; illegible.

[4] General Murray landed at Deschambault with a considerable force August 19th, destroyed the baggage of the French army and carried away cattle.— *Doc. Rel. to Col. Hist. N. Y.*, 10:1033.

Morning came to Town, and Proceeded imediately to Crown Point, a Captain of a Man of Warr who arrived at Boston a Sunday, but his Business is not known.

My famely thro' Devine Mercy, enjoy a Perfect State of Health and Sincerely Join me in Wishing that this may find your Honor Enjoying the like Blessing, and that the great God of his infinite goodness, will be pleas'd your Honors Pious Zeal for his Majesties & our Country's good, to Crown (as hitherto) with Success; is the unfeign'd Prayer of

Hon^{d} Sir,
your honor's
most Obedient &^{c}
humble Servant
DAVID VAN DER HEYDEN

the state of your Hons [1] is enclosed
separate
N. B. M^{r}. Mortier said he had Paid
to M^{r}. Kelly in N. York £300. & int

INDORSED: Major Van Derheyden Letter & acc^{ts}

TO WILLIAM FARQUHAR

Df.[2]

Camp at Oswego Oct 1759

DEAR SIR

I have received your favor of the 24th. Sept^{r}.[3] and am very sorry at being so circumstanced as not to have had it in my power to write before now.

I am glad to find the Snow is on such forwardness as nothing can secure our posts so effectually as the dominion of the Lakes which it is our own power to gain.

[1] Omitted. "Acc^{t}." can be supplied.
[2] Destroyed by fire.
[3] Not found.

You have by the last Vessells undoubtedly heard of the reduction of Quebec 18th Septr. which we were informed of by three prisoners taken the other day by a party of Inds. I sent out who also brought in 2 Scalps on which intelligence I congratulate with you & wish it may be authentic. We have since recd. the agreable news of Ferdinands Victory[1] Mr. Nellus has informed me of what past at the meetings you had, & I purpose sending up some Indn. goods as presents for them, but the necessary quantity cannot be purchased & sent up before, in the meantime I hope the Traders there will be able to supply & content them so as no difference may arise which might be of bad consequence since nothing can bind them so much to our interests as the fairness of our dealings.

Mr. DuCoigne [2] I have already sent you and have given liberty to Mr. Nellus to go down for some necessary stores during the Winter after which he is to go immediately for your post —

I purpose to set out from this place on my way home tomorrow all Military operations are aside here. heartily wish you may find everything agreeable to you in whatever quarters you remain, and be assured it will allways give me pleasure to hear from & keep up a Correspondence with you being

Dr. Sir
Your Sincere
Well Wisher
&
humble Servt

To Coll Farquhar

INDORSED: Letter to Coll Farquhar dated Oct

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[1] *See* Van Der Heyden to Johnson, October 10, 1759.

[2] Jean Baptiste de Couagne.

FROM PHILIP DE VISMES ETC.

The preceding letter is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 100, by four papers, addressed to Johnson, which were destroyed: a letter from Philip De Vismes, at New York, about goods received from London, with invitation to Johnson to stay at his house when in New York " in lieu " of that of the late Peter Wraxall, dated November 22d; a list of Indian goods, dated the 22d; a letter from William Kelly, at New York, about goods forwarded in charge of Gulian Ranselaugh and Abraham Van Valkenburg, and some sent by mistake to Richard Alsop, Connecticut, a draft on Johnson for the balance of an account, the retaking of Dresden by the King of Prussia, and British successes on the sea and in the East Indies, dated the 28th; a letter from William Kelly, at New York, relative to goods sent in charge of Abraham Cuyler and letters from England, forwarded in the keeping of Lucas Van Vaghta, dated December 1st.

JOHNSON'S ACCOUNT OF INDIAN EXPENSES —

NOV., 1758 TO DEC., 1759 [1]

The Crown — — Dr.

1758		£	sh	d
Novr. 11th:	To Henry I. Wendal pd. for 8 Tin Kettles, Supplied the Inds. with when going to Cadaraque with Colo. Bradstreet 8/ps.....	3..	4..	—
	To Robt. Saunders for Several ps. of Linnen, had of him and forgot to charge as pr. his Accot. will Appear	64..	6..	10½
	To Jetes de Garmo for Wampum as pr. Do. Accot....	8..	..	6
14th.	To David Vanderheyden's for 3 Indn. Blanketts., 19s/.ps:	2..	17..	—
	To Captn. John Lotteridge's Accot. of Indn. Expences.	15..	3..	6
	Inds. at Albany for Sundrys	4..	16..	—
	To Some Onondaga & Seneca Sled Hire to bring up money Indn. Stores &cã.....	1..	4..	—
15th:	To Daniel Christie &ca for bringing a Batteau load of Goods &cã.....	1..	4..	—
	To Hance Van Epse for bringing up 3 Barrels Rum	..	16..	—
	To Peter an Oneida Chieftain to buy Provision.....	1..	4..	—
	To Nixnoxques & two other familys of the Oneidas besides Cloaths to buy them Provisions having none of their own.....	2..	16..	—

[1] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5.57, London, England. Inclosed in a letter of Amherst to William Pitt, January 9, 1760.

JOHNSON'S ACCOUNT OF INDIAN EXPENSES — Continued

1758	£	sh	d
Novr. 16th. To Danl. Campbell's Accot. as p Do. will Appear....	356..	4..	6½
To bringing up a Slay lead of Indn. goods as Strouds a Box &ca.....	1..	..	—
17th. To a Charge of £27.. 18.. 1, in Barent Tenyke the SilverSmith's Accot., Which was forgot to be charged in last Accot.....	27..	18..	1..
To a Mohawk vizt. Aron with the Curled Hair....	..	16..	—
To Nickus chief Sachem of Conajahare to purchase Indn. Corn having all his destroyed While he Attended the meetg. at Pen..	5..	16..	—
To Rult a Conajahare Indn. Whose wife was Sick at my house.....	2..	..	—
To Wm. Wormwood for two fat Oxen.....	7..	15..	—
18th. To the Red and his party, the Seneca Chief & his going home after the taking of Caderaque besides Cloaths	12..	16..	—
19 To Hance the Witt to buy Corn for his family.....	..	16..	—
20 To Seth of Scohare a Sachem who came on business....	2..	..	—
To Mr. J. Welles Accot. of Expences on accot. of the Inds. as pr.....	1..	14..	—
To 2 Schoare Young men going home with Amn:...	..	4..	—
To Lieut. Clause's Accot. of disbursements for the Inds.	21..	4..	6

JOHNSON'S ACCOUNT OF INDIAN EXPENSES — Continued

1758		£	sh	d
Nov. 20	To 2 Accots. of Capr. Fonda's pd. as pr. do....	4..	14..	—
21	To Hance the Witt & another for 2 Mohawk's burials...	..	16..	—
22d	To an Onondaga Young chief besides Cloathing his family	1..	4..	—
23	To Clauss De Grass bringing up a Battoe with goods..	1..	8..	—
24	To an Old Mohawk Sachem	..	8..	—
	To Abel a River Indn. Chief to bury his father in law..	..	8..	—
25	To Capn. Thos. Butler's accot. of Expences Cloathg. the Scohares.....	7..	13..	6
26	To James Jones & Jelles Cornoct for 2 Battoes wt. Inds. sto:	2..	16..	—
	To Danl. a Mohawk for 2 Gunns bot. of him.....	4..	..	—
	To Aria a Mohawk Chief to buy Provs. going hunting.	..	8..	—
	To Mr. Welles's accot. of Indn. Expences as p Do...	3..	..	—
	To Danl. Campbell's Accot. as p Do.....	9..	12..	—
27	To 77 Yds. of Gold Lace bot. of Colo. Glazier at 5/6	21..	3..	6
	To Sundry Inds. to buy Some Necessarys	1..	15..	—
29th.	To three diffts. Accots. of Indn. Expences pd. Capt. Butler.	28..	..	6
Decr. 2d.	To an Oneida named Tacahawasere & family for provs.	..	16..	—
	To 2 Mohawks for Shoes going ahunting.....	..	8..	—

JOHNSON'S ACCOUNT OF INDIAN EXPENSES — Continued

1758		£	sh	d
Dec^{r}. 3^{d}.	To Modelena a Mohawk Widow	..	16..	—
4	To Oneida Hannis for Prov^{s}.	2..	..	—
	To Oghquagoe Jacob who was Sick lately to buy Prov^{s}. not being able to Hunt	1..	12..	—
9	To Cap^{t}. Jelles Fonda for a parcel of french Lace & Steel Some of the Plunder of Caderaque & for Ind^{s}..	13..	3..	—
10	To Tayuwasey for necessarys a Mohawk Sachem	..	16..	—
11	To Arent Lanyne for rid^{g}. down to Schenectady to Stop Some Ind^{s}.	..	6..	—
	To D^{o}. for bringing a load of Pork to my house	..	12..	—
	To Commiss^{ns}. for goods bo^{t}. for the use of the Ind^{s}. to this day £10120.. –10½ at 2½ p C^{t}	253..	..	—
12	To 5 Ind^{s}. Scouts who I sent with the Militia towards Crown Point & Tienderoga on a report 2 french Deserters Spread that there was 700 men out on this 1/4	6..	..	—
	To a Number of the Oneidas & Tuscaroras to purchase prov^{s}. who came here in a Starving Condition Crops hav^{g}. failed	48..	..	—
	To the Tuscarora Chief a Silver Laced Hatt	2..	..	—
13	To one Y^{d}. red shalloon for a Flag	..	4..	6

JOHNSON'S ACCOUNT OF INDIAN EXPENSES — Continued

1758		£	sh	d
Decr. 13	To Seths. Hance 3 Dollars to redeem four Strouds he pledged for necessarys to bury his wife and 2 Childn.	1..	4..	—
15	To Captn. Dick for a Gunn.	1..	..	—
16	To Some Onondagas going home for provs	1..	12..	—
	To an Oneida Chief a red flag	..	4..	6
18	To an Express from Albany with Letters & Treatys from the Governors of Pensylvania & Jersey	1..	..	—
19	To a Oghquga Indn. to Carry him home	..	16..	—
	To a Cayouga Do. . . Do. . . . besides other things.	..	16..	—
20	To a Seneca and a Mohawk.	1..	..	—
21	To the Beth a Seneca Chief, going to Onondaga to Learn what news amst. the upper Nations besides sevl. things on his Journey	3..	4..	—
24	To Aron of the Hills Accot. of Sundry Expences pd. by him	8..	2..	—
26	To an Oneida sent with Letters by Capts. Butler & Fonda	1..	4..	—
	To David of Scohare Cash to begin Settlemt. at Avigo on the Waters of Susquahannah in order to bring more Inds. there	20..	..	—
27.	To Brant a Mohawk Sachem for his Sick family	..	16..	—
	To Peter for Provs	..	16..	—

JOHNSON'S ACCOUNT OF INDIAN EXPENSES — Continued

1758		£	sh	d
Decr. 28	To Seneca George and a Cayouga man	..	9..	—
29	To the Coffin & burial of Sadagariwat a Mohawk Chief	1..	4..	—
30	To Ryar Wemps Accot. for Riding Indian Goods	1..	11..	—
1759				
Janry. 1st:	To Abraham a Mohawk Chief	1..	12..	—
	To 2 M Black Wampum of Mr. Lansing	4..	1..	6
	To a Mihicander at Albany to redeem his Gunn	1..	4..	—
	To Sybrt. Vanscoake for 14 Guns by Genl. Abercromby's Orders	28..	..	—
4	To 4 Slays with Indn. Stores from Albany to my house.	6..	..	—
	To Symon Veder for 3 Waggon load rid to Schenectady	1..	7..	—
5	To Sloopage from York of Sundrys	6..	7..	6
	To Frederick Garrison for Cartage of goods from the Sloops	..	12..	—
8	To Mr. J. Welles Accot. of Cash to Sundry Indians..	1..	16..	—
	To Kennedy & Lisle for 859 wt. Tobacco @ 5d pr	17..	17..	11
	To Wm. Printup Smith for work done for Inds	1..	16..	—
9th:	To Senughsis an Oneida Chief and Family	2..	8..	—
	To a party of Conajohares going on the Hunt	..	16..	—

JOHNSON'S ACCOUNT OF INDIAN EXPENSES — Continued

1759		£	sh	d
Janry. 10	To a Seneca Indn. to Redeem a Gunn pledged at Schenectady	..	16..	—
11	To an Oneida Family to buy provs.	..	16..	—
12	To Aaron a Mohawk to buy fodder for his horses	..	8..	—
	To 2 Oneida familys our friends going ahunting	3..	4..	—
	To a Mohawk Squaw to pay for a Coffin for her husband	..	12..	—
13	To Cechcoanas son for fresh provs. for a Sick Indn	..	8..	—
14	To Cayenguerego by Tageghsado for the funeral of his Sisters	..	16..	—
	To 2 Oneidas & 1 Cayouga for Sundry Necessarys	1..	17..	—
15	To John Murray for riding for Ryar Bowen Smith	2..	..	—
from 16th. to ye. 22d.	To Expences attended my meeting, the Conajahares Mohawks and Some Senecas at Conajahare on business of Consequence with regard to the 6 Nats. 6 days and settling it	34..	..	—
	To Canadakaia a Mohawk chief	4..	..	—
	To 3 Inds. sent to Invite the 6 Nats. to my house	3..	12..	—
	To 2 Seneca Chiefs who brot. me news to Conajahare	1..	12..	—
	To Hants Ells Acct. for Sundrys Supplied the Indians	4..	17..	8
	To Elizth. Pickett for a fat Cow to the Conajahares	4..	..	—

JOHNSON'S ACCOUNT OF INDIAN EXPENSES — Continued

1759		£	sh	d
from 16th. to ye 22d.	To Justice Van Epses Acco^{t}. of Waggon hire from 29th. March 1757 to the 16th. Dec^{r}. 1758 for rid^{g}. prov^{s}. Stores, Amun^{tn}. &ca.....	42..	16..	—
	To W^{m}. Kelly of New York Merch^{t}. for Sundry Ind^{n}. Goods as p^{r}. acco^{t}. will Appear dated Oct^{r}. 7th: 1758	687..	13..	9½
23	To Jacob of Scohare for necessarys	..	8..	—
	To a Conajahare family for prov^{s}. being very poor....	1..	12..	—
	To the ½ Kings for a Gun bo^{t}. of him.....	1..	12..	—
	To Modelena a poor Squaw.	..	8..	—
24	To Peter alias Tageghsata for a Gun 4 Dollars.....	1..	12..	—
25	To Peter a Mohawk.....	1..	4..	—
	To a Scohare Ind^{n}. & old Taishare a Mohawk.....	..	13..	—
	To Joseph Saynwase a Sachim who lost all his family	2..	..	—
	To Conradh Frank for 2 Gall^{s}. Rum to an Ind^{n}. as ℔ rec^{t}	..	16..	—
26th.	To Peter Fonda for 200 Boards for mak^{g}. Ind^{n}. hutts & rid^{g}.....	16..	13..	6
	To Peter Senooise a Conajahare for provender.....	..	16..	—
28	To a Mohawk Widow for a Gun of her deceased husband	2..	..	—
29th.	To 9 Conajahares Am^{n}. & Cash for prov^{s}. being poor.	4..	..	—
	To 3 Slays with Stores Strouds & frize &c̃a.....	3..	3..	—

JOHNSON'S ACCOUNT OF INDIAN EXPENSES — Continued

1759		£	sh	d
Janry. 29th.	To Hance Knafe for 12 sk pease at 4st. pr.....	2..	8..	—
	To Hannis Rasper for ridg. 6 load of provs. little falls.	..	18..	—
30	To 2 Mohawk familys to buy provs. for Sick.....	1..	4..	—
	To Capn. Dick a Sincere friend of the English....	..	8..	—
	To John Bowen for 15 sk of pease for use Inds. at 4/..	3..	..	—
	To Do. makg. 10 Jacketts & riding Express.....	2..	..	—
31	To Johannis a Conajahare for Letters brot. from ye. out Posts.....	..	16..	—
	To Aaron to buy provisions for the Sick.....	..	12..	—
Feby. 1st.	To Wm. Fox for 25 Sk. Wheat for Inds. use at 4/.	5..	..	—
2	To Joseph a Mohawk Sachim for a poor Widow.....	2..	..	—
3	To old Noah a poor helpless Indn.	..	8..	—
	To 2 Conajahare Inds. Sent wt. a Belt to call the 6 Nats.	6..	..	—
5	To 3 Oghquagoe Familys having no provs. at all....	4..	..	—
	To a Cayouga Sachim for 6 pr. Indn. Shoes for Warriors 4/	1..	4..	—
6	To Abraham of Conojahare going to Albany.....	..	2..	—
	To John Cain 22 sk pease @ 4/. pr.....	5..	..	10
7	To a Cayouga squaw 3 pr. Indn. Shoes Cash.....	..	12..	—
	To Wm. Allan 41 sk; pease @ 4/7 pr.....	9..	7..	11

JOHNSON'S ACCOUNT OF INDIAN EXPENSES — Continued

1759		£	sh	d
Feb^{y}. 7	To John Pickett Interpret^{r}. to y^{e}. min^{r}. at Conajahare...	5..	4..	—
	To W^{m}. Vroman for rid^{g}. to load Arms &ca to Schenectady	..	18..	—
	To Geo: Snell for 75 sk: Wheat at 4/ p^{r}.....	15..	..	—
	To Hendrick's Son for a Gun bo^{t}. of him.....	1..	12..	—
8	To Some Cayouga Sachim about business.....	2..	8..	—
	To a Cayouga Squaw for a skin & 2 p^{r}. Shoes.....	..	18..	—
	To John B: V. Epse & Jacobus Vanslyke Esq^{rs}. Acco^{t}. of riding boards...	14..	13..	—
	To 3 Scohares for prov^{s}....	1..	12..	—
	To old Brant of Conajahare & anoy^{r}. family.....	1..	4..	—
9	To Some Onondagas going to Schenectady who are Steady friends	..	16..	—
9	To old Seth a Mohawk Sachem to buy nourishment	..	8..	—
10th & 11th.	To Peter a Conajahare....	..	8..	—
12	To Sundry expences attended my going to Conajahare to prepare a large party of Indians to go to Canada for a Prisoner for Intelligence by Brig^{r}. General Gage's Order.....	11..	16..	—
13	To Nickus Brant's Son for prov^{s}. for his Sick family.	2..	..	—
	To Margaret, Modalena, & Mary 3 Mohawk Squaws.	2..	8..	—
	To Sundry others for prov^{s}..	3..	16..	—

JOHNSON'S ACCOUNT OF INDIAN EXPENSES — Continued

1759		£	sh	d
Febʸ. 13	To David's Widow of the Hill for a pʳ. Snow Shoes.	1..	..	—
	To another pʳ. for Isaac of the Hill going to Tienderoga.	..	16..	—
14	To Hance Hantheis for 30 sk: pease for the use of the Indˢ. 4/6.....	6..	15..	—
	To Aron to buy provˢ. for his large Sick family.....	1..	12..	—
	To Tawistawis Nickus's broyʳ. for a horse lost....	1..	12..	—
	To a party of 30 Indˢ. going to Tienderoga for Sugar for parch'd meat.....	6..	..	—
	To little Abram a pʳ. of Snow Shoes	..	12..	—
15	To makᵍ. 2 very large belts 6 feet each on particular Occasions	2..	8..	—
16	To makᵍ. Sundry other Belts & Strings wᵗ. leather and thread	3..	16..	8
17	To 3 Ells red shalloon boᵗ. for 2 Signals.....	..	13..	6
	To 2 partys from Conojahare & Scohare for Sugar on Scout	8..	..	—
	To a Cargoe of Indⁿ. Goods boᵗ. of Farral Wade in consequence of Genˡ. Amherst's Letter to lay in a Magazine of Goods.....	501..	5..	3
	Commissⁿˢ. on Dᵒ. at 2½ p Cent	12..	10..	8
	To Lieut. Clause Sundrys to the Indˢ. as ℔ Accoᵗ.....	2..	17..	—
18	To J. Clement Interpʳ. going to Stoneraby to call the Indˢ.	..	16..	—

JOHNSON'S ACCOUNT OF INDIAN EXPENSES — Continued

1759		£	sh	d
Febʸ. 18	To 34 Indˢ. more who Joined t'other party for sugar 4/ @	6..	16..	—
	To Snow Shoes purchased for those that had none who I sent to Tienderoga for Prisoners 49 Dollars..	19..	12..	—
	To a Parcel of the Oneidas going home	2..	16..	—
	To an Onondaga Chief (who assisted greatly in the reductⁿ. of Caderaque) & his party coming down on business	12..	..	—
19	To Peter Conin for a Bull as fresh provˢ. for Indˢ. Assembled	4..	..	—
	To John Bowen for a Hogg Dº.	..	12..	—
	To the Mohawks for a feast when they marched	3..	4..	—
	To 2 load hay for the Indⁿ. horses &ca	2..	..	—
	To Liquor of Mʳˢ. Montour for a Burial	2..	11..	—
	To Abraham of Conojahare expences burying his child.	1..	4..	—
	To makᵍ. 8 Coffins for Indˢ. dying of Yellow Fever	4..	..	—
20	To a poor Widow who lost her only Son for provˢ	2..	..	—
	To Nickus Hance for a good french gun	2..	18..	—
	To Hance and Aron for Sundrys	..	12..	—
	To Aron for riding Expresses &ca	1..	4..	—
	To Gardner for an Ox boᵗ. by Clement the Interpʳ	5..	..	—

JOHNSON'S ACCOUNT OF INDIAN EXPENSES — Continued

1759	£	sh	d
Feb^{y}. 21st: To a squaw for her deceased husband's Gun	2..	..	—
To J. Clement Interp^{r}. Sundry expenses as ℔ Acco^{t}..	9..	3..	—
22 To Peter Frederick for 36 sk pease @ 4/6 for Ind^{s}....	8..	2..	—
23 To 3 Slays carry^{g}. Ind^{n}. Baggage to Schenectady.....	3..	..	—
24 To 60 sk: Ind^{n}. Corn to the Senecas & partys going to Tienderoga	9..	..	—
To Aron & Dan^{l}. Mohawk Chiefs in lieu of the Cloathing	6..	8..	—
27 To Archibald Boyd for 4 Bullocks for the Ind^{s}....	48..	..	—
28 To John Vansici Gunsmith as ℔ Acco^{t}.....	34..	11..	3
March 1st: To 14 Warr^{s}. for necessarys for them & their families, Slay here &ca.....	9..	16..	—
3 To 2 Sick Ind^{s}. turned back from a party.....	..	9..	—
4 To 8 P^{r}. Ind^{n}. Shoes of 2 Onondaga Squaws @ 4/.	1..	12..	—
6 To 4 Conajahares Sick at my house	..	17..	—
7 To Jacomine old Mohawk Widow for prov^{s}.....	..	16..	—
To Sam^{l}. Gardiner for a Bridle lost by an Ind^{n}....	..	6..	—
8 To Red head a Chief Onondago & family w^{t}. Cloath^{g}. &ca	3..	12..	—
9 To D^{o}. a Green Silk Gold laced Waistcoat.....	5..	..	—

JOHNSON'S ACCOUNT OF INDIAN EXPENSES — Continued

1759	£	sh	d
March 10th. & 11th To Sundry expences attended my going to Conajahare at the request of the Castle on the death of their chief Sachem the Ceremony of Condolence, the burial of him & anoyr. chief.....	9..	18..	—
12 To Peter an Oneida Chief to purchase provs. &cã.....	2..	16..	—
To Capt. Conin's Accot. for work done for Inds.....	3..	3..	3
13 To Mr. Cormick Express from Mr. Croghan Phila..	6..	6..	—
To a Chenessea young chieftain to pay me a visit wt. News	3..	12..	—
16 To a party of Conajahares who returned wt. 5 Prisoners and Six Scalps from Tienderoga	16..	..	—
17th: To a party of Mohawks, Scohares, Mihicanders, Oneidas Senecas	18..	16..	—
To a Onondaga Squaw Smoakg. dressing 8 skinns.	..	8..	—
18 To Some Oneida familys for provisions	1..	12..	—
20 To Peter alias Taguainunt for Do.	..	16..	—
23 To the Burial of Isaac a Mohawk Warrior &cã...	1..	4..	—
To Ta'ka'ha'wei'ser'a an Oneida friend for provisions	..	18..	—
24 To a Conajahare.....	..	16..	—
25 To a Mohawk who entertained 3 Sick & wounded Inds. of the Detacht Nations returned from Tienderoga wt. Prisoners.....	1..	17..	6

JOHNSON'S ACCOUNT OF INDIAN EXPENSES — Continued

1759		£	sh	d
March 26	To three Oghguagoes Sent by the Sachems.....	1..	4..	—
	To Peter Cremar Smith's Acco^{t}. mend^{g}. Guns axes &c$\tilde{a}$	7..	18..	3
29	To Peter Davis riding Some Onandagas to Fort Herk^{n}.	1..	16..	—
30	To Segeohana Sachim.....	..	16..	—
31	To Brant for a Gun.....	2..	..	—
April 1.	To M^{r}. Kelly's Acco^{t}. for Sundrys bo^{t}. as ℔ Acco^{t}. 14th. March	282..	14..	4
	To an Oneida Ind^{n}. for a spare gun	2..	..	—
	D Bells family 8/ Dan^{l}. & others 16/	1..	4..	—
1 & 2.	To 2 Expresses sent to the German Flatts & Schenectady	2..	..	—
3	To Canadagaia Mohawk chief Sachem for his fam^{y}.	1..	12..	—
	To little Cornelius to buy Shoes	..	8..	—
4	To Peter Takuainunt along the road	..	14..	—
	To Surgeon Bray for attend^{g}. the Mohawks 3 m^{o}.....	10..	..	—
	To Joseph Peppy a Delaware sent w^{t}. a message to the Ohio Ind^{s}.....	5..	15..	—
	To Sundry chiefs going to the Gen^{l}. meeting.....	4..	18..	—
from the 4th. to the 22^{d}.	To Expences attend^{g}. the Gen^{l}. meet^{g}. at Conajahare of 10 nat^{s}. which continued 18 days when they all declared in our favour viz^{t}..			

JOHNSON'S ACCOUNT OF INDIAN EXPENSES — Continued

1759		£	sh	d
April	To Brant an Indn. Whose house we took up, Waggon horses fire wood, Dressg. Victualls &ca.....	25..	..	—
	5 Expresses up and down during the Meeting.....	6..	10..	—
	Stores for the Whole Co. Officers Interprs. &ca who accompanied me transportation Expences along the road up & down for us and the Inds. &ca coming down	176..	..	—
/22d.	To about 30 Sachims & Head Warrs. of the Sevl. Nats. Cash as private presents besides yr. share of ye. publick which was £1500....	139..	..	—
	Provisions during the Meeting & on their way home besides what I owe the Contractors for which I have not at yet Received their Accot.	128..	..	—
	To 208 pr. Indn. Shoes for the Warriors at 4/.....	41..	12..	—
	1911. Paint bot. of Indns. who got it at Caderaque.....	13..	6..	—
	To Brant for a Gunn.....	2..	..	—
25	To Robt. Wilson Who Assisted during the meeting.	2..	8..	—
	To Hance the witt chief Sachim of the Mohawks Who Assisted during the meeting & was speaker sometimes.....	10..	..	—
	To Danl. Wemham Assistg. the Interprs. durg. the Meeting	1..	10..	—

JOHNSON'S ACCOUNT OF INDIAN EXPENSES — Continued

1759		£	sh	d
April 25	To 6 pr. Shoes bot. by Mr. Clause @ 4/	1..	4..	—
	To a River Indn. & Squaw rob'd & abused by the Soldiers	2..	8..	—
	To 4 spies sent to Swegatchy & Canada to Discover the Mots. of the Enemy & brot. a deal of Intelligence £15 ea	60..	..	—
	To Aron a Mohawk for Sundry Services	1..	12..	—
	To wide mouth Hance to redeem his gunn	..	18..	—
26	To 10lb. of Deers Leather for Indn. Shoes bot. by Mr. Clause	3..	..	—
27	To a Delaware Indn. come from Scohare	..	18..	—
	To an Acco[t]. of Sundry expences pd. Lieut. Clause	26..	10..	5
	Do. to Capt. Loteridge for an Indn. party of 70 men	16..	2..	6
28	To 6 pr. of Shoes for the Warriors	1..	4..	—
	To Jonathan a Mohawk to buy planting Corn	..	10..	—
	To an Express Sent by Capt. Forbs from Ft. Herkimer	..	16..	—
	To Cadaga Young Indn. for a Silk hankf	..	8..	—
29	To Affarandungas a chief Onondaga from Chugnutt.	2..	..	—
	To Honeyoost Herkimer for a Cow for the Chenesseas	4..	10..	—
	To Cors. Barkydh 3 trips in a Battoe to Fort Johnson	3..	16..	—
	To Corns. Vanslyke Do. — & Conajahare	3..	16..	—

JOHNSON'S ACCOUNT OF INDIAN EXPENSES — Continued

1759		£	sh	d
April 29	To Wm. Erikson & John Barky 13 trips to my house	4..	4..	—
30	To Thos. & Senooisses Brors. to pay debts of their Bror. Peter who was killed and for the Burial	5..	12..	—
	/To Danl. & other Inds. in lieu of their mounting	5..	16..	—
	To Peter alias Takuainunt for provs	..	16..	—
May 1st.	To maks. 600 pr. of Indn. Stockings wt. ribbn. to them	30..	..	—
	To a Cayouga Sachim for Rum	..	16..	—
	To Scohare Jacob to buy a french Blankett	..	18..	—
2	To anoyr. Scohare Indn. Sent express by Capt. Ekerson.	1..	12..	—
	To Seneca George to pay his Debts	..	14..	—
	To Sonooissis Bror. for a pr. leather Stockings	..	8..	—
3d.	To a Storekeeper of Arms Amunition provs. Cloathg. &cã for Indns. from 1st. Novr. 1758 to the 1st. Inst. May	20..	..	—
4	To Sundry Cayougas returning home on their Journey.	2..	16..	—
	To the head men of the Ten tarighrooneis returng. home.	2..	8..	—
	To Ganaghguaieso chief of Oneida & party going home	3..	12..	—
5	To Red head chief of Onandaga & party going to Swegatchy	4..	8..	—
	To 24 pr. Indn. Shoes of Upper Natn.	4..	16..	—

JOHNSON'S ACCOUNT OF INDIAN EXPENSES — Continued

1759		£	sh	d
May 5	To a Seneca chief going to Schenectady	..	8..	—
6	To Cayenguerego & family to plow & fence their Land	3..	16..	—
7	To 2 Tuscaroras going to Oghguaga	1..	4..	—
	To Farral Wade for a Cargo of goods bo^{t}. for Ind^{s}. ℔ Acco^{t}.	3579..	8..	—¼
	To D^{o}. as ℔ Acco^{t}	75..	2..	—
	To W^{m}. Corry Esq^{r}. for his care & trouble rec^{g}. & forward^{g}. goods	25..	..	—
	To Nixnoxque & family of 22 for prov^{s}. redeem 5 guns & to buy Rum to get their Land planted	3..	18..	—
8	To Sundry Ind^{s}. from Otsening return^{g}. home	2..	16..	—
	To upwards of 40 Chenesseas return^{g}. home for prov^{s}	9..	12..	—
	To Peter Smart of Conajahare & a Lad for 2 Guns	2..	16..	—
	To Henry Vanschaack of Albany for Blank^{s}. ℔ Acco^{t}.	110..	18..	6
	Com^{ns}. for purchasing D^{o}	2..	15..	8
	To 2 Chenessea Ind^{s}. in lieu of Guns	4..	..	—
9	To Peter Taquainunt	..	12..	—
	To 50^{ll}. Deers leather for Ind^{n}. Stores @ 6/. p^{r}	15..	..	—
	To 2 p^{r}. Shoes bo^{t}. of a Chenessea	..	8..	—
	To a horse bo^{t}. for the Chief Sachim of D^{o}	5..	..	—
/9th:	To 3 Chenesseas in lieu of Gunns	6..	..	—

JOHNSON'S ACCOUNT OF INDIAN EXPENSES — Continued

1759		£	sh	d
May 10	To Isaac Collier for horse to New England to call the Indˢ.	4..	10..	—
	To 3 Senecas in lieu of Gunns	5..	4..	—
	To Thoˢ. King who assisted at the meeting of Easton &ca Headed a party of Indˢ. to Fort Du Quesne wᵗ. Genˡ. Forbes	12..	12..	—
	To Canadagaia 40/ & old Seth Mohawks 16/	2..	16..	—
	To 2 Senecas in lieu of Guns	4..	..	—
	To 3 Cayouga Chiefs carried Messages to the Delawares at Ohio & settled Matters properly besides Cloathsᵍ.	14..	16..	—
12	To a Seneca for a Gunn	2..	..	—
	To Wᵐ. Printup as ℔ accoᵗ.	..	8..	—
	To Peter & a Chenessea Indⁿ. for 2 Guns	4..	..	—
	To 5 men of a party going to Crown Point for a Prisoner in lieu of Cloathing — 6 Dollars ea	12..	..	—
	To Mʳ. Welles's Accoᵗ. of Indⁿ. Expences	8..	..	—
	To a Seneca Indⁿ. for a Gunn	2..	..	—
	To Oneida Jacob to Redeem a Stroud	..	18..	—
	To Peter an Oneida going to Warr, & to his Family	1..	12..	—
13	To Hayman Levy Merchᵗ. Accoᵗˢ. of New York	555..	10..	3
	Commissˢ. at 2½ ℔ Cᵗ. on Dᵒ.	13..	17..	3
	To David Vanderheyden Accoᵗ. of Sundrys for Indˢ.	294..	8..	3
	Commissˢ. purchasing Dᵒ. 2½ ℔ Cᵗ.	7..	7..	2

JOHNSON'S ACCOUNT OF INDIAN EXPENSES — Continued

1759			£	sh	d
May 13	To John Widemouth and another		..	16..	—
	To 4 Indˢ. Instead of mounting 6 Dollʳˢ. ea		9..	12..	—
	To Seth of Scohare head of a party in lieu of his laced Cloaths Cash		4..	10..	—
14	To the Wifes & Familys of a Party of Indˢ. going to Consisting of 25 men Cash to Support yᵐ. in their absence		9..	8..	—
15	To Benj: & Thoˢ. Forsey as ℔ Acco. of Indⁿ. goods	£126. .—.. 7			
	To Kennedy & Lisle Merchᵗˢ. Dº.	195.. 8.. 5			
16	To Cornelius Schuyler Dº.	17.. 4.. 9			
	To Robᵗ. Saunders Dº.	55..—.. —			
	To Symon Veder Dº.	202.10.. —			
	To Abraham Peck for Wampum Dº	30..—.. —			
	To David Vanderheyden Dº. for goods	503.. 4.. 1½			
	To — Dº. — Dº.	13..17.. 6			
17	To Robᵗ. Leake Esqʳ. for 4 fatt Oxen boᵗ. for me	60..16..			

JOHNSON'S ACCOUNT OF INDIAN EXPENSES — Continued

1759		£	sh	d
May 17	Commiss^{s}. for purchas^{g}. all the above pay^{g}. &c$\tilde{a}$ 2½. } 30.. 4.. 1			
		1234..	5..	5½
/18th:	To Grind^{g}. bolt^{g}. & bak^{g}. 207 Sk: Wheat for the meeting...	8..	9..	—
	To d^{o}. 246 sk Ind^{n}. corn d^{o}.. & others in want.....	3..	1..	6
	To Fire wood and horse pasture	7..	15..	—
19	To a poor Mohawk Widow in her sickness.....	..	16..	—
	To Cap^{t}. John Welles as ℔ Acco^{t}. for prov^{s}. supplied Ind^{s}.	15..	15..	—
20	To John a Mohawk wounded at Tienderoga.....	..	16..	—
	Cash for a feast to a party of Mohawks going to War..	2..	..	—
21	To Hanikle Herkimer 4 Slays w^{t}. Ind^{s}. & Baggage	2..	..	—
	To 2 Mohawk familys to buy planting Corn.....	..	16..	—
	To Brant going express to Susquahannah	3..	..	—
	To Tho^{s}. Akerson's Acco^{t}. of Ind^{s}. expences as ℔ D^{o}.	58..	14..	3
	To Josias Swart d^{o}.....D^{o}	47..	8..	8
22^{d}	To 2 Ind^{s}. with my Message to call the Warriors of Scohare Oghguaga Chugnutt & Otseningo to meet at Fort Stanwix.....	6..	16..	—
	To James Campbell living amongst the Oneidas for Service	1..	4..	—

JOHNSON'S ACCOUNT OF INDIAN EXPENSES — Continued

1759		£	sh	d
May 23 to the	To Farral Wade for Sundrys as ℔ Acco^{t}.	5..	12..	6
27	To Cap^{t}. Jelles Fonda Expenses last Winter, on Service at Fort Herkimer &c$\tilde{a}$ to the Ind^{s}.	121..	4..	2
	To Sundry expences attended my going to Conajahare to hold a Meeting with them Ind^{s}. prepare them for the March & send Messages to the 6 Nat^{s}. to meet at Fort Stanwix & Oswego	16..	18..	—
	To Peter Schuyler's acco^{t}. of Rum given to Ind^{s}. Sundry times	2..	11..	—
28	To 3 Swegatchy Mess^{rs}. Onondagos sent to me w^{t}. Strings	3..	12..	—
	To W^{m}. Printupp's Acco^{t}. of Expences for Ind^{s}. as ℔ D^{o}.	2..	11..	—
	To Mark Reeces's Acco^{t}. of rid^{g}. for Ind^{s}. last Winter	3..	4..	—
	To mak^{g}. & Binding 33 Scarlet Blanketts @ 3/p^{r}.	4..	19..	—
	To Ephraim Wemp's acco^{t}. for a hogg & keep^{g}. Ind^{s}. horse	1..	10..	6
	To John B: V. Epse Justice his Acco^{t}. of Waggon & Battoe hire to the 26th: as ℔ his Acco^{t}. will appear	160..	..	—
	To lacing 100 Hatts at 1/6.	7..	10..	—
29	To a River Indian for Necessarys	..	12..	—

JOHNSON'S ACCOUNT OF INDIAN EXPENSES — Continued

1759		£	sh	d
May 29	To Mark Reece for a fatt Cow for the Mohawks on marchg.	5..	..	—
	To a German Widow for a hogg killed by Capt Lotteridge's party	..	10..	—
	To Barnt Wemp for provs. to Sundry Inds. coming here.	1..	10..	—
	To David Quack for work done for the Inds	2..	18..	—
30	To Robt. Flint's Acct	3..	4..	—
	To little Cornelius and 2 others Cash	2..	16..	—
	To Brant Caweghnagey for his Service	1..	12..	—
31	To Mr. David Vanderheyden as ℔ Acct	550..	3..	6
	To Commisss. purchasg. the above	13 ..	16..	—
	To 3138 Black Wampum of Mr. Vanderheyden	4..	18..	7
June 1st.	To 54 Mohawks in lieu of Cloathing 540 Dolls	216..	..	—
	To Do. to Some of the Women & Children in lieu of Cloathg.	44..	16..	—
2	To 2 Oneidas sent down wt. a Message & Cloathg.	2..	8..	—
	To Sundry Senecas, Oneidas, Mihicanders in lieu of Cloathg.	28..	..	—
	To Thos. in lieu of a laced Coat & Hatt	6..	..	—
3	To Arent Potman a fat beast for the Inds. feast	4..	..	—
4	To Danl. Campbell Mercht. as ℔ Acct. for Inds	393..	11..	4
5	To Cash pd. 320 Inds. in lieu of goods @ 10 Doll: ea..	1280..	..	—

JOHNSON'S ACCOUNT OF INDIAN EXPENSES — Continued

1759		£	sh	d
June 6 & 7	To maintaining them four days at Conajahare w[t]. fresh meat while Assembling and for their War-dance as usual.....	78..	18..	—
8	To Peter Quack carrying down a parcel Ind[n]. Horses	1..	4..	—
9	To Conradh Frank's Acco[t]. for Diet & necessary....	5..	12..	—
12	To 4 Battoemen extraordinary to help up the rifts...	1..	12..	—
13	To 4 Onondagas sent to meet me at Fort Stanwix.....	4..	..	—
14	To Sundry Expences 5 days at Fort Stanwix wait[g]. to get all the Artillery provisions &ca over the Carrying	46..	16..	—
	To mend[g]. Ind[n]. Arms at D[o].	..	17..	—
	To 5 Acco[ts]. Cap[t]. Tho[s]. Butlers at Fort Stanwix..	177..	2..	6
18	To 2 Acco[ts]. of Cap[t]. John Butlers	37..	16..	—
	To His Brother's pay & his own from 29[th]. Octo[r]. 1758 to 29[th]. April 1759.....	313..	14..	—
	To Cap[t]. Jelles Fonda Acco[t]. of Ind[n]. Expences.....	24..	18..	—
	To D[o's]. pay as Cap[t]. of Ind[s]. the aforesaid Dates.....	156..	17..	—
	To a party of Ind[s]. who brought in 3 Pris[rs]. from C. Point.....	45..	..	—
/	To the W[o]. of Oghquaga, Oneida, Tuscarora, Onondaga, Cayouga &ca for prov[s]. in their husbands Absence	180..	..	—

JOHNSON'S ACCOUNT OF INDIAN EXPENSES — Continued

1759		£	sh	d
June 18	To 6 Oneidas who brot. Genl. Prideaux a Prisoner from La Galette to Fort Stanwix which was of great Service	30..	..	—
	To 4 Onondagas sent from Ft Stanwix towards La Galette & met us at Oswego in 12 days found that Coast Clear	12..	16..	—
[July [1]]	To a party of Chenesseas, Onandagas & Senecas for takg. a french Officer killg. anoyr. & burng. a Magazine near Niagara	50..	..	—
	To a party of Conajahares for bringg. Genl. Prideaux a Prisr. from Niagara the day we landed was of great Service	40..	..	—
	To Some Chenesseas for the use of their horses to Carry Artillery &ca at Niagara by order of Genl. Prideaux	7..	..	—
	To 296 Inds. in lieu of Arms 5 Dolls. each	592..	..	—
	To the Sevl. Nats. giving up their Claim to the french Officers taken in the Battle of La Belle Famille	160..	..	—
	To Mr. Farral Wade's Accot. of Indn. goods bot. of him,	936..	19..	—
	Commiss. for purchasing Said goods	23..	8..	5
	Cash pr.[2] 6 River Inds. for helping in some of the Store Battoes	9..	16..	—

[1] Should be "July."

[2] This should be "pd."

JOHNSON'S ACCOUNT OF INDIAN EXPENSES — Continued

1759		£	sh	d
June[1] 29	To a Present made to the Chippaway chief come to see me & by whom I sent sev[l]. Belts of Wampum to the Sorround[g]. Nat[s].....	10..	18..	—
	To Dan[l]. & Silver heels for 17 shirts bo[t]. of them....	7..	..	—
	Cash to Sundry Ind[s]. after the Siege to purchase necessarys of the Soldiers which they got as plunder.....	28..	..	—
	To an Ind[n]. for a Meddall to give the Chippaway Sachim	1..	16..	—
	To W[m]. opy Smith for mend[g]. Ind[n]. Arms at Niagara...	12..	3..	—
	To 4 Onandagas to redeem the Arms they had pawned	3..	16..	—
	To the Chief Sachims of the Sev[l]. Nat[s]. as private presents for their good Services among their young men	68..	..	—
	To Hill Mitchel for a fine Gunn for a Chenessea Chieftain	3..	3..	—
	To red head and Some of their party at Oswego....	4..	16..	—
	To Dan[l]. & Silver heels for Assisting to bring a Number of Whaleboats from Irondequot 6 D[s]. ea.....	4..	16..	—
	To 4 Thous[d]. Wampum & 100 made into Belts at Oswego	10..	5..	—
7	To an Onondaga Ind[n]. who was wounded in the hand.	2..	..	—
Aug[st].	To Ja[s]. Flood Sutler at Oswego for 105½[lt]. Tobacco @ 2/ for Ind[s].....	10..	11..	—

[1] Should be "July."

JOHNSON'S ACCOUNT OF INDIAN EXPENSES — Continued

1759		£	sh	d
Aug$^{st.}$ 14	To an Onondaga Sachim for bringing in 3 Deserters...	4..	..	—
	To 3 prize Guns bo$^{t.}$ of Soldiers for some of the party going out.....	6..	..	—
15	To 2 Musketts bo$^{t.}$ of Chenesseas Ind$^{n.}$ which he got at Niagara.....	3..	4..	—
	To 3 Seneca Ind$^{s.}$ for Shoes at Oswego.....	1..	16..	—
16	To a party of Ind$^{s.}$ sent on business to the 5 Nat^{s}....	5..	18..	—
18	To a party of Mohawks who remain'd the Whole Compaign	4..	16..	—
21	To 4 Deer Skins for Ind$^{n.}$ Shoes at Oswego.....	2..	18..	—
26	To Gawehi an Oneida chief for necessarys.....	3..	12..	—
29	To Jacob of Conajahare & some of his party.....	1..	4..	—
30	To 5 pair of English Shoes at 12/ at Oswego.....	3..	..	—
Sept$^{r.}$ 3$^{d.}$	To 3 Conajahares for help$^{g.}$ to drive Cattle to Oswego	3..	16..	—
4	To Sundry necessarys for fitting out a party of 40 Ind$^{s.}$ sent to La Galette for Prisoners	11.	18..	6
7	To Some Ind$^{s.}$ to buy necessarys for Sick People....	1..	12..	—
13	To a Butcher for the Offills of Cattle for the Ind$^{s.}$ as p$^{r.}$ bill	5..	10..	—
17	To 9 Onondagas in lieu of Cloath$^{g.}$ 10 Doll$^{s.}$ ea having newly Joined us lately come from the Southward.	36..	..	—
19	To 5 Ind$^{s.}$ for follow$^{g.}$ 3 Deserters of the light Infantry	2..	8..	—

JOHNSON'S ACCOUNT OF INDIAN EXPENSES — Continued

1759		£	sh	d
Sept^{r}. 20	To a long french gun bo^{t}. for Kanaghyagey	4..	..	—
21	To 2 guns bo^{t}. for 2 Ind^{s}. going to La Galette	3..	12..	—
	To some Oneidas for necessarys for their Sick	1..	6..	—
23	To Red head and others of his party	4..	16..	—
25	To the Chenussio chiefs return^{s}. home after 6 weeks stay	6..	16..	—
26	To Paint bo^{t}. by Mo^{r}. de Craugne of a soldier for Ind^{s}.	2..	10..	—
	To Ind^{n}. Shoes & leather for D^{o}	2..	6..	—
28	To Dan^{l}. Silver heels & Belt w^{t}. his party coming home.	4..	18..	—
Oct^{r}. 3^{d}.	To M^{r}. John Welles Acco^{t}. for Sundry necessarys for Ind^{s}.	10..	8..	—
	To Clement the Interp^{r}. Acco^{t}. of Sundrys	2..	..	—
10	To the Leading men of Onondago to purchase refreshments	4..	16..	—
	To 3 P^{r}. Ind^{n}. Shoes bo^{t}. for Ind^{s}.	..	12..	—
11	To Ja^{s}. Henry Smith's Acco^{t}.	1..	12..	—
	To M^{r}. Vanscaack's Acco^{t}. for Sundry	12..	13..	—
/12th	To M^{r}. Walter Cumins Acco^{t}.	1..	10..	3
	To Mess^{rs}. Solomen & Levys Acco^{t}. as D^{o}	7..	12..	—
	To Joseph Albot Smith Acco^{t}. for work done	..	15..	—
	To Tho^{s}. Barry Acco^{t}. for Ind^{s}.	4..	9..	—
13	To the Onondagas when disch^{d}. them and the Senecas	16..	16..	—

JOHNSON'S ACCOUNT OF INDIAN EXPENSES — Continued

1759		£	sh	d
Oct^{r}: 15	To the Oneidas D^{o}.....	4..	16..	—
17	To Sundry Ind^{s}. at the three Rivers part^{g}. for their red^{s}.	7..	14..	—
	To the Party that Escorted me home at Fort Stanwix.	3..	18..	—
	To their Expences at Burnetsfield	2..	5..	—
	To Sundry Sick Ind^{s}. at Conajahare coming down.	3..	12..	—
24	To Hannis Eut Tavern keeper Ind^{n}. Expences...	2..	4..	—
25	To old Belt a Seneca on my Return to pay debts.....	2..	8..	—
26	To an Oghguaga Chief on business	1..	12..	—
27	To Cash given to Sundry Ind^{s}. Sick at the Mohawks where Invited them at my return from Oswego & Settled matters.....	5..	16..	—
28	To M^{r}. W^{m}. Kelly Merch^{t}. of New York Acco^{t}.....	389..	17..	2
	To Storeage of Ind^{n}. goods prov^{s}. &c$\tilde{a}$ at Albany from the 31st. August 1758 to 31st. Aug^{t}. 1759.....	35..	..	—
	To And^{w}. Mitchell 13 Ind^{n} knives at Oswego.....	1..	6..	—
	To Cobers Clement 2 Acco^{ts}. of Expences.....	5..	12..	—
29	To Some Onandaga Chiefs going to Schenectady....	2..	16..	—
	To Some Tuscaroras going ahunt^{g}.	..	16..	—
30	To Several Oneidas come down to buy Sundrys....	1..	12..	—
Nov^{r}. 1st.	To a Storekeeper of Ind^{n}. goods Ammunition, Arms, prov^{s}. from the 1st. May to this Instant.....	20..	..	—

JOHNSON'S ACCOUNT OF INDIAN EXPENSES — Continued

1759		£	sh	d
Novr. 1st	To Cober Clement Interpr. Interpr. Acco. of Expences	6..	8..	—
	To John Keyssar for baks. for the Indns.	1..	12..	—
	To Lieut. Danl. Clause pd. 2 Accts. as ℔ Do. will Appear.	13..	8..	6
2	To Louin & a Tuscarora Indian who was wt. me the Summer	2..	8..	—
	To 6 Conajahares in lieu of powder	2..	16..	—
3d.	To 4 Onandagas Do.	1..	12..	—
4th.	To John Maesen's Acco. as will Appear	56..	8..	6
	To the Bunt & other Onandagas expences going to Albany, Schenectady, Waggon hire & Cash for necessary	6..	18..	—
	To John Newkirk one Barrel Rum at Fort Stanwix on our March to Niagara for Inds. & Battoemen	14..	18..	—
	To James Perry for working a Battoe to Niagara	2..	..	—
6	To 10 Cwt. Small barr lead & 10 Cwt. of Shott @ 4/ freight from Albany here.	47..	..	—
		2..	8..	—
7	To Donald Campbell Surgeon for attends. the Sick and Wounded Inds. during the Seige at Niagara & Expedn. 15. Gs.	27..	..	—
	To Robt. Adams for Indn. shoes bot. by Lieut. Clause	14..	4..	—
8	To Do. 5 Quarts of Rum at Oswego for Inds.	1..	..	—

JOHNSON'S ACCOUNT OF INDIAN EXPENSES — Continued

1759		£	sh	d
Novr. 10	To the Chief Sachim of Scohare to build his house being wt. me.....	4..	..	—
	To old Brant of Conajahare to buy Corn.....	..	16..	—
	To Sundry Expences attended bringing up Cloathg. &ca for the Wo. & Childn. of Conajahare.....	9..	14..	—
19	To Conradh Frank's Acct. of Indn. Expences.....	6..	11..	9
21	To Peter Tierhadaghrio Cash	4..	..	—
	To Hannis an Oneida for provs.	1..	4..	—
22	To Capt. Jelles Fonda's Acct. of Expences at Oswego for Inds.....	15..	6..	—
	Total Carried over £	17072..	2..	10¼

JOHNSON'S ACCOUNT OF INDIAN EXPENSES — Continued

1759 Dr: The Crown

Total Brought over	£	17072..	2..	10¼
	£	17072..	2..	10¼

JOHNSON'S ACCOUNT OF INDIAN EXPENSES — Continued

1759 P: C:[1]		£	sh	d
1758				
Novr. 11th:	By a Ballance of an Acct. Delivered into Major General James Abercrombie of Curry.	1142..	18..	$8\frac{4}{7}$
March 18th:	By a Warrant from Major Genl. Amherst for £3000 Sterg. on Mr. Mortier is Curry.	5142..	17..	$1\frac{5}{7}$
	By Do. in favour of Mr. Wade on Mr. Mortier for £2000 Sterlg. is Curry	3428..	11..	4
May 29th.	By Do. dated May 29th. on Mr. Mortier in my favour for £3000 Sterlg. is Curry.	5142..	17..	$1\frac{5}{28}$
Decr.	By Ballance due to me of...	2214..	18..	$\frac{1}{4}9$
	£	17072..	2..	$10\frac{1}{4}$

INDORSED: Sir Willm: Johnson's
Acct. of Indian Expences
from 11th: Novr. 1758 To
1st: December 1759 — Enclosed in Sir William's to
General Amherst of the 8th. Decr.
in M. G. Amherst's of Jany. 9: 1760.
No. 31

FROM EYRE MASSEY

In the Johnson Calendar, p. 100, is a letter, that was destroyed by fire, from Lieutenant Colonel Eyre Massey, at Fort Stanwix, advising Johnson to go to Albany and meet General Amherst, and mentioning comfortable condition at Fort Stanwix, opinion of commanders and engineers, and court martial to try Captain McLean, dated the 3d.

[1] Per contra.

TO JEFFERY AMHERST

Contemporary Copy[1]

Copy. *Fort Johnson, 8th. Decemr: 1759.*

Sir,

As your Excellency had not time at Albany to receive my Accounts, but desired I would send them to New York, I now take this Opportunity of transmitting them to you, and for the Ballance of which, being £2214.. 18.. 6¼ Currcy:, as well as my Salary from the 24th. June 1758, I should be glad Your Excellency would please to Order me a Warrant.

The Several Officers Employed in the Indian Service, have, half a Years pay due to them the 29th. of October last, for the payment of which, Battoemen, several Other Accots: not as yet delivered in, and for Carrying on the Service, I shall at least want Two Thousand Pounds, Sterlg: which Sum, I hope Your Excellency will be pleased to give me a Warrant for; then, I think, I shall not trouble you for any more untill the Opening of the Campaign.

Mr. Croghan, my Deputy, & Capt. Montour, have been this year past, and are still to the Westward with Genl. Stanwix, & I have deferred giving them any Orders lately, untill I knew whether your Excellency would Choose to Continue them there, or not; I hope they have been Serviceable, they are long Acquainted with, and much Esteemed by them Nations of Indians around that Quarter.

I Should be Extremely glad to have your Excellency's Opinion, concerning my Pay as Colo. of the Six Nations, &cã, and if entitled to it, your advice how to Apply for it.

I hope your Excellency will Excuse this freedom, and my reminding you of the necessity there is for Settling and Carrying on a fair, free, and plentifull Trade with all the Nations of Indians, in Alliance with His Brittannick Majesty, and that

[1] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5.57, London, England. Inclosed in a letter of Amherst to William Pitt, January 9, 1760.

under proper Regulations, Penalties, and Restrictions, at Niagra and Oswego, and wherever Else it may be found necessary or adviseable; Also some Arms, Ammunition, provisions, & Cloathing for Presents to be given occasionally at the abovementioned Places; It will in my Opinion be very requisite to have them Articles there early in the Spring, before the great Number of Indians which is Expected to trade there Arrive.

I am, with the greatest Respect,
Your Excellency's
Most Obedient &
Most Humble Servant.
Wm. Johnson

His Excellency GENL. AMHERST.

INDORSED: Copy – Letter from Sir Wm. Johnson, Bart. to General Amherst.
Dated Fort Johnson, 8th. Decemr: 1759.
Enclosing his Accompt of Indian Expenses; desiring a warrant for the Ballance thereof, as well as for his Salary; and likewise One for £2000 Sterlg. to defray Sundry Expenses Incurr'd & to be Incurr'd for the Indian Service, &ca.—
in M. G. Amherst's of Jany. 9: 1760.
No. 30.

FROM JOHN POWNALL

In the Johnson Calendar, p. 100, is a letter from John Pownall, dated the 13th, transmitting the king's order to examine the complaints of Indians relative to the Proprietors of Pennsylvania, and sending other papers (Printed in *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 2:791; Q, 2:459). Destroyed by fire.

FROM JEFFERY AMHERST

Contemporary Copy[1]

Copy/. *New York, 18th: December 1759.–*

SIR,

The last post brought me your Letter of the 8th: Instant, together with your Acco[t]. of Disbursements for the Services of your department from Nov[r]. 1758, to the 1st. Ins[t]. whereby I find there is a Ballance due to you of Two Thousand, two Hundred Fourteen Pounds Eighteen Shillings and Six pence Currency, for which Said Sum agreable to your request, I here Enclose you a Warrant on the Dep: Paym[r]. General, as likewise the two others you apply for viz[t]. One for Two Thousand Pounds Sterling, on Account towards defraying Sundry Sums Incurred and to be incurred for the Indian Service; And the other for Nine hundred Pounds Sterling for your Appointments from the 25th. June 1758 to the 24th. Instant, which Appointments being particularly Stipulated by your Commission, I do not Apprehend, that by virtue thereof, you are Entitled to any other.–

As Brig[r]. General Stanwix, has not as yet mentioned anything to me relative to the destination of M[r]. Croghan and M[r]. Montour, I cannot say anything to you on that head with certainty; So Soon as I am informed you shall be Acquainted with it, meanwhile if you have any orders to give them for the good of the Service, that Should not prevent you.–

I am Sensible of the necessity there is for Settling and Carrying on, a fair, free, and plentifull Trade with all the Nations of Indians in His Majesty's alliance, which I must leave entirely to your Judgement and discretion, as I have not received as yet any Commands upon the plan which you delivered to me for that purpose, and which I transmitted to the ministry; and I must also

[1] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5.57, London, England. Inclosed in a letter of Amherst to William Pitt, January 9, 1760.

rely upon you for laying up in time, the necessary presents, which you mention, recommending it to you always to be as frugal and Oeconomous of the publick money as possible and the Service will admit of.–

I have also the pleasure to Enclose you Mr. Johnson's Commission of Lieutenant in His Majesty's New York Independent Company, Commanded by Captain McLeane; And before I Close my Letter, I must observe, that as the Dep: pay Mr. Genl. has represented to me that the military Chest at Albany, Contains only the Subsistence of the Regiments, it will be necessary for you, either to Assign your Warrants over to some of your Correspondents here, or to draw upon Mr. Mortier for the amount of them.–

I am with great regard,
Sir,
&ca
Jeff: Amherst

Sir Willm. Johnson Bart.

INDORSED: Copy – Letter from General Amherst
To Sir Wm. Johnson Bart. Dated
New York 18th. Decemr. 1759.—
In Answer to Sir William's of the 8th.
Enclosing the Warrants he therein
desired; and recommending to him
to be as frugal and Oeconomous of
the public money as possible, and ye
Service will admit of.
in M. G. Amherst's of Jany. 9: 1760
No. 32.

JEFFERY AMHERST TO ABRAHAM MORTIER

In the Johnson Calendar, p. 100, is General Amherst's warrant of the 18th to Abraham Mortier to pay £ 1292, 9d to Johnson. Destroyed by fire.

FROM JOHN LOTTRIDGE

In the Johnson Calendar, p. 100, is a letter of the 25th from Captain John Lottridge at Oswego, expressing thankfulness for offer of leave of absence, but declaring preference for active duty. Destroyed by fire.

TO THE ONEIDAS AND TUSCARORAS

Df.

By the Honourable [Sir William] Johnson Baronet His Maj[estys] Sole Agent, & Superintendent of the Affairs of the Six United Nations their Allies & Dependants & Coll°. of the same

To the Oneidaes & Tuscaroras liveing at & about Oghquago

Whereas you have on sundry Occasions manifested your Love & Fidelity to His Majesty the Great king George and your sincere Attachment to all his Subjects Your Bretheren and have plighted to me by several Belts of Wampum your solemn assurances that you are determined to remain Firm & Stedfast Friends to the British Interest so long as God will give you Life & will promote the same amongst all Indians to the utmost of your Abilities & Influence. I do give you this Testimony of your Brotherhood that all His Majestys Subjects to whom this may be shown may receive & treat you the said Oneidaes & Tuscaroras of Oghquago as good Friends & Brothers to the English.

Given under my hand &
Seal of office at Fort Johnson this
day of 175

INDORSED: Form of an
Indian Testimonial

FROM JELLES FONDA

The preceding paper is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 101, by a letter of January 8, 1760, described as mutilated, from Captain Jelles Fonda, at Canajoharie, to Johnson, on business affairs and Indians. Destroyed by fire.

JOHNSON'S PROCEEDINGS WITH DEPUTIES

Contemporary Copy[1]

Fort Johnson 13th-14th Febry. 1760.

Copy

At a Meeting of the Deputies of the 6 Confederate Nations.

Isyonostat Speaker

Present

Sr. Willm. Johnson, Bart.
Lieut: Guy Johnson
Ensn. Price
Mr. Jno. Wells
Rd. Shuckburgh Secry: for Indn. Affairs.

Sr. Wm. after Condoling the several Losses the 6 Nations had Sustained by Sickness and Otherwise, as usual, with a String of Wampum. The Speaker, an Onondago, replyed as Customary & returned it, then proceeded in his Speech, to Inform Sr. Wm. of what passed between the Confederate Nations and Some Delegates from Swegachy, Cagnawago, Conesedago, &ca, being deputed by 22 Nations in the French Interest, to treat with the 6 Nations at Onondago. – Their Speaker Torongoa, One of the Squegonoghroonos,[2] Spoke as follows –

" Bretheren of the 6 Nations –

The English and French having blocked up the Road between us and You, by a long War, We Come now to remove Everything in the way, that might hinder our Mutual Correspondence, and Signify our hearty Inclination to make the Road of Peace open as before, and to Light up the Council fire here at Onondago, which has been Neglected and almost burnt out, since the Commencement of the War. The part you have done in favor

[1] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5.58, London, England. Inclosed in a letter of Amherst to William Pitt, April 28, 1760.

[2] Skaghquanoghronos, living at Trois Rivières.

of the English, We don't look upon as your Fault, being prompted and drag'd to it by the English, who took all Measures to persuade your young Warriours to Assist them in the Reduction of Niagara; We do now by this Belt, remove Every Uneasiness, Your Minds may be Affected with, in regard to Us, for Acting against Our Friends the French, and by this also, do open Your Ears to hear and Observe distinctly, what We are Saying at this time; We are thankfull for the Message Sent by You, and Warraghyiagey for Us to keep out of the way, when the English Army Approaches, but as the French have persuaded us to Stay, and Embrace their Religion, by which we are to be Saved; it would be hard Brothers for you to Expect We should leave them altogether, as We are taught by them to pray, and have the same Expectations as the White People: tho' the English and French are at frequent Variances, let us abide by Our Old Engagement of Friendship, and not meddle with their Quarrel otherwise We shall be ruined, to Join One or the Other, while both bear hard upon Us, who are the Native Owners of the Land they fight about.

Gave a Large Belt.

" We are Brothers and Friends together, therefore as We are Attached to, and Love the French, Who Uses us well, You ought to Love them also; and hope that the Covenant between You and Us might yet be made firm, and by these ten Strings of Wampum, We do Renew it, so as to Stand from Age to Age.

Gave Ten Strings of Wampum

" We are Deputies from 22 Nations who Come to take you by the hand, and Lead you to Cagnawaga, where a Council Fire is Lighted, and waits Your Arrival; Your Friends there, look for you very soon over the Ice, and have Stop'd all the Young Warriours, till You Come, when they Expect to hear, from your own Mouths, how You intend to Act, and Open your Minds, not merely from Your Lips, but from the bottom of Your Hearts.–"

Gave a Small Belt.

The Speaker of Onondago then Addressed himself to Sir William.

" Brother Warraghyiagey –

" We Came down to Acquaint You with what passed at Onondago, between Us of the 6 Nations, and the French Indians, and as You have always Induced Us to make as many Friends as We Could, We wait Your Advice herein, having made no Reply till such time as We had Consulted with you."–

Fort Johnson 14th. Febv. 1760.

Sr. William Johnson's Answer to the Indn. Deputies – The Same Gentlemen Present as were Yesterday –

" Bretheren of the Six Nations –

" I Thank You for Your diligence in bringing the Substance of what passed at Onondago, between You and the Deputies from Cagnawaga, Conessedago, Swegatchy &cā; and with these Strings of Wampum, Open Your Ears, that You may attend to what I am going to Say –

Gave 3 Strings of Wampum.

" Brethren

" Their Proposals for Opening the Road between you and them if Sincere, may not be amiss, but You have so many Instances of their Treachery, from their strict Attachment to the French, which they Avow, that it can hardly be depended upon; An Example of their perfidy, to some of your Confederacy, should not be forgot, who, when taken Prisoners, by them at Lake George, were put to Death in Cool Blood, not in the fury of Battle: their Behaviour to Your Cousins the River Indians, in Our Service, when Prisoners at Sundry times since the Commencement of the War, were Cruelly treated; Besides, lately at Niagara, when You and Your Allies were Assembled before that Place, they refused a Conference, tho' proposed by them-

selves and agreed to by you, nor did they seem to Pay any regard to that Antient Bond of Friendship, they pretend has so long Subsisted between you. Their Calling you down to Canada, at this time, Carries with it an Air of Superiority, not becoming a People in their Circumstances, who seem determined to Continue their Attachment to Your and our Enemies, who from the Continuance of the War, are become less Qualified to protect them, or Oppose You, I think you have not the least reason to be Concerned at what they, or the French think of Your Joining Us at Niagara, or Elsewhere, being agreable to very old Treaties, made by Us, and Your Fore Fathers, and constantly renewed; I Expect You will yet Adhere inviolably to those Engagements.— Gave the Belt

"Brethren

I Have, before and during this War, You know, Advis'd by Sundry Messages, the Cagnawagoes & Swegachy Indians, to Quit the French and Return to their Native Country, Last Fall at Oswego, they gave me and you Assurances, by Belts and Strings of Wampum, that they would Abandon the French; It does not a little Surprize me now, to find they stay yet with Your Enemies, Especially when they know You have so openly declared Yourselves, and Acted with Us — I have often told You, and now Assure You, that Nothing would give the English more pleasure, than to See all the Indians on both Sides, out of the Quarrel between Us and the French, We have always been Enough for them, but let our Quarrel with them, Commence in whatever Quarter of the World, they are sure to Endeavor to make all the Indians they can Partizans in the difference: You may be Sensible that there has been no disputes merely between You & Us, but what have been Easily Conciliated, which You may tell them, and that We do not Fight with the French about what relates to You.— Gave a Belt.

Brethren of the Six Nations

"I have already Expressed my Opinion, on what pass'd between You & the French Indians at Onondago, & as I am yet for Your making as many Friends among the Indians, as You can, I think it adviseable, as You have left it to me, that you do not go to Canada, but if they are Sincere, they may safely meet You at Onondago, or Come here with You, when I shall be ready to hear and Counsel You for the best.

Gave a Belt.

A True Copy from the Records
and Examined by
R^D. SHUCKBURGH Secr^y.—

INDORSED: Copy – Conference held at
Fort Johnson Feb^ry. 13^th. & 14^th. 1760, with Deputies of the Six Indian Nations.
Enclosed in Sir W^m. Johnson's Letter
to General Amherst of the 7^th. March
1760.
in Gen^l. Amherst's of the
28^th. April 1760
N^o. 67.

FROM JEFFERY AMHERST

L. S.[1]

New York 23^d. February 1760

SIR

Having received His Majesty's Commands for the Operations of the Ensueing Campaign, and being determined not to Leave anything undone that can Ensure its being the Last, and decisive, One in this Country; I am to beg of You, immediately upon Receipt hereof, to use all Your Influence with the Several Tribes

[1] Destroyed by fire.

and Nations of Indians, in Amity with Us, and to bring as many into the Field as You can possibly prevail on to Join His Majesty's Arms, in so Salutary a Work; and that You will have them ready, as Early as possible to Act in Conjunction with His Troops in such Enterprise and Attempts as I shall find most Conducive to the good of the Public Cause, and which I shall hereafter apprise You of: Meanwhile no time should be lost in providing the Necessary Presents, and what Else may be requisite to Attach those Indians the more heartily and firmly to Us, for which I Rely on Your Usual Zeal, and doubt not but I shall soon receive a very satisfactory Answer from You.

I just also recommend it to You, to Exert Yourself to the utmost in bringing over to His Majesty's Interests all such, or as many as possible, of the Enemy Indians, as still remain Attached to them, the advantages of which are too obvious to need add any thing further on that Subject.

I am, with great Regard,
Sir,
Your most Obedient
Humble Servant
JEFF. AMHERST

Sir W^M. JOHNSON, Bar^t.

INDIAN PROCEEDINGS

In *Doc. Rel. to Col. Hist. N. Y.*, 7:434–35, is printed Johnson's correspondence with the Canajoharies, of February 25th and 26th, concerning land claims.

TO TEDYESCUNG

Contemporary Copy[1]

Fort Johnson 1st. March 1760 –

Copy

BROTHER TEDYESCUNG,

His Majesty King George, having in Consequence of What passed at the Conferences in July & August 1757 at Easton taking into Consideration your Complaint then made) concerning Lands, Which you alledge you have been deprived of, without your Consent or Satisfaction made you for the Same; & out of His great Goodness, Regard to Justice, Which he is remarkable for, as well as his Love for His Children the Indians, has, Ordered me to Examine thoroughly into the Said Affair, & when I have made a full and particular Enquiry into the Circumstances of the case, and heard What all parties may have to Offer, to transmit to him my Proceedings in this Business.–[2]

In Obedience therefore to His Majesty's Commands I do now take the earliest opportunity, by your Son, Who is the Bearer of Acquainting You with His Pleasure, & I Desire to know when a Meeting with You & Such Delawares, or others as are concerned in the Affair, may be had for that Purpose as also where it may be most convenient for you & them to Meet me, the Sooner I know this the better, that I may give Notice to the Proprietaries Commissioners to Attend And that it may not Interfere with my Military duty the Ensueing Campaign, in Which I hope & Expect, You & Your Nation will, in return for

[1] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5.58, London, England. Inclosed in a letter of Amherst to William Pitt, April 28, 1760.

[2] See *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 2:789–90; Q, 2:458.

His Majesty's kind Intentions towards You, be ready to Act a Bortherlike part against His Enemies when Called upon.–

I am,
Your Wellwisher and
sincere Brother
Wm. Johnson

To Tedyescung
Chief of the Delawares

INDORSED: Copy Letter from
Sir Willm Johnson Bart. to
Tedyescung chief of the Delawares.
Dated Fort Johnson 1st March 1760.
Enclosed in Sr. Wm's. to Genl. Amherst
of 7th March 1760.–
Concerning Disputes about
some Lands in Pensylvania
Government.
in Genl. Amherst's of the
28th. April 1760
No. 68

TO JEFFERY AMHERST

Df. S.[1]

Fort Johnson March 7th 1760

Sir

As your Excellency was pleased to tell me when I had the honour of seeing you at Albany after last Campaign, that you would dispense with my writing to you, unless on matters requiring your imediate cognizance, I deferd troubling you, and gave Brig. Gen. Gage what intelligence I received which has not been very material.

[1] Destroyed by fire. A copy is in the Public Record Office, London, England.

I am now to acquaint you that there have been deputies from the Six Nations here lately, to inform me what passed between them, and Deputies from the Coghnawagey, Skawendady, Swegatchys, & other French Indˢ. Coppy of what passed at said Conference I herewith send you, there have also been two Swegatchy Indians here to assure me that the greatest part of their People were determined to leave that settlement and come amongst the Six Nations in the Spring. I am far from thinking, that this seeming good disposition of theirs proceeds from any real regard for us, but from the low circumstances of the Enemy, & their own distresses. In my letter of the 8th of Decr. last, I appealed to your Excellency in regard to my pay, by virtue of my Commission from his Majesty as Coll of the six Natˢ. their allies &c— by your Excellency of the 18th of said Month I find you are of Opinion, I am not entitled to any pay as a Military Officer.

I cant help observeing to your Excellency, that I made but little doubt of it myself as you did not blame my conduct in Assumeing my Rank in the Military last campaign at Niagara, as well as for many other reasons which I shall not now trouble your Excellency with. this, I shall only add, that in the year 1746 by virtue of the then Governor of New Yorks Commissn to me as Coll of the Six Nations of Indˢ. I recd Coll's Pay at Home then I had not quarter the trouble, fatigue, or expense I now have and I can assure You Sir that my present pay (which I look upon to be only for the Civil appointment) is not adequate to the expense I am oblidged to be at in executing even that.

I recd last week a Packet from the Board of Trade inclosing me an Order from his Majesty in Council [1] concerning disputes about some lands in Pennsilvania Government herewith I send your Excellency Copy of said Order, also of my letter to Tedyuscung [2] chief of the Delawar who is the Complainant.

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[1] Pownall to Johnson, December 13, 1759, *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 2:791; Q, 2:459.

[2] Johnson to Tedyuscung, March 1, 1760, *q. v.*

I was yesterday honoured with yours of the 23d Ulto your Excellency may depend upon my making use of my utmost Influence with all the Nations in amity with us, and will loose no time in preparing as many Indians as I can possibly get to Join his Majestys Troops in such operations as Your Excellency may think fitt, neither shall I neglect continueing to take the properest steps for with drawing as many Inds. from the Enemy as I possible can.

My success in both will depend a good deal on circumstances and the way they are employed, which they always are very pressing to know —— The Cloathing Arms & other Necessarys I shall begin to provide as soon as I can for the Campaign for which purpose Your Excellency will please to grant me a Warrant for at Least five Thousand Pounds Sterling. The unavoidable expence of supplying great Numbers of Severall Nats. (who by the Failure of their Crops of Corn &c are actually in a famishing condition) has been and continues very considerable, notwithstanding they receive some allowance at the Different Posts as all kinds of provs. are very scarse, and difficult to be got here for any price. I am greatly distressed; wherefore would be glad your Excellency would please to order some Pork, Pease & flower to be laid in at my House here, for their use, not being able to compass it myself, for the want of waggons, Battoes &c which, are generally employed or said to be so, in other parts of the Service, whenever I have occasion for any. I am &c

Wm. Johnson

To His Excllency
Major Genl. Amherst

FROM JEFFERY AMHERST

L. S.[1]

New York, 16th. March 1760

SIR

The last Post brought me Your Favor of the 7th Inst: with its Several Enclosures, One of which is the Conference You held at Your House on the 13th. and 14th. of last Month, with Deputies of the Six Nations, by which I See, that the French Indians Assume a Superiority, which, from the present low Circumstances of their pretended Friends the French, little becomes them, and could not have been Expected; but however, since they persist in so obstinate & Impolitick an Attachment, they must take the Consequences that will Ensue from a Continuance of the War, which I am determined to pursue with the utmost Vigour, and I have not the least doubt, but it will end in the Entire Reduction of Canada; I am therefore hopefull, that such of the Confederat Nations of Indians, in the Interest of His Majesty, will not be Shaken by any Speeches of their Mistaken Brethern, but firmly Adhere to their Anhient Friends and Allies, and in Duty to the King, as well as in gratitude for the repeated protection and Support they have, and daily do receive from His Bounty, Join heartily in the present Cauce, and be Aiding and Assisting in the punishment of those, who, under the Cloak of Friendship, do them such daily and manifest Injuries.

Nothing can be more proper than Your Speech to them upon this Occasion, and I am hopefull they will Open their Eyes, and strictly follow Your Counsel, in not going to Canada, since, if the French Indians are Sincere, they may safely meet them at Onondaga, And therefore I beg You will continue to Insist upon their Compliance with Your Advice.

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[1] Destroyed by fire. A copy is in the Public Record Office, London, England.

In Order to Contribute, to my utmost, to Your Success, in Obtaining as many Indians as possible, to join in the Ensueing Operations, and to Withdraw all those You possibly can from the Enemy, I Enclose You a Warrant for Five Thousand Pounds Sterling, which You Say are requisite for providing Cloaths, Arms, and other Necessaries for them; but I must, at the same time Inform You, that our Military Chest is again at present, so low, that it cannot Discharge that Warrant, Wherefore, if You can Obtain Credit, for some time, for these things, You will greatly Aid the Service.— With regard to Satisfying these Indians in relation to where they shall be particularly Employed, that is what I cannot yet Myself Determine; When I am fixed in that respect, You shall be Informed of it.

As soon as I get to Albany, I shall fix with there New Contractors the Several Quantities and Species of Provisions, which You are desirous to be Laid in at Your House, for the Use of the Needfull Indians.

Your Letter to Tedyuscung, of which You also Enclosed me a Copy, is likewise very proper, and You did well to Guard against their Appointing the Meeting during any time of the Campaign, when You doubtless be wanted Elsewhere; Nothing remains therefore now for You to do, than when You are Informed of the time the Meeting can take place, to send timely Notice to the Proprietaries' Commissioners that they may be punctual in their Attendance at it.

What I mentioned to You in my former Letter upon the Subject of Your Appeal to me, in relation to Your Pay as Colonel of the Indians, was mere Opinion, & not Decision, which I cannot take upon me, and therefore I shall transmit Your present Remarks to His Majesty's Ministers, for their Directions therein, which I shall be glad may determine this Matter in Your Favor, I am, with great Regard,

Sir

Your most Obed^{t}. Humble Serv^{t}.

JEFF AMHERST

SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON, Bar^{t}.

SIR JEFFERY AMHERST TO ABRAHAM MORTIER

The preceding letter is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 101, by Major General Jeffery Amherst's warrant, drawn at New York March 16th, on Abraham Mortier for the payment of £5000 to Johnson for the purchase of campaign goods for Indians. Destroyed by fire.

TO THOMAS GAGE

Df. S.[1]

Fort Johnson March 17th. 1760

DEAR SIR

The inclosed are Copies of two Letters and some Intelligence I yesterday received from Mr. Croghan my Deputy at Pitsbourg, and as a great Part of it corresponds with some accots. I have had before as well as with my own Judgment of the Matter I thought it my Duty to transmit them to you without Delay, that Genl Amherst may be apprised thereof which I should think he would already be by Gen Stanwix to whom Mr. Croghan has my Orders to report every piece of Intelligence he recieves.——— If the French can get supplys of Provisions &c from the Illinois or Mississippy which I think they have eer now it is but reasonable to expect that they will with what Indians they may be able to collect, attempt cutting off our Convoys to Pittsbourg &c which I think they may readily do, even if we have tolerable large Escorts, unless the Indians in that Part of the Country take upon them to keep the Road uninfested, or at least assist our Troops therein; they are able alone to do the former if they are inclined so, but I am afraid that the building so reputable a Fort in their Country as Pittsbourg being not all all[2] agreeable to any of the surrounding Nations, (Tho' they may not now chuse to declare their Dislike openly,) will make them very lukewarm in our Cause, if that should be the case, there is but one thing to engage them heartily in the Service, that is to act generously by them

[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] In copy, " all all;" " at all " was doubtless written.

during the War, I am certain if they are then properly managed their Service will ballance the Expense.——— My best Respects to your Lady, and believe me Sir with the greatest Regard

Your most Obed^{t} h^{ble} Servant

Wm. Johnson

The Hon^{ble}. Brig Gage

INDIAN PROCEEDINGS

In *Doc. Rel. to Col. Hist. N. Y.*, 7 : 435–36, is a report of Johnson's meeting with Lower Mohawks at Fort Johnson March 20th, when they presented a complaint.

TO JEFFERY AMHERST

Df.[1]

Fort Johnson March 24th. 1760

Sir

I am this day honoured with Yours of the 16th inclosing me a Warrant for £5000,— for which I shall not be pressing as my own Credit will serve I hope till the Military Chest is replenished.

The Indians from almost all parts have been comeing in this winter to me, and all the Out Posts for Provisions, they and their Familys being as I before mentioned in a Starving Condition. I have satisfied them as well as I could to this time, as there is no prov^{s}. to be bought in these parts I should be glad I was supplied as soon as possible Numbers of them, being comeing daily, & more expected.

I am highly oblidged to Your Excellency for any Trouble you are kind enough to take towards ascertaining my Pay as Collo. of the Confederate Indians.

M^{r}. Shuckburgh My Secretary who will have the honour to deliver you this letter, having finished what was at present to be done in his way, has now my liberty to pay his Family a Visit,

[1] Destroyed by fire.

whom he hath not had an oportunity before of seeing these twelve months, and as he has recorded all my Proceedings with the Several Nations of Indians Since the opening of the last Campaign I beg leave to refer Yr. Excellency to him for any particulars you may choose to be informed of.

I propose soon sending a present of Cloathing &c to the Commanding Officers of Niagara & Oswego to be by them given occasionally to such Indians as have influence in their Nation as well as to some who may be in want of Cloathing &c and as Amunition is the most necessary Article, and not to be had here, it would be necessary your Excellency would Order that Article the rest I am providing, and will have ready in a few days, when I shall require a Couple of Battoes for the transportation of them I wish your Excellency a Continueance of Success the ensueing Campaign, and am with the greatest respect Your Excellency

Most Obedient & Most
Humble Servant.

His Excellency
Major Genl. Amherst.

INDORSED: March 24th. 1760
My Letter to Genl. Amherst
℔ Doctor Shuckburgh

FROM THOMAS GAGE

L. S.[1]

Albany March 26th. 1760

Dear Sir,

Your Favor of the 17th. Inst., with the several Inclosures, being Copys of two Letters, & some Indian Intelligence from Mr. Croghan, arrived safe; & I have transmitted the whole to Genl. Amherst, tho' as you observe, it's probable he may already be apprized thereof, thr'o Genl. Stanwix. But that there might

[1] Destroyed by fire.

be no Doubt in the Case, I thought it absolutely necessary, that He should be immediately informed of the Intelligence, & therefore sent it, that He may have Time to consider of the Measures, He thinks right & proper to be taken, in Consequence of it. What operations are to be carried on towards the ohio the next Campaign, or indeed in any other Parts of the Continent, remains as yet as[1] profound secret; perhaps the arrival of the next Packet which is daily expected, may open & disclose, some Parts of the new scene, which will soon enable us to guess at the rest, I don't believe any Thing is absolutely fixed, or will be, till the next Mail arrives from England. Colonel Amherst is expected with it, & it's imagined, will bring the final orders.

Some Onondaga Indians reported a good while ago, that the French intended to attack Oswego, when the Waters were open & had got large Cannon at Wegatchy for that Purpose; but the Swegatchy Indians, that passed the W. end of onedga Lake in their way to Onondaga, mentioned nothing of it, but said, the French, on the Two Islands, were in great Distress, & in no Condition to undertake any thing. What Condition the Enemy is in at Present, in general throughout Canada, we are ignorant of, having neither Prisoner, or Deserter, since the Close of the Campaign. Lieutenant Montresor[2] may have brought Intelligence from Quebec, that I am ignorant of; I suppose He had some material Business, & did not take that Journey, on Purpose to explore the Country. Mrs. Gage desires her Compliments, & I am with great Truth and esteem,

Dear Sir,

Your most obedient

& most humble Servant

Thos. Gage

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[1] In copy, " as."

[2] John Montresor, lieutenant in the 48th regiment July 4, 1755; from 1754 to 1778, with an interval of several years, engineer and surveyor in America; December 18, 1775 chief engineer. For sketch, see *Collections of the New York Historical Society*, 1881, p. 4–8.

FROM JONATHAN OGDEN

A. L. S.[1]

Schenectady 27th March 1760

Honrd. Sir

This is a Verey good young Man whom I beg Leave to Recommend to you worthy of Bearing a Commission in our Provintial Troops as I ame Verey Certain of his Valour and Probity, his neam is Cornelus Vandick The Leat Docter Vandick's Son who Lived in this town he has never ben a Campagin But from his other Experience of the World am Certain he is Verey well Qualifid for a Subalter officer if you would be so Good as to procure Such a Comisson I Sure heel be a Credit to his Benifactor & youl. for Ever Obledg

Honrd. Sir

Your Most

Obedt. Humle. Servt.

Jonth. Ogden

To

Sir William Johnson Bart.

JEFFERY AMHERST TO JAMES HAMILTON

Extract[2]

New York 30th. March 1760

Extract

I come now, Sir, to Your Letter in relation to Indian Affairs, and cannot but Commend Your Attention keeping up a friendship and trade, with all such Indians as Chuse to partake of the Blessings of the happy Government we live under and Your proposal of sending Mr. Post and Mr. Still, to Assist at the large

[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] Destroyed by fire. Inclosed in a letter of Amherst to Johnson, April 2, 1760.

Convention reported to You by Teedyuscung to be held in the Spring at Some of the Indian Towns over the Ohio is, I think perfectly right, as it may be productive of Cementing the Alliance that ought to Subsist between those nations and us; and as I have nothing more at heart than the good and wellfare of the whole Community, and that Mr. Post thinks it necessary, he should Carry them a Talk from His Majesty's Commander in Chief, to Assure them, that it is not our Design to make any Encroachments on them, but on the Contrary to protect and defend their Lives and properties, I will here renew, What I promised at a Conference held in April last at Philadelphia, between Govns. Denny, Bernard, Delancey, Br. Genl. Stanwix and myself, the Deputies of Canawaga and Thomas King[1] of Which I enclose You a Copy; and I shall further add What I have from time to time, wrote to Sr. Wm. Johnson to Deliver to the Indians in his Department on my behalf viz. That His Majesty had not sent me to Deprive any of them of their Lands & property; on the Contrary, that so long as they adhered to His Interest, and by their behavior gave proofs of the Sincerity of their Attachment to His Royal Person & Cause, I should defend & maintain them in their Just rights, and give them all the aid & Assistance they might be liable to, from the Enemy thro' their Attachment to us.— This I firmly mean to adhere to, so long as their Conduct shall Deserve it but on the other hand, if they do not behave as good and faithfull allies ought to do, and Renounce all acts of Hostilities against His Majesty's Subjects I shall retaliate upon them, and I have the might so to do tenfold every breach of Treaty they shall be guilty of and every outrage they shall Committ, and if any of His Majesty's Subjects under my Command, should kill or Injure any of our Indian Brethern, they shall, upon due proof thereof, receive equal punishment. I mean not neither to take any of their Lands,

[1] Thomas King, Dayagoughderesesh, an Oneida chief living at Oquaga, often employed as delegate to Indian conferences. He died at Charleston, S. C., September 5, 1771.— W. M. Beauchamp, *A History of the New York Iroquois*, p. 340.

except in such Causes, Where the necessity of His Majesty's Service, obliges me to take Posts where I must and will build Forts; but then the Lands adjoining will still Continue their own and be not only equally good for their hunting, but be so much the more Secure, against any Interruption the Enemy might offer to give them, for I know no medium, between us & the French if we have not Forts they will.—Those that will Join His Majesty's Arms, and that will be aiding & Assisting in Subduing the Common Enemy, shall be well rewarded and those that may not Chuse to act in conjunction with the Forces, shall be equally protected, provided they do not Join in any Acts of Hostilities with the Enemy, or Carry them Intelligence, Which might prove prejudicial to the Public good; Upon these terms they shall find me their fast friend, but on a breach of them I shall punish them as they Deserve, and I chuse they should know, What they have to trust to, Since I intend to be as good as my word.

Jeff: Amherst

INDORSED: Extract Letter from Gen[l]. Amherst
To Governor Hamilton dated
New York 30[th] 1760

FROM JEFFERY AMHERST

L. S.[1]

New York, 2[d]. April 1760

SIR

On Monday I was favored with Your Letter of the 24[th]. Ultimo, by Your Secretary M[r]. Shuckburgh.— I Shall Write to Brig[r]. General Gage, concerning the Provisions You are desirous to have for the Indians; and I shall likewise remember the Article of Ammunition. I Approve of the Present of Cloathing, &c You propose sending to the Commanding Officers at Niagara & Oswego, to be by them given occasionally to Such Indians as have Influence in their Nation, as well as to some who may be in

[1] Destroyed by fire.

want of Cloathing; and I shall direct, that You may have the Couple of Batteaus requisite for the transportation of them.

Brig^{r}. General Gage has transmitted me a Copy of Your Letter to him,[1] with the Intelligence from Your Deputy to the Southward; great part of which, I can Assure You, is without foundation, particularly a part of that concerning the Detroit, as Lieut. McDonald of Montgomery's a very Intelligent Young Man, who was a considerable time Prisoner there, and is lately returned, gives me different Accounts.

The last Post brought me a Letter from Gov^{r}. Hamilton, Acquainting me that Teedyuscung had Informed him, there was to be, this Spring, a very large Convention of Indians, in some of their Towns on the Ohio, at which he was to Assist, in behalf of the Province of Pennsylvania, and desired that M^{r}. Frederick Post might Accompany him; that at the Instance of Teedyuscung, the Assembly of Pensylvania had Named said M^{r}. Post, and One M^{r}. Still, to Attend this Chief of the Delawares; And that M^{r}. Post had represented, that his being the Bearer of a Talk from His Majesty's Commander in Chief, to the Several Tribes of Indians that should Come to this Meeting, might be productive of great good Consequence to His Majesty's Indian Interest in those parts: Accordingly I Sent him the Enclosed Answer,[2] by which You will See my Invariable Sentiments in relation to Indians, in which I Intend ever to persevere. I am, with great Regard,

Sir,

Your most Obedient

Humble Servant.

JEFF AMHERST

FROM FERRALL WADE

The preceding letter is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 102, by a letter of April 3d from Ferrall Wade, at New York, to Johnson, in which he asks an order for £2000 to buy goods in Philadelphia.

[1] Johnson to Gage, March 17, 1760, *q. v.*

[2] Amherst to Hamilton, March 30, 1760, *q. v.*

CONFERENCE HELD AT FORT PITT

Contemporary Copy [1]

Fort Pitt, April 6-12, 1760

Copy./.

Minutes of Conferences &ca.—

At a Meeting held at Fort Pitt on the 6th. April 1760.—

Present

George Croghan Esquire Deputy Agent to the Honble. Sr. Wm. Johnson Bart.

Alexander McKee Assistant to George Croghan Esqr.

Indians

Six Nations

Neroganera, Sowadereraw } Chiefs

Conneyegerada, Yougunsera } Capts.

56 Warriors &
22 Women

Delawares

The Beaver, George, Kikiuskin } Chiefs

Grey Eyes, Sonckhicon } Capts.

72 Warriors &
48 Women

Shawnese

Missiweakiwa, Keissnauch the } Chiefs

Missiqui Pallathe, Read Hawke } Capts.

84 Warriors &
46 Women

Twigtwees

Meconock Chief
Messenock Captain
32 Warriors &
10 Women

Mohickons

Weithy Peyocka Chief
Maulcey Captain
28 Warriors &
14 Women—

[1] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5.58, London, England, inclosed in a letter of Amherst to William Pitt of May 19, 1760.

Capt. Croghan opened the Conference with the following Ceremonies, Addressing himself to the Indians present of every Nation.—

Brethren,

It gives me pleasure to See You the Chiefs & Warriors of the Shawnese, come here to Confirm the Peace, & renew Your Ancient friendship.—

Brethren,

With this String I wipe the Sweat & dust off Your Bodies Pick the bryars out of Your feet, & clear Your eyes that You may see Your brethrens faces & look Chearfull — Gave a String

Brethren,

With this String I clear Your hearts & Minds that You may speak perfectly free & open to us — Gave a String —

Brethren,

With this String I wipe the blood from off the Council Seats, that Your Cloaths may not be Stained nor Your Minds disturbed —

Gave a String

As soon as we had done, they performed the same Ceremonies on their parts, then the Shawnese King ordered the Calumet of peace to be lighted, and after smoaking round, we drank a glass & parted.—

At a Conference held at Fort Pitt on the 7th. of April 1760.—

Present

George Croghan Esquire Deputy Agent to the Honble. Sr. Wm. Johnson Bart.

Alexander McKee Assistant to George Croghan Esqr.

Six Nations
Noragamera } Chiefs
Sowederare }
Conneyegerada } Capts.
Yougunsera }
56 Warriors &
22 Women

Delawares
The Beaver } Chiefs
George }
Kekuiskin
Grey Eyes } Capts.
Sonckickon }
72 Warriors &
48 Men[1]

Shawnese
Keissinauch the } chiefs
Missiweakiwa }
Missiqui Pallathe } Capts.
Read Hawk — }
84 Warriors &
46 Women —

Twigtwees
Meconock Chief
Messenock Capt.
32 Warriors &
10 Women

Mohickons
Weithy Peyocka Chief
Maulcey Captain
28 Warriors &
14 Women —

The principal men of the Shawnese Ordered one of his Council to Speak as follows:—

Brethren the English,

As it has pleased God to bring us both together, this day in Council to renew & brighten the Ancient Chain of Friendship Which was made between our Ancestors & Yours When first they came over the great water to this Country It is our Custom to repeat part of what happened in those times, which we desire You may give Attention to.—

[1] This should be "Women" as on page 208.

Missiweakiwa Speaker Brethren,

You must know that God Who made all things gave us this Country & brought us through this Ground, he gave you a Country beyond the Great Water, Our Ancestors in former times did not know, that there was White People in the World, till they See a Ship coming to Shore, at first they were afraid, not knowing what it was, but When they saw the people, they soon discovered they were made like themselves — but that God had made them White, they then received them in their Arms, & tied the ship fast that the winds or Water should not Carry her away, & gave them Land to Sit down upon and Plant Corn on, then we took the English for our Brethren and the English made a Silver Chain of friendship for all Nations of Indians to take hold of, Which would not Contract any rust, this was the beginning of our friendship Brethren with the English, Which you must know as God has given You knowledge to read & write, Which he has not given to Us — Gave four Strings White Wampum

Brethren,

In those days When first the English Settled in this Country Our Ancestors nursed our Brethren the English, as they did their own Children, & as more was a coming every Year we made more room for them to settle, till at length our Brethren drove us up here on the high Land; then the Indians of All Nations began to think, that our Brethren wanted to drive us entirely out of the Country, & the French come Amongst Us, and told that was our Intentions, then the French & you began to fight in this Country, you both said it was for the good of Us Indians that You ffought, but we think you both fought for our Country, then our Young men got into Confusion, & as the French supplied them, with all necessaries they wanted, they helped them to Carry on the War against You, this with Some other Abuses that Some of Our People received to the Southward, was the occasion of our Quarrelling with Our Brethren.—

Six Strings black Wampum

Brethren,

As God has directed Your Great King, who lives over the great water, to order that no Injustice shall be done us by his People, he has likewise directed Us, Whom he will acknowledge for his Children, as well as You, to throw from Your minds All evil thoughts & forget what is past which I do by this String.—

Four Strings—

Brethren,

I now burry the bloody Hatchet in the bottomless pitt and with this belt I clear the road of peace to the run[1] rising, that we may travel it as our Forefathers formerly did to visit our Brethren, and I stop up the War road that it will not be possible to pass along it.

Gave a road belt

Brethren,

With this belt I confirm the peace & renew & brighten the Ancient Chain of friendship that Subsisted between our Forefathers & Yours, in behalf of all my Nation & I Assure you Brethren, that you shall see Your flesh & Blood again, to Confirm what I say, I give you this belt. Gave a Belt.

Brethren,

As I have now done speaking, I can Assure you I have spoke the sentim[ts]. of my People, & that from my heart and I desire you will give Attention to What our Grand fathers the Delawares are going to Say to You.—

Then the Beaver the Principal man of the Delawares spoke.—

Brethren the English,

I have heard with pleasure what our Grand Children the Shawnese have said this day in Council, & I hope it is agreable to you, I have been present at all the Conferences you have held here this last year, with all the Nations living to the Sun Setting, & as the Peace is now confirmed and the ancient friendship renewed, I hope it will last to our latest Generations, Be strong brethren it is in your power to make this a lasting peace—

Gave Six Strings.—

[1] In the original "run" is written.

Brother,

The Great King of England has Sent you here to renew the Ancient friendship Subsisting between the English & us Indians you have no done that with the Nations living this way Which I desire You will Acquaint the great King of; Yet I see the bloody Hatchet in one of Your hands, we have buried ours, and with this Belt I take that Hatchet out of Your Hand, & turn the edge of it against Your Common Enemy against them You may Use it but I desire You may let us live in peace.— A War Belt

At a Conference held at Fort Pitt on the 9th: of April 1760.

Present

George Croghan Esquire Deputy Agent to the Honble. Sr. Wm. Johnson Bart.

Alexander McKee Assistant to George Croghan Esqr.

The Same Indians

Brethren The Shawnese,

I have heard, what You have said to me in Council two days ago on these Belts & Strings, & You have wisely thrown away from Your remembrance all the Evil of Your hearts & Solicited the Deity to direct Your Councils for the future you have buried the War hatchet in the bottomless pitt & removed all obstacles off the road of peace; You have renewed & brightened the Ancient Chain of Friendship with your brethren the English, which you may depend on Your Brethren will never Violate; and I hope you on your Parts, will take care to Observe it, by continually advising both Your Children how to behave towards their Brethren The English, You have been made Sensible of What has past at the Several Conferences I held at this place with the Several Nations living to the Sun Setting. I have Confirmed Peace with all these Nations in presence of your Grandfathers The Delawares & Six Nations & Some of your own people, but

there is one Article to be performed yet on your Sides, that we may enjoy the blessing we expect from this good work of peace, which is the restoring to Us Our Flesh & Blood, that remain yet amongst your Several Nations, and Which I must insist on your Complying with as soon as possible & Brethren by this belt I confirm the peace with you, in behalf of His Majesty & all His Subjects, and I Assure You of the hearty Inclination there is in Your Brethren to Cultivate a lasting friendship with all Nations of Indians, as long as You behave so as to deserve it from them.—

Gave a Belt.

Brethren,

In order to Prevent any Disputes hereafter between You and Your Brethren the English, The King of Great Britain Your Father and My Master, has ordered a Line to be run between You and his people in this Country, that You may know how much of Your Country You have sold to Your Brethren the original of which the Six Nations has, and this I deliver to You that Your Children hereafter may be acquainted of it, and not foolishly enter into debates with your Brethren as you have done about triffles As you must now be Sensible Your Brethren the English is the most powerfull People in the Country, & not only so but best inclined to do you Justice & Supply your Necessitys while you behave so as to Deserve their friendship.—

Then I delivered them a Copy of the Partition line Settled at the Treaty of Easton between the Proprietors Agents, & the Chiefs of the Six Nations.—

Brethren The Delawares,

I have heard what you said to me the day before yesterday And you may depend on it, the Great King shall be made Acquainted with every thing, that has been transacted between us & You may depend on his giving Proper orders to all his people in this Country from time to time, to Cultivate a good Understanding between all Nations of Indians & them

Gave a String

Brethren,

You have taken the Hatchet out of my hand, & desired I would take fast hold of the Chain of friendship with both my Hands; Brethren I will do as You desire, & you may depend on my doing every thing in my power to preserve the Chain of friendship free from Rust — Gave a Belt

At a Conference held at Fort Pitt on the 10th. of April 1760

Present

George Croghan Esqr. Deputy Agent to the Honble. Sir Wm. Johnson Baronet.

Alexander McKee Assistant to George Croghan Esqr.

The Same Indians

Brethren The English,

As we have Settled all differences, & renewed the Ancient friendship, and opened the road of Peace, we must inform You that our People is in great wants of Goods at our Towns We return the King of Great Britain our thanks, for those you gave us yesterday in his Name, Brother we see the difficulty you have in getting provisions up to this place to Supply Your own people, much less to give us, & tho' you give us part of What you have, We are in a Starving Conditions When we Come here to Trade; to prevent this Inconveniency with us both we have been talking with some of the Traders here Who say they are willing to go down with us if you and the Commanding Officer be willing; now Brother we desire You will Consult the Commands. Officer on this Affair & let these Traders go down with us; We know that you and the French have not made peace, but we will engage to take them safe down, and bring them safe up to you again with their skins. To confirm the truth of what we say we give you this Belt. Gave a Belt.

Brethren,

You are now settled in our Country, be Strong & do all Nations of Indians Justice, We are a poor people & be kind to those that are not able to support themselves; We expect to have a great Council this Summer of all Nations of Indians, when that is over, we will let you know what we have done, & what Part of our Country You may raise provisions on, that you may not have to Carry it from the Settlements.—

Gave a Belt —

Then I informed the Indians, I would Acquaint the Commandg. officer of what they said, and give them an Answer tomorrow morning.—

At a Conference held at Fort Pitt on the 12th. April 1760 —

Present

George Croghan Esqr. Deputy Agent to the Honble. Sir Wm. Johnson Bart.

Alexander McKee Assistant to George Croghan Esqr.

The Same Indians

Brethren of the Several Nations here present, give Attention to What I am going to say.—

I have Consulted the Commanding Officer of what you said to me the day before Yesterday, & tho' we have no Instructions about finding Traders to trade in the Indian Country yet but to Convince You of the good Inclination Your Brethren the English have to Serve you in your necessitys, we have agreed to let such Traders as is willing to go with you to your towns; you have pledged the faith of your Nations for their safe return we make no doubt of it; And as the Prices of all kind of goods is here settled, you know what you are to pay them for their Goods, So I hope there will be no Complaints hereafter and like-

wise that all Your People will behave to these traders that risque their Lives & Effects to go with you, may return home well pleased with your People's Conduct.

Gave a Belt.

Brethren,

We return you our hearty thanks for agreing to let these Traders go with us, & you may depend on their Safety, as the business we came upon is all done to our Satisfaction, we Desire you will give us Some rum to drink, as our hearts is glad, let us be merry; God has directed You Brethren how to make it, they delivered five Strings of Wampum for a Cag to each Nation of the five —

Gave five Strings

Brethren,

The Rum is very Scarce here, & Mischances often happen in liquor; Yet I grant Your request, but I desire You may not say after you have Quarrelled & hurt each other, that I have handed you peace out of one hand & given you liquor out of the other to hurt you

Gave five Cags

Fort Pitt April 18^{h}. 1760.—
A true Copy from the Original
by Alexander M^{c}Kee Assistant
to George Croghan Esquire

INDORSED: Copy —
Conferences held
With Sundry tribes of Indians
at Fort Pitt 6th. &ca April 1760 —
Enclosed in Gen^{l}. Amherst's
Letter to S^{r}. W^{m}. Johnson of
16th. May 1760.— in Gen^{l}. Amherst's of the
19th. May 1760
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TO THOMAS GAGE

Df. S.[1]

Fort Johnson April 8th. 1760

DEAR SIR

The Indˢ. of both Mohawk Castles having had their Crops of Corn &c destroyed last year by the severall droves of Cattle passing thro their fields, applied to me often for payment of the Damages they sustained thereby, which I have hitherto waved by telling them I could not do it without the Genlˢ. Orders, they now insist on my mentioning it to you & beg that their loss & Labour in planting may be considered.

They this day came in a body, and assured me they were in every [2] miserable Scituation, for want of provisions, and as they understood that those of the upper Natˢ. who were in want had been supplied at the Several Posts, they expected the General would not be backward to let them have some at Fort Hunter and Fort Hendrick, as he was sensible of their Attachment to yᵉ English. they are certainly much distressed, by the loss of their Crops as well as by a Habit of Idleness they have contracted since the warr. wherefore if you approve of it, I will draw some provˢ. for them at the aforesaid Post, in such a manner as will best satisfie them and be least expensive.

I expect a quantity of Indian Corn & Sundry Stores for the use of the Indˢ. the ensueing Campaign from New York, & Philadelphia, for the Carriage of which I shall want waggons & Battoes, and your pass for them, unless you should think proper to order the p Master [3] to get it sent up.

My Best respects to your Lady & believe me

Dear Sʳ. with the greatest esteem & sincerity &c

WMˢ. JOHNSON

The Honourable
BRIGADIER GENL. GAGE.

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[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] This should probably be " a very."

[3] This should evidently be " q Master," for quartermaster.

FROM TEEDYUSCUNG

In *Doc. Rel. to Col. Hist. N. Y.*, 7:436–37, is a letter from Tydescung, chief sachem of the Delawares, to Johnson regarding the meeting to consider his complaint touching lands, dated Berth[m] in Northampton county, Pa., April 8th.

FROM THOMAS GAGE

L. S.[1]

Albany April 13th. 1760

DEAR SIR,

M[r]. Van Eps delivered me your Favor of 9th Inst. at Schenectady; & I settled with Him & M[r]. Glen every Thing relating to the Batteaus & Carriages for the Transportation of the Provisions & Indian Goods. There is at present little occasion for Waggons, which made me tell M[r]. Van Epps that He might send as many as He pleased, & on application to Major Newey [2], a Pass should be given for any Number

The satisfaction demanded by the Mohawks, for the Damages sustained last year by Cattle, which was drove thro their Corn, I shall transmit by tomorrow's Post, to Gen[l]. Amherst, who can, only have it in his Power, to answer such demands. The Mohawks without Dispute are more entitled to our Assistance than any Nation on the Continent, I thought the upper Castle had been, at Times, supplyed with Provisions from Fort Herkheimer. The Oneydas have been fed the whole Winter at Fort Stanwix, & I shall send Directions immediately to Forts Hunter & Hendrick, to supply you in the manner you Desire, as far as their stock of Provisions will admit of.

There is a Report of Col[o]. Massey's [3] Servant being taken by three Indians from Fort Stanwix. If so, I think the Oneydas

[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] This name should be Hervey.

[3] Lieutenant Colonel Eyre Massey, of the 46th regiment.

must be privy to it, & the Onondagas have by their own acct. such a Number of Hunting Partys, near Swegatchy, that they could not be ignorant of it. The onondagas excused themselves to Capt. Dunbar for not scouting to Swegatchy for a Prisoner on acct. of these Hunting Partys, who would probably be met with by the enemy, in Case of a Pursuit.

Two subns. & Three Private of the Inniskilling Regt. with a Capt. & Three Rangers have been lately carried off from Crown Point.

No News from below, a ship arrived at York, but has been six months in her Passage. I am with great regard,

Dear Sir,

Your most obedient

& most humble Servant,

THOS. GAGE

PHILIP HENRICK KLEINE'S RECOGNIZANCE

The foregoing letter is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 102, by Philip Henrick Kleine's recognizance in the sum of £20, taken by Johnson at Albany April 14th. Destroyed by fire.

JOHN LOTTRIDGE TO FREDERICK HALDIMAND

Contemporary Copy[1]

[Fort Ontario] 15th. April 1760

To COLONEL HALDIMAND Commanding His Majestys Forces at Fort Ontario

SIR

This Day Taschlay, a Cayuga Sachem, arrived here, being sent by Degahany & Cadravana, two Chief Sachem of that Nation; acquainting me, that they were informed by an Indian, of their Castle, which had been trading, at Fort Ontario, who met with an oswegatchy Warrior, formerly belonging to the

[1]Destroyed by fire. Inclosed in Gage to Johnson, April 22, 1760.

above Castle; who told Him, that his Castle was still dear to Him, for which Reason He could inform Him, of the Designs of the French, tho He was earnestly desired & forbid to give any Intelligence which was that the French were determined to cut off Oswego & attack & destroy all Provisions which might be sent to it and likewise to destroy the Five Nations. That they were to meet in twenty Days, in order to proceed for this Post, this Information, the oswegatchy gave the 6th Inst. The above sachem was sent off directly, to acquaint the Commdg. officer of Fort ontario, that He might be on his Guard, without waiting to acquaint their Castles. Jnn. Bightman, an Indian Trader, likewise informed me, that He overheard another oswegatchy Indian who was in his House, trading, when discoursing with two Indians that came in, Viz. A Cayuga & an onondaga, when the Cayuga told Him, He heard that the French intended, to come & attack oswego, & that He insisted on the oswegatchy Indian, to tell Him the Truth. Upon which He told Him, that the French intended to come this way in Thirty Days; this Indian left swegatchy the 2d. April.

(signed)

John Loteridge,

Capt. in the Indn. Regt.

(Copy)

FROM THOMAS GAGE

Contemporary Copy[1]

New York April 16th 1760

DEAR SIR

I have received your letter of the 6th. instant with the accts. enclosed for which warrants will be made out, with respect to the smiths & interpreters at the posts. I have directed the officers commanding them to pay them their respective salaries which will

[1] In Library of Congress, Force Transcripts, Miscellaneous, v. I, Correspondence of Sir Jeffery Amherst.

save some trouble by avoiding separate draughts from every Fort where those officers are stationed.

The sum you want in advance for the purchase of Indian Goods will be advanced to you when you think proper tho' I think you will hardly get them till the Autumn if they are not already Commissioned.

Mr. Stewart shall be made acquainted with your answer respecting the pipe and the reasons you give why the Cherokees concealed a part of their intentions from him — & I have dispatched a letter to Fort Pitt to be forwarded to Fort Chartres to inform L^{t}. Col. Wilkins of the intelligence you have had concerning the intentions of the Indians of the Ouabache to attempt the reduction of the Ilinois —A Comp'y of the 18th Reg^{t}. went down the Ohio the 25^{t} of March, & I hope by setting out so early they will have passed those nations before they are all assembled from their hunting grounds and in a condition to act offensively if such are their real designs & I should hope if they are so inclined they will find employment enough at home from the resolutions taken by the Cherokees, & Six Nations at Onondaga.

They write from Fort Pitt that they have had frequent meetings with the Chiefs of the different tribes & what they have Learnt from them merely corresponds with the intelligence given by Silver Heels some time ago

I am my dear Sir with great regard
your most obedient
humble Servant
Tho^{s}. Gage

Sir W^{m}. Johnson Bart.

FROM THOMAS GAGE

L. S.[1]

Albany April 22d. 1760

DEAR SIR

Late last Night an express arrived from oswego, which brought me a Letter from Colo. Haldimand of the 15th Inst. to the following Import. "That some Indians from swegatchy had been at his Post, & that He had sent for a sachem to sound them concerning their Intent of coming there. That the sachem would not tell him what He had discovered, till after their Departure: He then told Him, those Indians had been sent by the Commandant of swegatchy, to view his Post, that they had given skins to be sold there, that his son (the sachem's) who was an Intimate of one of those Indians, heard his Friend say, that the French would shortly be masters of that Fort, that they had a great many heavy Cannon at La Galette, & that the *Good Man* (meaning L'Abbe Piquet) would soon be there from Montreal, & bring them all sort of Things. That an Indian, had made Him (Colo. Haldimand) take Notice of a Circumstance which discovered some sort of Truth in the Report, which was, that the skins, were not of the Season, nor dressed in the Indian Manner, & that they were certainly taken out of some Magazine. That a Cayuga Indian, whatoridge [2] & others reported to be well attached to us, had crossed the River the 19th[3] Inst. & desired to speak With Him, with much Impatience He delivered a Belt desiring his Name might be taken down in writing as also the Names of two other Sachems, That Sr. Wm. Johnson might see they had kept the Promise they made Him, in having a watchful eye upon that Sort. That the substance of the above Sachem's

[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] Lottridge.

[3] The 15th instead of the 19th evidently. *See* Lottridge to Haldimand, April 15, 1760.

Intelligence was taken by watoridge & inclosed in his Letter. That it was vexatious He had nobody that could procure Him a Prisoner; wotoridge and Redhead being both Ill. That He had tryed some Indians, but could not prevail with them."

The Intelligence given by the Sachem, mentioned to have been taken down by wotoridge, I send inclosed.[1] When you have considered the whole of this Report & questioned the Indians, I should be glad of your opinion of it. It seems to me highly necessary, to send some trusty Indians to swegatchy & such as are Intelligent, either to view the Place & see what is going forward, or to take Prisoners that may give some certain Information of the Truth of this Report.

I should not think the Enemy in a Situation to attack but that it is very probable a Number of men & engineers, should be sent to La Galette, or Isle au Galot, to intrench & fortify; which would always alarm. However, I would by no means dispise the Intelligence; To attack is some times the best way to defend; and that may be their Case. A Reinforcement is going to Oswego under Capt. Parker, & I have given Colo. Haldimand Directions, if He finds immediate occasion, to draw farther supplys from Fort Stanwix, which I can easily replace. I have sent off an express to Genl. Amherst with Copys of Colo. Haldimand's & Capt. Lotoridge's Letters. I am with great Regard,

Dear Sir,

Your most obedient

& most humble Servant.

THOS. GAGE

[1] Lottridge to Haldimand, April 15, 1760, *q. v.*

TO THOMAS GAGE

Df. S.[1]

Castle Cumberland April 22d, 1760

DEAR SIR

This Morning I received two letters from oswego, the one from Captn. Lotteradge,[2] the other from Lieut. Herring,[3] both which I inclose for yr. pusal, tho I suppose Colo. Haldiman has already wrote you about it.[4]— I some time ago wrote generl Amherst for amunition to send to Niagara, along with a parcel of goods I intend to put into the Hands of ye. Commdg Officers there, and at oswego to be by them occasionally given to Such Inds. as they & the Indn. Officer & Interpreter may Judge proper, the genrl. wrote me he would not forget the amn and that there would be a couple of Battoes ordered Me for the tranportation of them to said Posts. the sooner I have the bats. & men the better, as it will be best have the present there, before ye. Indians come.— I think we are very long without any news from home. I hope when it comes it may be agreable. I most heartily salute you & Lady and am with the greatest respect

Dear Sir your most
Obedient, and most Humble
Servant

W. J.

The Honrble. GENRL. GAGE.

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[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] Not found.

[3] Lieutenant James Herring, of the 60th regiment. His letter not found.

[4] *See* Gage to Johnson, April 22, 1760.

TO THOMAS GAGE

Df. S.[1]

Fort Johnson 25th. April 1760

DEAR SIR

I was honoured with yours of the 13 Inst. some days ago, and yesterday with another of the 22d Curt. On receipt of the former I was very easy (not doubting to have Battoes, & carriages sufficient for the transportation of Indian Stores &c so much wanted here at present,) as you were pleased to tell me you had settled that affair with Mr. Van Epse & Glen, but yesterday & this day I received letters from Van Epse and Van Derheyden complaining that they can send nothing up, altho the house is so full, and another must be hired to store some of the things in, the Wagons being pressed, nay some carried back with their Loading above Six miles to Albany. by that means, I see that I shall not be able to get up such necessarys as are absolutely wanted for the use of the Inds. the ensueing Campaign & without which, I cannot ensure their joining His Majestys Forces. The good of the Service, & regard for my own Credit oblidge me to repeat to you the necessity of having that affair settled, so that the service may not be wantonly obstructed by a Set of low lived Self Interested, and overbearing Depty Q Masters, most of them, if not all, I am convinced would sacrifice the Interest of their King & Country, to gratify their resentment. *this is notorious.*

You will pardon my warmth on the Occasion, my Honor and the Interest of my master being concerned. As I dare say Sir it has been done without your cognizance, you will now remedy it for the time to come, inclosed you have extract from Van Derheyden & Van Epses letters — the Servant of Collo. Massey supposed to be carried away, is returned I hear, having lost himself looking for Cows.— I shall send orders to my Officers at the Several Posts to send Partys to swegatchy for Intelligence,

[1] Destroyed by fire.

Prisoners &c, altho it is contrary to the Message, & orders I lately sent them, which was to assemble in their several nations early this Spring, and be ready at a Call to join in a Body his Majestys Forces this Campaign — If the French are any way able to attack oswego before Our Troops take the Field, I think they will and ought to attempt it.

I think it is wrong to suffer Indians from Canada or Swegatchy to trade at Oswego much more to return at this time when their Intelligence can be of service to the Enemy — My time is just now very much taken up by some onondagas, senecas &c from whom I have not heard any thing Concerning what was told Coll°. Haldiman & Lotteridge by the Cayouga[1] altho they say it is not unlikely. I can only add that I am with my best respects to you & y^r^. Lady

Dear Sir Yurs
W. J.

The Honourable
B. Gen^l^. Gage

FROM THOMAS GAGE

L. S.[2]

Albany April 26^th^.—1760

Dear Sir

I take the opportunity, by Major Hervey,[3] to thank you for your Favor of 22^d^. Inst. with the several Inclosures from Oswego; The Intelligence contained, as you will know I had received from thence, by the Contents of my last Letter.

The General has said nothing to me of ammunition yet, but if you will be so good to acquaint me, of the Quantity you want, I will endeavor to supply you, without farther Trouble. I can

[1] *See* Lottridge to Haldimand, April 15, 1760, and Gage to Johnson, April 22d.

[2] Destroyed by fire.

[3] Major William Hervey, of the 44th regiment.

also supply you with Boats, but there is not at present, a single Batteau Man, in the King's service, or any to be raised. I understand, the Provincials are to be employed on that Duty, & that some are coming up to push up stores & Provisions, on all sides. There are some rangers & sailors, that will soon move toward Lake ontario, if you think that a good opportunity, they shall be ready to receive your orders. If you can fall upon any scheme more agreeable to yourself, & you think will answer better, let me know your Pleasure, by Major Hervey, and I will endeavor to put it in execution without Delay. I am, with great Regard & Esteem,

Dear Sir,
your most obedient
& humble Servant,
THOS. GAGE

TO THOMAS GAGE

The preceding letter was followed in the Library Collection (*See* Johnson Calendar, p. 103) by a letter of April 27th from Johnson to General Thomas Gage, inclosing a letter from Captain Butler, at Fort Stanwix, mentioning measures for obtaining intelligence and scoring French gasconade. Destroyed by fire.

FROM GOLDSBROW BANYAR

A. L. S.[1]

April 28 [1760]

DEAR SR. WILLIAM

I am greatly oblig'd to you for your Indian Trinkets by Dr. Shockburgh & the two Scalps sent since. but I must insist on defraying any Expence you were put to in procuring them.

A few days ago Col. Amherst[2] arrived here from England. Since that the Pacquet: The General has now his ultimate

[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] William Amherst, brother of General Jeffery Amherst.

Orders, the want of which will I fear make this a late Campaign. Col. Amherst succeeds Col. Townsend [1] as Adj[t]. General: We know nothing of the plan of Operations, only tis whispered that the three Regiments at Louisburgh are to proceed up the River St Lawrence so tis hence conjectured that the Fortifications there are to be demolished. I like the Measure much, as, if true, it cannot be doubted that we *intend at least* to keep Quebec. That & Louisiana is worth infinitely more to England than Hanover and were there any danger of loosing the latter by the King of Prussia's making a separate Peace, a declaration from Our Court that we would abandon Hanover, as also all Continental Connections, & retain all our Conquests in America, would set them all to quarrelling who should have that Sweet Morsell of Germany. This Country must in the nature of things afford Great Britain a perpetual Vent for all it's Manufactures, Even though she had no Other. Hanover is of little or no Use to us in this Light.

You'l hardly understand me unless I tell you that Some apprehended the King of Prussia would be oblig'd to make a separate Peace: But I think we can enable him to keep his Head up another Campaign, by a Fleet in the Baltick & a large Succour of Troops. The Papers mention Staats Morris [2] to have been kill'd in a duel, I hear the account was contradicted, I hope it was, he had almost completed the Highland Reg[t]. he was raising. General Monkton [3] is to command to the Southward, I cant conceive the Reasons of carrying our operations on that way: we should keep Fort duquesne & Niagara; Beyond this I conceive there is no Object for Warr on that side: Detroit will fall of

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[1] Colonel Roger Townshend, deputy adjutant general, killed at the taking of Ticonderoga in July 1759.

[2] Staats Long Morris, born in 1728, died in 1800; captain in the New York regiment, November 7, 1751. He was lieutenant colonel of a Highland regiment, served in India and in 1796 rose to the rank of general.

[3] Robert Monckton, colonel commandant of the 60th regiment December 20, 1757, colonel of the 17th October 24, 1759, major general February 20, 1761.

itself & the easiest way perhaps to attack that is by way of Oswego & Niagara —

Mrs. Magin [1] has been down here — I have settled the affair with her: I understand her Account of Expences and Goods &c to the Indians for that Purchase amounts to £400 besides the 180 dollars or £72 yet to be paid, so that this is likely to turn out an immense dear Purchase. I beg however you'd do me all the Service you can to forward the Survey, and particularly that you would, if she wants it, furnish her a Hand or two, in order to assist in the Survey, on her paying them wages I wait only for your answer to get Mr. Colden to send her [2] Brother up to survey it. I am obliged to conclude and am

Sir Wm.

your affectionate &
obedt humble Serv.
Gw Banyar

FROM THOMAS GAGE

L. S.[3]

Albany April 28th. 1760

Dear Sir

Yesterday Evening, I was favored with your Letter of the 25th Inst. with Copys of Extracts,[4] from the Letters, of Messr. Van Epps, & Vanderheyden to you. I could have wished those Complaints had been made to me, the moment they happened, that every Thing might have been rectifyed, upon the Spot, & no Delay occasioned, whether thro willing, or accidental mistakes, in the Transportation of your Goods. Your Letter was the first Notice I ever had of this, tho' I very particularly desired Mr.

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[1] Mrs Sarah Magin (McGin), widow of Teady Magin.

[2] In the copy, "her." The surveyor to be sent was probably David Colden, a brother of Alexander Colden, surveyor general.

[3] Destroyed by fire.

[4] Not found.

Van: Epps; If any obstructions should be given, that I might be immediately informed of it. I have made what Enquiry Time would permit, into the Particular Complaints of the Pass, & the waggon seized by Serg^{t}. Campbell I thought it behoved me, to have respect paid to my own Passes, which upon a former occasion, I had been obliged to enforce, by sending one of the underlings to the Guard, who had taken too great Freedom with them; & I intended pursuing the same method again, but upon examining the matter, I am told by such whom I think I can believe, that the *Pass*, mentioned to have been tore, was in Fact no more than a Copy of some very old Pass. The Complaint against Serg^{t}. Campbell is just, He was only reprimanded, & the Waggon returned. He ought to have been punished, & whoever is guilty of the like again, shall be punished.

I told M^{r}. Van: Epps, before Maj^{r}. Browning[1] & M^{r}. Glen, that He should have Passes for as many Waggons, & as often, as He pleased, that the Q^{r}. M^{r}. Gen^{l}. did not at that Time want carriages, therefore the more He used, the better, as the work would be sooner done; and to take every Precaution on all sides, to prevent any obstruction, I desired Him, to apply to the Major, who would on pass any Number of Waggons to Albany, & by sending a line to Maj^{r}. Hervey or me, He should procure another Pass to return to Schenectady I thought this, th'o a little Troublesome, would obviate all Pretentions whatever to Impressing your Carriages. All Partys agreed to this, & likewise the Directions given at the same Time to Glen, not to interrupt Van Epps in his Batteaux. I wrote you the Letter, you acknowledge, of the 13th from that Time, till the Receipt of your Favor above mentioned, I had no Complaint. If any the last[2] Handle or Pretence is given; it is surely laid hold of. This Van Epps knows, & that He has never been denied a Pass, when demanded, & by giving an opening to sending a Copy of an old Pass, was

[1] Major William Browning, of the 46th regiment.

[2] In copy, "last Handle;" "least" was probably written.

an injudicious Proceeding, if I am told Truth Vanderheyden is in Albany, & may apply to me at Pleasure; & I shall assist Him, to serve you. It will be but a small Addition, to my Business, with the Department of the Q^r. M^r. Gen^l., which gives me more Plague & Trouble, Than all the rest of the Army together.

I have sent a Letter to Major Hervey, to be delivered Him at Schenectady, at his Return from your House, wherein I desire Him to enquire again into this Matter, & to fix anew with M^r. Van Epps, every Thing necessary to be done to prevent future abuse & Complaints; and if M^r. Van Epps will follow what shall be settled, I will be answerable that neither Q^r. M^r. Gen^l., Deputy, or underling, shall touch a single Carriage belonging to you I propose also going to Schenectady in two or three Days.

I am entirely of your opinion, not to suffer Indians from Canada, to come & Trade; its undoubtedly wrong, & much more so to let them return with Intelligence.

The Packet arrived; no material News. Staats Morris, killed in a Duel, I suppose by some Highland Chieftain, jealous, of his raising a Reg^t. amongst Them. no Talk of Peace. The French still threaten Hanover, & some Jealousies of the King of Prussia, an attack is talked of upon the Island of Mauritius, Saunders to command the Fleet four Battalions to embark, but the Commander not named. M^rs. Gage sends her Compliments, & I am with great Regard & Esteem,

Dear Sir,

your most obedient

& most humble Servant

THO^s. GAGE

TO THOMAS GAGE

Df. S.[1]

Fort Johnson 28th. April 1760

DEAR SIR

I had yesterday the Pleasure of yours by Majr. Hervey.— And as to the Amunition I have been thinking if so much could be spared at the Posts it would save the Expense and Trouble of Transportation at present; if not it will be necessary to send up at least Eight hundred weight of good Gunpowder for Niagara and Oswego, and small Bar lead a proportionable Quantity or rather Ball fit for Indn. Pieces if such there be —

Battoe Men are very hard to be got in these Parts at present otherwise I should not have troubled you, I will have a further Trial made to get some; if I cannot succeed I must then apply to you —

About an hour ago an Indian arrived here who was sent express by a few Mohawks who were hunting about Sacandaga, to let me know that they had yesterday discovered a party of the Enemy crossing the River of Sacondaga but could not learn their Number, as they came away on first discovering them. I have ordered two Companies of Militia to assemble here at my house immediately to whom I shall join what five Nation Indians are now here, and sent them of Quest of said Party, the Mohawks being all on the hunt for a few Days. I imagine their Design is agst. my new Settlement,[2] as where they crossed the River was the right course that Way.—

I am

With the utmost Respect

Dear Sir

Your most Obed. & most hble. Servt.

WM. JOHNSON

The Honble.

BR. GENL. GAGE.

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[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] The present city of Johnstown.

TO FREDERICK HALDIMAND

A. L. S.[1]

Conajohare May 3d. 1760

DEAR SIR

You will excuse my Silence hitherto haveing had nothing to write worthy troubling you with, the long expected Packet is now arrived, & by what I can learn, has brought nothing material — at least it has not yet transpired, for Domestick news beg leave to refer You to Mr. Cole ye Bearer of this, who came lately from New York, and is now going to Niagra in order to commence a Trade with the Forreign & other Indians in our Alliance; as he is a Gentleman for whom I have a particular regard, I shall take as a favour done me, any kindness You may shew him, and Justice Van Eps of Schenectady, who is also on his way to Niagra, with the same view.— excuse this Freedom in him, who is truely,

Dear Sir Your Welwisher
& most Humble Servt
Wm. JOHNSON

My Compliments to the
Gentmn. of my Acquaintance
in your Battn.–

COLL: HALDIMAN–

INDORSED: Chev: Johnson du 3. May
Reçue le 15e. dt. 60

[1] In British Museum, Additional Manuscripts 21670. fo. 6., London, England.

FROM THOMAS GAGE

L. S.[1]

Albany May 5th. 1760

DEAR SIR

I am to thank you for your Favor of the 27th. ulmo with a Copy of Capt. Butlers Letter inclosed, as also for your Favor of the 28th. ulmo. by Major Hervey. Agreeable to what I mentioned in my last, I went last Thursday to Schenectady, and hope that I have fixed all matters with Van Slyck, so as to prevent any future obstructions, to the Transportation of the Indian Presents.

I gave Mr. Wells an order for the Eight Hundred Weight of Powder, & a Proportionable Quantity of Lead, which The Commanding officer of Artillery, has reported, that He delivered Him. All the Barr Lead in store was given, The Remainder in musket Ball there being no Indian-Ball cast. This is not so well, but with a little Trouble, by Casting again, will answer. I also gave Mr. Wells an order on the Qr. Mr. Genl. for two small Batteaux so I hope you will have every thing you want, with the utmost Dispatch. I desire every Person concerned, if there is any lett, or Hindrance, to give me immediate Notice, that I may rectify any mistake, in Time, & thereby prevent any Delays in your Business.

I have had Letters from Niagara of the 20th. April, & from oswego of the 25th. Do. Three men escaped from Detroit, they give very little Intelligence, say the Indians are wavering, & that it's not certain, on which side they will act this Summer. I am with great Regard & Esteem

Dear Sir,

your most obedient

& most humble Servant,

THOS. GAGE.

SIR WM. JOHNSON

[1] Destroyed by fire.

TO FREDERICK HALDIMAND

L. S.[1]

Fort Johnson May 12th. 1760

DEAR SIR,

This covers an Invoice of sundry Articles which I thought proper with General Amhersts Approbation to send to your Care, and for you to issue to the Indians in such Manner, and at such times as will best answer the End proposed in sending them, which is to promote his Majestys Indn. Interest among all the Nations who may come with a frindly Intention to your Post, either to trade or treat upon Business. My Officer there [2] has Directions to give You all the Assistance in his Power with Regard to Indian Matters, as well as to let you know if any of the Enemy Indians should come there, under a Pretence of Trade or otherwise, a friendly Behaviour towards all and a small Present well timed, or given on proper Occasions to such Indians as have an Influence or lead their Nation will always have a good Effect, and tend much to the establishing them more firmly in our Interest which I am certain you are so sensible of that I need not say more on that Subject.– As I know you constantly have all the News stirring here, it would be needless to trouble you with a Repetition

I wish you and your Garrison health and Happiness And am sincerely

Dear Sir
Your most Obedient
humble servant
WM. JOHNSON

COL. HALDIMAN

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[1] In British Museum, Additional Manuscripts, 21670. fo. 8, London, England.

[2] Captain John Lottridge, in the Indian service, was at Oswego, where Haldimand was in command, at that time.

P. S.[1] You will be so good to forward the goods &ca. for Niagra by the first opertunity to Coll°. Eyre with this letter, those for Osswego are marked with y^r. Name, so that there can be no mistake.–

Y^rs.
W. J.–

INDORSED: Cher^ler. Johnson du
12 May
reçue le 23 ^me. d^t.

JELLES FONDA'S JOURNAL

There is listed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 103, Captain Jelles Fonda's journal, December 1, 1759–May 15, 1760.[2] Destroyed by fire.

FROM JEFFERY AMHERST

L. S.[3]

<Albany 16^th. May 1760

SIR

Major Tullekens[4] arrived this afternoon, & delivered me the Copy of a Conference, held at Fort Pitt on the 6^th. of April last, between Your Deputy M^r. Croghan & the Western Indians, by which, as well as by what the major tells me, there seems to

[1] The postscript is in Johnson's hand.

[2] The "Journal of Jelles Fonda 1760 August 10th at Oswego," is preserved in Miscellaneous Manuscripts in the New York Historical Society. It opens "Sunday 29th June 1760" with orders given to Fonda together with Captain John Butler to go to Chennesseia and summon the Six Nations to come to Oswego, and the record of their going on the 30th. Later the journal states that Johnson set off the 10th of August from Oswego, and most of the army under Amherst left at the same time. There are Indian speeches, and a list of names of Indians who accompanied Johnson to Montreal is given. Some of the folios are blank, while on others matter is crossed out.

[3] A copy without the second paragraph is in the Public Record Office, London, England.

[4] Major John Tullikens, of the 45th regiment.

be no doubt but every one of those people will readily Join His Majesty's arms; indeed from the present Situation of the French, who certainly cannot be supp>osed able to <supply those savages with the need>full, and the want the latter <must be in of amm>unition &ca, must turn them <all over to our> Interest, both in those parts as well as in <these, & therefore,> I trust You will have no difficulty in bringing <those you> Expected to the Field, at the time You men<tioned to> me.

The Provincial Troops come in Slow, but as <fast as> they Arrive they are Set to work, in the transpor<tation> of Provisions Stores, &ca, for which the little <rain we> have had has greatly favourd us, as it renders <the> Navigation so much easier, and I shall accordin<gly> improve the Opportunity to my utmost.—

I am with great regard,
Sir,
Your most Obedient
Humble Servant
JEFF. AMHERST

<SIR WILLM. JOHNSON Baronet.>

EXAMINATIONS CONCERNING TRADE

Contemporary Copy[1]

<Examinations Taken by the order of Colonel Haldimand & opinion thereupon at Fort ontario 17th May 1760, by the following officers.

Captain Rutherford[2] Capt. Prevost[4]
Capt. Strechey[3] Capt. Sowers[5]

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[1] Inclosed in Haldimand to Johnson, May 19, 1760. The letter is not found. *See* Johnson to Haldimand, May 30, 1760.

[2] Captain Walter Rutherford, of the 60th regiment.

[3] Captain ———— Strechey, of the artillery.

[4] Captain Marcus Prevost, of the 60th regiment.

[5] Captain Thomas Sowers, engineer.

FORT ONTARIO AT OSWEGO

Capt. Lottridge Informs — that he was left at this Post by Sr. Wm. Johnson Bart. with Instructions to receive all Indians at this Post, and to Act with them to the best of his Judgment for His Majestys. Service.— That about the middle of> Novemr. last, a principal <Indian of the Oswatchies, arrived here> with his family, in Consequence of a Mess<age sent to that> Place by Sir Wm. Johnson, and declared that the <oswegatchies> had Accepted of the Belt Sr. Wm. Johnson had sent <them, that> for the future they would Committ no further Hos<tilities, but> be entirely devoted to our Interest, that for the pres<ent they> were gone to their hunting Grounds as they could sub<sist> no where else, and hoped for the future we would entertain no unfavorable opinion of them, that they were sensib<le the> French had deceived them, and were determined no more <to> Listen to them.— That Since the above time several Indians from the same place, has come here different times by land and Expressed themselves to the Same purpose, and since the <Lake> has been navigable, Several Canoes have Arrived, chi<efly> from their hunting ground to trade; that they have all spoke in the warmest Manner, & seem highly sensible of the Civilities shown to them, have constantly given, What Intelligence they knew, and many Families & Indians separately have Actually passed from this to their old Castles.— That this has given the greatest satisfaction to our friendly Indians & have on every Occasion thanked the Commanding Officer for the favorable treatment shewn these Indians, and Assured him, that he might now depend on their Sincerity, for that Otherways they themselves would Act against them.— That the Brig Messague being drove on Shore near the Oswegatchy <Hunting Ground, it was recommended to them that no Damage might be done to it, Which they strictly Complied with.— That every party has been told, that so long as they behaved conform to the Message they received in the fall, they might come & trade here, and be well treated, and that in the Spring when Sr. Wm. arrived, every thing would be settled and

they have given repeated Assurances that at that time all their sachems will be here, When they will Endeavor to make amends> for their past folly, & <give convincing proofs> of their Attachment.— That the 16 four <Canoes arrived> from Oswegatchie, Canysadgago,[1] the <last of Which brought> an English Prisoner; All of them were desirous <of giving what> intelligence they knew, Which was exactly <confirmed by said> Prisoner, and particularly Exculpated themselves, <or any of> their Villages from being in any way concerned in <Carrying> off the three Prisoners, but on the contrary remon<strated> against it with the french Commandant, and <that the> Messagues who had Undertaken it Assured them <they had> dropt it but afterwards went off in the night from <the Island.> That when Col°. Haldimand thought proper Yesterday <to> stop their trading they seemed greatly concerned, saying <they> were come, in consequence of former messages and by <Desire> of the six Nations; that they had disobliged the french for <trading> with us, that two families with them, were thus far in their way to settle at Onondago, and that if we refused them leave to trade, we were Enemies to our own Interest, as it was <what> the french Desired that some of the Onondagas & Cayuges who happened to be here were extremely concerned at the trade being stopt & remonstrated against it.—

M^r. Albert Reighman Indian Trader, who has always acted here as Interpreter Confirms the Information of Cap^t. Lottridge, and further says, that the party now here say, that one of their principal motives for sending the Messassagas to take Prisoners here, was to make us <Jealous of them the Oswegatchies, to

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[1] "Canessedage was an Iroquois settlement near Montreal in 1699, called Canassadage, a castle of praying Indians in 1700."– W. M. Beauchamp, *Aboriginal Place Names of New York*, p. 264. "These three Nations [Canasadagas, Arundacs and Algonkins] now [1763], reside together, at the Lac de deux Montagnes at the mouth of the Ottawa River near Montreal."—*Doc. Rel. to Col. Hist. N. Y.*, 7:582.

interrupt the good Correspondence now established, and to stop the Trade which the french are extremely uneasy about, which Cap^{t}. Lottridge also Confirms.—

Christian Shamburn, who was taken Prisoner at Cap^{t}. Burbank's affair, and now brought here & set at liberty by a Conysadaga Indian, Informs that about two Months ago the French Gov^{r}. sent a message to all the Indians, to hold a> Council and know their intentions; that <all the Indians went> except the Oswegatchys, who paid no regard to <it; that the> Indians who brought him here, took the greatest <precaution> to conceal him — as another party, who were bring<ing off an> English Prisoner were discovered by the french, & the <prisoner> taken from them, & that they had always used him we<ll &> now gave him his freedom without reward or expect<ation;> that he had always heard in Canada both from french <&> Indians, that the Oswegatchies had quitted the french <Interest> and would no more Act against the English, that <he past> Oswegatchy in the Evening & was hid in the boat; that two <days> after, they met a party of far Indians, when he was again hid, and they talked in a language he could not understand, but when they were past, was told they had taken three Prison<ers at> Oswego, but would not show them to any of the boats in company that any discourse he has had with these Indians, or when he has heard them talking among themselves, it has always been in favor of the English.—

The above officers are of opinion that the Oswegatchy Indians should be received at this Post, on the former footing, till such time as instructions be given on this head, as they have no Leave to trade for Warlike Stores & provisions.—

TO JEFFERY AMHERST

Df. S.[1]

<Fort Johnson May 18th. 1760

Sr.

I am this moment honoured with yours of the 16th. inclosing a Conference held at Fort Pitt the 6th last> Month with <the Indians living about there which> I have also a Copy of <sent me by Mr. Croghan & which> I was busy to transcribe for your Ex<cellency pusal.>

As soon as I receive Your orders for <Mustering the> Indians & know the time & place of Rendez<vous,> I will imediately fall about it, and doubt not, <but I> shall be able within the time I mentioned to Your Excellen<cy> necessary for that purpose to collect a very consid<erable Bo>dy of them for the Service of this Campaign — I have the Honour to be with the

greatest Respect
Yr Excellencys Most Obt.
Most Humble Servant
W J

P. S. as I finished this I received a letter from one of my officers posted at Niagra, Coppy of which I herewith send yr. Excellency.—

His Excellency
Major Genl. Amherst

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[1] A copy without the postscript is in the Public Record Office, London, England.

TO JEFFERY AMHERST

Df. S.

<Fort Johnson May 20th, 1760

SR.

I take the opertunity of Lieut. Metralls [1] going down to send your Excellency an extract of Captn. Butlers letter [2] to me, which I this instant recd, the Person he mentions who turned the party back is an Oneida Indian who> mett them in the <Woods, as I understand, I know he was> formerly very much <attached to the french, I have> not as yet heard any thing from <the five Nations but am> told by Lieut. Claus (just returned from <Conojoharee where> he has been upon business) that there are two <Indians co>ming down to me with an Account of it and <a Belt of> Wampum to confirm it. When I hear further about it shall acquaint Yr. Excellency.

I am most respectf<ully>

Yr. Excellencys

Most Obt. &c

WM. JOHNSON

P. S. This Moment I recd a letter from Captn. Lotteridge [2] posted at Oswego, by Mr. Mettrall extract of which I also send your Excellency, they differ greatly.

His Excellency
GENRL. AMHERST

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[1] Lieutenant Lewis de Mestral, of the 60th regiment.

[2] Not found.

FROM JEFFERY AMHERST

L. S.

<Albany 22d. May 1760

SIR

I Was Yesterday favored with Your Letter of the preceding day, Accompanying Extracts of two Letters from Oswego & Fort Stanwix, which, as You very justly Observe, differ greatly; that from Captain Lotteridge is true Enough, for from Intelligence by the> Race Horse Bomb Vessell, <which left Quebec the 1st. of> this Month, the French had Collec<ted all their Force, &> Marched against that Place, and Brigr. <General> Murray, to frustrate their Designs upon th<at Town,> had Marched out to meet them, upon which, <on the 28th.> of last Month, an Action Ensued,[1] in which he <was> somewhat Worsted; and I am Apprehensive, <that if> Our Fleet did not soon after Arrive before Que<bec,> Mr. Murray may have been Obliged to Retre<at to> the Island of Orleans, which was his design in <case> it did not; but all this You see must have detain<ed> the French, and makes it more than Improbable <that> (as Capt. Butler's Indian says) they could be so far on their way to Oswego, if their next Designs were against that Place: All this however is to Yourself, and must go no further.— I shall be glad to hear what the two Indians, You Expect, will Report to You upon that head, tho' I do not think they can know more than what is above, perhaps not so much. I am, with the greatest Regard,

Sir,

Your most Obedient

Humble Servant

JEFF. AMHERST

SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON, Bart.

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[1] At Ste-Foy.

TO JEFFERY AMHERST

A. Df. S.

<Fort Johnson May 23d. 1760

SR.

I am this moment honoured with yours of yesterday, by wch. I am sorry to find our Situation at Quebec is so very precarious Should the Enemy succeed there it would make a great alteration in affairs, a word of it shall not escape me.— the two Indians have been with me and delivered the Belt, but said> nothing more than <Butler wrote, which was that> the advanced part of ye. Army had <passed La Gallete, on their March to> Oswego, and that the French had retaken <Quebec last> Month, the latter acctt. had been rumoured am<ong the Indians some> time ago.— I have sent two parti<es of Indians> for Prisoners & Intelligence to La Gallet & its Environs. <I expect one> of them back in about 10 days, on their return I shall <imediately> transmit yr. Excellency what Intelligence they may bring, <or Send> the Prisoners should they take any. The first Party <marched> from the German Flatts the 15th. Inst. to the last I Joined <three> Ottawawa, or Mississagey Indians who came to pay me <a> Visit. I am certain they are well disposed. I have ye. <honour> to be &ca.

WM. JOHNSON

His Excellency
MAJOR GENRL. AMHERST—

INDORSED: My letter to Genrl. Amherst
℔return of ye. Express
May 23d. A. M: 1760.

ROBERT ROGERS TO JEFFERY AMHERST

Contemporary Copy[1]

May 23d, 1760

<Extract

To His Excellency Jeffery Amherst Esquire, Major General & Commander in chief of all His Majesty's Forces in North America &ca, &ca.

The Memorial of Major Robert Rogers.—

Humbly Sheweth,

That he was in His Majesty's Service, with his Company in the Year 1755, and at the close of the Campaign of> the same Year, <he was invited by the Commissioners> from the Province of the <Massachusetts bay, to remain> with his Company at Fort William He<ry, the then> ensueing Winter in the service of their Gover<nment, and> was promised by them for their so doing, that <they should> receive the same bounty & pay that was or <should be> granted to their other Troops, that should tarry <at said Fort> during the said Winter; And Your Memorialist <accepted> of said Commissioners Proposals, and did duty at <said Fort> with his Company during said Winter; and in <the spring> following made up his muster Roll for their pay <Which> amounted to the sum of £486. 19. 2 Lawfull mon<ey of> said Province, Which Roll was sworn to, & presented by the late Capt. Richd. Rogers then Lieutenant of said Company to the Honourable Committee of War of said Province in Boston, and by them examined & approv<ed> of, but by reason of some doubt then Arising in the said Committees mind, Whether the said Company ought not to be paid by the several Provinces jointly, and the Service at that time not admitting of the said Lieut. Rogers tarrying at Boston, long enough to have the affair determined, the Matter

[1] Inclosed in a letter of Amherst to Johnson, May 24. 1760.

has rested unsettled ever Since till about two Months ago Your Memorialist revived the same, by exhibiting a Memorial to the General Assem<bly> of said Province, setting forth therein the Whole state of the case, and praying for his pay &ca, but the said Assembly rejected his prayer, alledging that they had nothing <to do in the affair, and he must apply elsewhere for relief.—

Sir William Johnson is well knowing to the Contract of said Commissioners,[1] and Your Memorialist hath a Certificate from Col°. Bagly[2] (who Commanded at said Fort during said Winter) of the numbers of men & time of their service.—

As Your Memo>rialist hath suff<ered greatly by means of his> own pay's being delayed for <so many Years> and by his having advanced to his <Company, a great> part of their Pay himself, and hath also <been at great> Expense in Making his application to <said Assembly> without success, he humbly prays that <Your Excellency> would so far interest Yourself in his favor as <to see him> paid."—

INDORSED: <Extract of Major Rogers Memorial to Gen[l]. Amherst 23[d], May 1760>

FROM JEFFERY AMHERST

L. S.

<Albany 24th. [May] 1760

SIR,

My Express is this moment returned with Your Favor of Yesterday, by which I find that the two Indians You Expected with the Belt, have delivered the Same to You, but said nothing more than Captain Butler had Wrote; which Intelligence I cannot yet Credit; for, as I Ob>served to You in my form<er, Quebec was still in Our> hands on the first of this Month, and

[1] *See* Johnson to Amherst, May 25, 1760.

[2] Colonel Jonathan Bagley, of Massachusetts.

not <likely, if at all,> to be Evacuated under Several Days after that <time; and> as the Enemy could not think of Attempting <any New> Conquests before they had Secured one, it is not <likely> they could be on their March to Oswego, or at <least> so near it, at the time the Indians mention. <However> Colonel Haldimand has received a Reinforcement, <and> Writes me word on the 11th: Instant, that it is certain, <that> if the Enemy should have made an Attempt on his <Post> three or four Weeks prior to that, they would have Embarrassed him greatly; but that now it would <be> difficult for them, and that, he believes, they do not th<ink> of it.—

It is very probable, that the French, Elated with their Success, and desirous of Improving the Same, have Vaunted their Prowess to the Indians, even before there was any Room for it; in order to retain into, as well as to bring back to, their Interests, as many of those Savages as they could prevail upon to think them in a better State than they possibly can be; but from Your Unwearied Zeal for His Majesty, and the good of His Service, I make no doubt but You will frustrate their Endeavors, and Counter act them in such a manner <as to prevent all Defection of those whom You Expected would Join You for the Operations of this Campaign.

I am hopefull that the two Parties of Indians You have sent out to La Galette, for Prisoners & Intelligence will prove Successfull, and shall wait their Return with Impatience; Small Parties kept constantly out will be of great Use in giving Intelligence.>

Major Rogers has delivered <me a Memorial [1] of> which, as he therein calls upon Your <Testimony, I send> You an Extract, and I should be glad <to learn from> You, what You know concerning that <Affair, as I> think, that if he has Stated his Case truly, <he ought> to be paid, pursuant to the Commissioners <Agreement> with him.

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[1] Rogers to Amherst, May 23, 1760, *q. v.*

When the Troops move forward, I <shall not> think it requisite to Leave any Guards in <Forts> Hunter or Hendrick, and I Imagine You will <not> Judge it necessary to have any at Fort Johnson.

I am, with great Regard,
Sir,
Your most Obedient
Humble Servant
JEFF: AMHERST

SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON, Bar[t].

INDORSED: Genr[l]. Amherst Letter,
May 25[th]. 1760.
25[th] Express rec[d]. at 10 A. M.

TO JEFFERY AMHERST

Df. S.

<Fort Johnson 25[th]. May 1760

S[R].

I am this Moment honour'd w[th]. y[rs]. of yesterday — I have heard nothing since my last, but what Cap[t]. Butler in his Letter to me of y[e] 22[d]. inst.[1] mentions Viz[t]. " The Sachems of Onieda sent me word that Six of their Men would> be w[th]. me in <two Days, in order to go to the Salmon Creek> to the Eastward of <Oswego, as the acc[t]. fr[m]. Swegachy> says, the French & their <Ind[s]. and to assem'ble them>[2] & if they meet nothing there, they <are to proceed> to Swegatchy —

The French ever have, & doubtless now <make> all the Use they can among the Ind[s]. of any <Suc>cess they may chance to have, indeed they often <Gas>conade to them without any grounds, in ord<er to re>tain all they can in their Interest, & keep <up their> Spirits —

[1] Not found.

[2] There is an error here. If " are to assemble there " be substituted for " and to assemble them," the mistake made in copying is apparently corrected.

Y^r. Excell^cy. may be assured of my Continuing to prosecute every practicable Measure in my Power to prevent any defection among those <Nations> we Look upon as our friends, & Endeavour by them, & other Ind^n. Emissaries to lessen French Influence amo<ng> all the Nations that I am at all acquainted w^th. in which, by the Acc^ts. I have from time to time receiv'd from the Ind^n. officers at the Several Posts, I have been pretty successfull — I have order'd them some time ago to send out Small Partys for intelligence, which, I shall now Encourage more, & on the Return of any, will give y^r. Excell^cy. the earliest Notice.

With Regard to Major Roger's affair my Memory does not serve me to recollect <particulars of the Agreement between him & the Commissioners, but this I know, that I recommended him, that he Serv'd & I think he ought to be paid — I must Beg leave to Observe to y^r. Excell^cy as my House &ca is a Magazine & having some small pieces of Cannon &^c. it may require a> Small <Garrison — while I am writing,> arriv'd here a ganagh<sadago,[1] or French Indian, his> Wife & a Boy, w^th. <one of the New England> Rangers taken ab^t. a year ago, <whom they Convey'd> hither. As I would not detain y^r. <Express I have not had> time to learn any thing of the Ind^n. but <will Ex>amine him at leisure. I send the Prisoner <off directly w^th. a> Battoe, He is the same who was brought to <oswego a> few days ago, which I presume Col. Haldiman acquainted y^r. Excell^cy w^th.

I have the Honour to <be>
with all imaginable respect.
Y^r. Excell^cys
most Obedient humble Serv^t.
W^m. Johnson

His Excell^cy.
<M>aj. Gen^l. Amherst

INDORSED: <Letter to Genr^l. Amherst
May 25^th.> 1760
<by return> of y^e. Express

[1] Canassadaga.

FROM JEFFERY AMHERST

L. S.

<Albany, 26th. May 1760

SIR,

I am to thank You for Your Letter of Yesterday, received last Night.— Have this afternoon also received one from Colonel Haldimand, mentioning the Ranger, whom You Acquaint me having sent off in a Batteau for my Examination; I Expect him Every> moment.

I Transmit You an Extract of Col<onel Haldimand's> Letter,[1] by which You will See that three <men of the Fourth> Battalion have been Carried off, and that <altho' the> Onondagos & Missassagos profess themselves <our fast> Friends, yet they let them pass, and Carry off <the> Prisoners, which, I must own, is little in their <favor, and> Convinces me more and more, how necessary it <is to> be on our Guard, in our Intercourse with all those Savages, but particularly the Oswegatchies:

Colo<nel> Haldimand himself seems so sensible of it, that <he> had very near Stoped these, had it not been for <the> Representation of Captain Lotteridge, who Apprehended the Five Nations might take Umbrage at it; he however Ordered an Examination of them to be taken, by some <of> the Officers (a Copy of which I Enclose You) and with their Advice, he has let them go; Acquainting me, at the same time, that he was much perplexed to know how to Act for want of positive Orders in that respect, and that he should Write to You in Consequence; As from Your Knowledge & Experience of the Indians, You are best able to determine this point, I must beg You <will give him such certain Advice, that he may know how to Guide himself for the future; For my part, I cannot help Saying, that I think these People ought to determine on which Side they will be, and Unless they do so, I do not think it prudent to Suffer

[1] Not found.

them at our Posts, since they cannot be Supposed to Come there with any other Design, than to Obtain Intelligence for the Enemy, to the prejudice of His Majesty^{s}.> Service: but in this, <as well as all Other> Affairs concerning Your Department, <I shall gladly> Yield to Your Experience, and Your Zeal <for His> Majesty.

I Enclose You the Copy of the Report of <the> Ranger as it has been transmitted to me.

I am, with great Regard,
Sir,
Your Most Obedient
Humble Servant.
JEFF. AMHERST

TO JEFFERY AMHERST

Df. S.

<Fort Johnson May 26 1760 8 A M.

S^{R}.

On receipt of yours this morning I sent for Phillips he is not yet come, as he was about eight Miles above this, when he does I shall desire him to come down to your Excellency.

There will be a number of Battoes Battoemen> & Oil Cloaths wan<ting to carry y^{e} cloathing Arms & other> stores for the use of the <Indians whenever they are> wanted to Join the Army, without good <covering for> the boats there is no possibility of securing <or> preserving their loading, indeed in bringing them up even from Schenectady to this place they often receive great damage for want of covering some <of> the Indian Corn is quite spoiled by the wett weather. I desired M^{r}. Van Slyke of Schenectady who has the Care of forwarding all such things up here to ap<ply> for a parcel of Oil Cloaths but dont find he has as yet got any. I some time ago promised to send a parcel of Indian Corn, & some Pork to the Seneca's &c

being greatly distressed by having their last Crops fail, I shall want at least three or four large Battoes for that purpose and some Pork. Indian Corn I have got already if they receive this relief before your Excellency may want them, it will please them greatly that their familys may not suffer in their Absence —

I am with the greatest respect &c.

To His Excellency MAJOR GENL. AMHERST[1]

[[2]]

their express untill I have [the] ho[

]ing from you. I am with all imag[ ]

Fort Johnson May 27th: 1760

WM. JOHNSON

His Excellency
MAJOR GENL. AMHERST

INDORSED: May 27th 1760
Letter to Genl. Amherst
wth. sundry papers
℔ Charles Marinus

TO JEFFERY AMHERST

Df.[3]

Fort Johnson May 27th. 1760

SR.

I received a Letter yesterday from Colo. Haldiman inclosing the opinion of some of his Officers[4] on a letter of mine to Captn. Lotteridge (posted at Oswego) the 7th.[5] Curt. concerning french

[1] From this point the proof copy is incomplete. What follows is transcribed from the manuscript.

[2] Several lines are missing.

[3] Destroyed by fire.

[4] Haldimand's letter is not found. For the opinion of officers, *see* Examinations Concerning Trade, May 17, 1760.

[5] Johnson's letter is not found; the date of Haldimand's letter was the 19th.

Indians being allowed to come & trade there, Coppy of which Letter & Opinion, I herewith transmitt to your Excellency for your Opinion & directions I shall detain their express until I have the honour of hearing from you I am with all Imaginable res

Wm. Johnson

His Excellency
Major Genrl. Amherst

INDORSED: May 27th. 1760
Letter to Genrl. Amherst
Charles Marinus with sundry papers

FROM JEFFERY AMHERST

Contemporary Copy [1]

Extract of His Excellcy. Genl Amhersts Letter to Sir Willm. Johnson Dated 28th. May 1760

The Opinion, I transmitted You myself Yesterday, and informed You that Colonel Haldimand was desirous of receiving positive Instructions, how to Act for the future with the Indians, for which I have referred him to You, as being an Affair within your department, and on which You woud best know how to decide; which I think you have very judiciously done, in your Letter to Capt. Lotteridge whereupon I have only to add, that such of the French Indians as chuse to come and live among Us, may be received, altho' they might decline joining His Majestys Arms; All I require of these, is to remain quiet, and not to go to and fro with intelligence, as from the Moment they can do this, they can be no longer looked upon as friends, & consequently must be treated as Enemies –

[1] In British Museum, Additional Manuscripts 21670. fo. 10, London, England.

INDORSED: Extrait d'une Lettre du General
Amherst au Chev: Johson –
du 28. May 60
recue le 4e. Juin.[1]

TO JEFFERY AMHERST

Df. S.

<Fort Johnson 28th. May 1760
7 oClock P M

SIR

I received your Excellcys. favours of the 26th & 27th this afternoon about 4 o'Clock, by one of the light Infantry of the 55th Regt. who said he had been sick by the Way.

As your> Excellcy. is pleas'd to <desire that I give my Opinion &> advice to the Comman<dg. Officer at Oswego regarding> the French Inds. who may come <there to Trade, I humbly> conceive he should have a discretionary Power in <such Case, & be dir>ected to advise with the Indian Officer, posted <there, and act> as he finds best for his Majestys Service, which <as he is on> the Spot, He may be a judge of — As soon as <I heard> of the Swegachys, Caghnewagas &c resorting to Os<wego, I wro>te Capt. Lotteridge the 7th. instant my opinion the w<on Copy> of which, I sent yr. Excellcy. in the same Envelope w<ith my> Letter of yesterday, together with the Examination, and opinion of some of the officers, which I now find was sent to yr Excellcy. also —

The Cloathing, Stores &c for the Use of the Inds., should have not only Boats, but Men destined purely for that service as usual, the Charge of & delivering them out to the Inds. being to Continue the Campaign, & if the Hands or Battoe Men are to be every now & then Chang'd, they may Plunder a vast deal, whatever care may be taken. It will require for this Service, at least

[1] Indorsed by Haldimand apparently.

twelve good large & tight Battoes & oil Cloaths to secure the Cloathing &c from the weather, also a dozen good large Tents for storing them in when Landed — Oswego is the properest place to Issue Pork for the use of the Senecas, & Chenussios being most contiguous, and as I would be as saving <as possible, I shall demand no more than just to Supply their immediate want, which with 30 Barrels they may make shift, This and the Indian Corn will require four Battoes more with Covering for the Corn — I have detained Col°. Haldimand's Express, expecting to receive your Excell^cys directions in Consequence of my Letter of yesterday,>—

I am with &^ca
Wᴹ. Johnson

His Excellency
Major Genrᴸ. Amherst

INDORSED: <Fort Jo>hnson May 28th. 1760 7 P M
℔ a Soldr. 55th Regmt.
My Letter to Genrᴸ. Amherst

TO FREDERICK HALDIMAND

A. L. S.[1]

Fort Johnson 30th. May 1760
8 A M –

Sir

Your favour of the 19th. Currt., I received the 26th. in the Evening by one of your Serjants, whom I have been under a necessitty of detaining until now.

I am much oblidged to You for the Civility you were so kind to shew the two gentlemen I recommended.–

The Opinion of some of your Officers on the French Indians resorting to Osswego[2] sent to me, together with a transcript of

[1] In British Museum, Additional Manuscripts 21670. fo. 11, London, England.

[2] Examinations Concerning Trade, May 17, 1760, *q. v.*

my letters to Captn. Lotteradge of the 7th. Inst., I sent to Genrl. Amherst, and he has referred it to me, to advise in what manner You may best manage, or hold terms wth. those Indians, as you will see by an extract of his letter to me dated the 28th., which I here inclose, & thereupon You will be pleased to conduct yourself with all French Indians who may come there, agreable to what his Excellency advised, as ℔ inclosed extract. I think your own prudence will guide you in any extraordinary exigency.– My Indian Officer there, has orders to afford You all assistance in his power.–

The Indian Officer at Fort Hackemer has supplied the Ondagoe Indians (with whom Mr. Francis is gone) with everry thing they required for the Scout, and had my directions to assure them, and all others, whom he might send on such Service, of my cloathing them verry well on their return, and that I would over, and above that give them twenty pound for an intelligent Prisoner, which I hope they will be able to bring in soon, and thereby clear up all doubts concerning the fate of Quebec, which some Impudent People talk verry freely of, without I beleive any grounds.

I heartily wish you all happiness, and am
with great esteem, and sincerity
Sir
Your most obedient
Humble Servant
Wm. Johnson

Coll: Haldiman

INDORSED: Chevaillier Johnson
du 30. May 60.
recue le 4. Juin

TO JEFFERY AMHERST

Df.

<Fort Johnson June 4th. 1760

Sr.

Agreable to Your Excellencys Letter of the 29th. Ulto.[1] which I Yesterday received by Mr. Denormandy I wrote to the two Indian Officers at Niagara to procure a Couple of good Pilots and De Coạugne who is one of the Oficers,> to go with the Indians <and prevent any difference which> might arise between our <pe>ople and <them for want of> understanding each other.—

I dare say they will be well piloted <to> Prisque Isle as De Coagne is acquainted that way, <as> well almost as the Indians.— I gave my Letter <for> the Officers, to Denormandy open; that he may shew <it to> Collo. Haldiman, whereby he will see the Pilots <are to> be provided at Niagara.

The Bearer of this arrived here yesterday and is one of three who last February made their escape from Detroit, he seems well acquainted there, & with their present situation.—

I rec'd a letter yesterday from Mr. De Coagne Interpreter at Niagara dated the 27th. Ulto. the following extracts therefrom I thought proper to send your Excellency Vizt.

" By all appearance there will be an Extensive Trade here, as the Indians come in fast, we ha<ve at this Juncture nigh 300 with 30 Canoes laden with furr, and Peltry they are very well satisfied with their treatment here, and have no complaint against the traders, they cant raise at Detroit above 1000 men Inhabitants Included, the Fort only stockaded & no Cannon, they have> got a supply of <provisions from the Ilan>ois, they keep Scouts about half way <from that to this> to see if we make any motion that way "

[1] Not found.

<He writes me> this in Consequence of the Orders, given to them <last> year, that they should procure me all the Intelligence they could from every Quarter. I am &ca &ca &ca

His Excellency
MAJOR GENL. AMHERST

INDORSED: June 4th. 1760
Letter to Genrl. Amherst

TO THE LORDS OF TRADE

In *Doc. Rel. to Col. Hist. N. Y.*, 7:432-34, is a letter of June 5th from Johnson to the lords of trade on Indian services to the English the preceding year, interference in Pennsylvania with Indian management, Mohawk and Mohigan complaints and prospects of new aid from the Six Nations.

FROM JEFFERY AMHERST

Contemporary Copy[1]

Schenectady June 21st. 1760

Copy.
DEAR SIR,

I Have this morning received a Confirmation of the Enemy having Raised the Siege of Quebec, and left all their Cannon behind, marching off in a very great hurry.

Monsr. de Vaudreuil has sent me all the Officers and Men who were taken Prisoners on the 28th. of April (Except Colo. Young) and some others who have been taken at different times, to the Number of *123* in the Whole, among which the Eldest Captain Jacobs of the Indians is Included.

Lieuts. Goddard & Sherriffe,[2] who left Montreal the 14th. Instant, paint the Distresses and Dispair of the French in the Strongest Colours; that they lost on the 28th. of April, above an

[1] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5.58, London, England. Inclosed in a letter of Amherst to William Pitt, June 21, 1760.

[2] Captain Lieutenant Henry Goddard and Lieutenant William Sherriff, both of the 47th regiment.

hundred Officers, and Men in proportion, and their Failure in the Attempt of the Siege after the Success of that day, which cost them such Numbers, with seeing some of their Provision Ships taken, and our Fleet at Quebec, which effectually puts a stop to any Stores, Ammunition, or Succours, Joining them, has thrown the Whole Colony into the utmost Dejection.

Colonel Haviland sends me some Intelligence which I transmit to you; Major Rogers is doing very well on the farther End of Lake Champlain, keeps the Enemy in constant Alarm, for the more We can force them to Assemble, by which they must Consume their Provision, is hastening them so much the sooner to their Fall.

I am getting every thing on as fast as the Arrival of the Provincial Troops would let me; I should have been glad to be Earlier, but I doubt not in the least but We shall have time Enough to Compleat the Intended Work of this Campaign.

I think I shall be able to get forward to Fort Hunter tomorrow, and I Intend to Pay Respects to You to Settle the time of the Indians our Friends Assembling, who, under Your Direction, I am Confident of the greatest Success from their Assistance, and I shall be glad to Seize every Occasion that may offer, that I may Convince you that I am, with great Truth & Esteem,

Dear Sir,

&ca,

Jeff: Amherst.

SIR WM. JOHNSON, Bart.

INDORSED: Copy. Letter from General
Amherst to Sir Wm. Johnson
Dated Schenectady 21st. June 1760.
Informing him of the Arrival of
the English Prisoners at Crown point
and of the Raising of the Siege of
Quebec, &ca – in M. G. Amherst's of
June 21:1760
No. 64

JOHNSON'S ACCOUNT WITH THE CROWN

There is listed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 104, Johnson's account with the Crown from December 1, 1759, to March 16, 1760, dated June 24th. Destroyed by fire.

TO JEFFERY AMHERST

Df. S.

<Fort Johnson 26th. June 1760

SIR

I received your Excellencys Message by Lieut. Claus, and Extract of Col°. Haldimands Letter [1] mentioning the Swegachy Indn. request to make Peace.

As I have> frequently <(among other Indns. in the French> Interest) advised <and in>vited them <to return> to the Six Nations, and <as> they have <not comm>itted any Hostilities Since they assur<ed me last ye>ar (while I was at Oswego) they would <abandon the F>rench and come to us, I am of Opinion their present Submission should be accept<ed> and they treated as part of the Confederacy who are our Friends; They may be told at the same time that on my Arrival at Oswego with <the> six Nations they will be received in Form among them. I make no Doubt, I shall then be able not only to make them join, but with the six Nations conduct the Army into Canada thro that difficult Navigation as they are the best Pilots that way. When your Excellency thinks proper to grant a Warrant for the Money due to me & my Officers wch. by the Acco[t]. and paper delivered in will appear, it will be necessary for my carrying on the Service, to have a further Warrant for a Thousand pounds, as there will be many calls for Money during the Campaign besides I am now advancing my own Money again, in clearing off all accots. before I march —

[1] Not found.

<I wish your Excellency a pleasant time of it and am with the greatest Respect

Your Excellencys
Most Obedient most>
humble <Servant>
W. J.

<His> Excellency
GENERAL AMHERST

TO JEFFERY AMHERST

Df. S.

Fort Johnson June ye 26, 1760

<Since I wrote to yr. Excellcy. this morning by Capt. Prescot [1] I am honoured wth. yrs. by Capt. Darcy [2]— with Regard to the Swegatys Inds. lately arrived at Oswego wth. their Ensigns of Peace. I gave yr Excellcy. my opinion agreeable to the Information first given by Colo. Haldiman to yr. Excellcy. & afterwards to me & think it proper the Colo. should first hear what they have to say to the onondaga Sachems & afterwards if he & they have sufficient reason to suspect them of any ill Intentions then to keep them secure till yr. Excellcy Arrives at oswego, & enquire farther into it, or untill> I come up <wth. the> Indians: <I hope & flatter myself that> Colo. Haldiman from what little Experience <he has had of Inds. lately,> will act a prudent part in this affair <as a good deal may> depend upon it wch. he by his Letter to me seems <sensible of>————

I think Rogers has done very well <as he wants yr> Excellcys. approbation & hope Lieut Holmes may also <succeed>, those Rubs will contribute greatly to sink ye Enemy's spirits <&> also their stock of provisions — As for the Number of Inds. appeared at Fort Stanwix Lieut. Colo. Massey

[1] Captain Robert Prescott, of the 15th regiment.

[2] Captain Peter Darcy, of the 47th regiment.

Accounts for it <himself> & I am certain it was only for provision they came; the <cause of> their absence for 3 Months as he mentions (if it be so long) is <very> well known to me; as I desired all the Nations the latter End of the Winter to go & hunt, in order to save the Government Money — there have been but 3 Inds. of ye 6 Nations to Canada since <last> year, & they were sent by me & the Six Nations to Endeavour to withdraw the Swagatyes &c from thence —

I hope to be able to save yr. Excellcy. any trouble with regard to Inds. as soon as I have the Honour of joining you at Oswego, which shall be by the time appointed, if I am alive & well.

I have ye Honour to be
Yr. Excellencys
Most &c
Wm. Johnson

INDORSED: Fort Johnson June 26 1760
Letter to Genrl. Amherst
℔ Capt Darcey

VOLCKERT P. DOUW'S CERTIFICATE

D. S.[1]

City of Albany

[*Albany, July 1, 1760*]

Ls[2]

I Volckert P: Douw Esqr. Recorder of the City of Albany Do by these Presents Certifie Declare and Make known to all to whom the Same Shall Come or May in any wise Concern that at a Court of Record held at the City hall of the said City on Tuesday the First Day of July in the Thirty fourth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second by the Grace of God of Great Brittain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith &cc ——

[1] Destroyed by fire.
[2] "Sr" in the copy.

Before me the Said Recorder and the Alderman of the said City persuant to the Directions of an Act of the Lieutenant Governour the Council and the Generall Assembly of this Province made and Passed at New York on the Third day of July 1759 Entitled an act for Naturalizing the Several persons therein Mentioned Lucas Vetter being one of the Persons in the said Act Mentioned and thereby Naturalized appeared in open Court and in due form did take Oaths appointed by Law instead of the Oath of Alligance and Supremacy and make repeat Swear to and Subscribe the Abjuration Oath In testemony whereof I the said Recorder have hereunto Subscribed My name and Caused the seal of the said Court to be hereunto Affixed on the day and Year first above writtin

GANSEVOORT Clerk

VOLCKERT P: DOUW

CERTIFICATES AND LETTERS

The preceding certificate is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 105, by fourteen others of like character which were destroyed; an undated memorandum of inquiries and purposes, without name, which was destroyed; the draft of a letter from Johnson to Colonel Frederick Haldimand, dated July 4th, which was injured by the fire, and is replaced in this publication by a letter in the British Museum.

TO FREDERICK HALDIMAND

L. S.[1]

Fort Johnson July 4th. 1760.

DEAR SIR,

I was favoured with yours of the 21st. & 28th. Ultº. with an Accoᵗ. of the Arrival of some Swegatchy Indians, and the Cause of their Coming, recieved likewise an Extract of your Letter to General Amherst to the same Purport, to which I immediately

[1] In British Museum, Additional Manuscripts 21670. fo. 13, London, England.

replyed and thought it might have sufficed, as therein I gave it my Opinion, that You and the Onondago Chiefs might have an Interview with, and hear what they had to say; I am glad to find they have had one, at which I think the Onondagos acted a very proper Part, and I am convinced they would be glad to have every one of the Swegatchys from thence; Their Interesting themselves for the Enlargement of the Indians detained by you is very natural, they being their near Friends and Countrymen.– I trust we are now so sufficient, that there is little to be feared from any Intelligence they could now pick up, if so inclined.

As it is my Duty to keep the Six Nations and their Allies in so good a Disposition as I can, And I have General Amhersts special Orders to bring over to His Majestys Interest all the Enemy Indians in my Power; I have and shall continue to use my Endeavours for that End, indeed the Effects of my repeated Admonitions to them is obvious, several of them having for some time past abandoned the French and are now settled among the five Nations, as well from other Quarters as from Swegatchy, and I expect many more will, if properly received, besides the Consternation they are thrown into as you justly observe by the ill Success of their old Friends the French, will greatly contribute to it, and be no invalid Security for their good Behaviour.

From thence I am of Opinion that when such Indians come (of whatever Nation), and offer to be friends, they should not be refused.– As this may not reach you before his Excellency's Arrival at your Post, he will be Judge of the Terms on which they may be accepted.

I am sorry you have had so much Trouble with (these People, and hope on my Arrival at Oswego, you will be relieved from it; In the mean time, I must say your Prudence as an Officer in that Affair with the Swegatchies is very commendable, and I believe will be thought so by the General; possibly this Affair may be settled before now, and the few Officers I have are upon Service except Lieu^{t}. Claus whom, notwithstanding I would send, if the Distance of time was not so small between his getting there

and mine, as it would be of little Signification, you may depend I shall make all the haste I can, or the Nature of the Service I am engaged in will admit of, to be at your Post.

I am with perfect Regard

Dear Sir

Your most Obedient

Humble Servant

Wm. Johnson

Colo. Haldimand

INDORSED: Chev. Johnson Le
4 Juillet 60
recue 12 dt.–

FROM THOMAS FLOOD ETC.

In the Johnson Calendar, p. 105, occur the following papers, destroyed by fire: Major General Jeffery Amherst's warrant, drawn at Oswego July 23d, on Thomas Barrow for the payment of £328 10d sterling to Johnson; Amherst's warrant, drawn at Oswego the 23d, on Barrow for the payment of £1321, 1s, 7d, account annexed; and a letter of August 2d from Thomas Flood, at Castle Cumberland, to Johnson at Oswego, telling of drouth, haying, harvesting, building, sawing, flogging slaves, transactions in flour and wheat, poor prospect for grain.

FROM JOHN WRAXALL

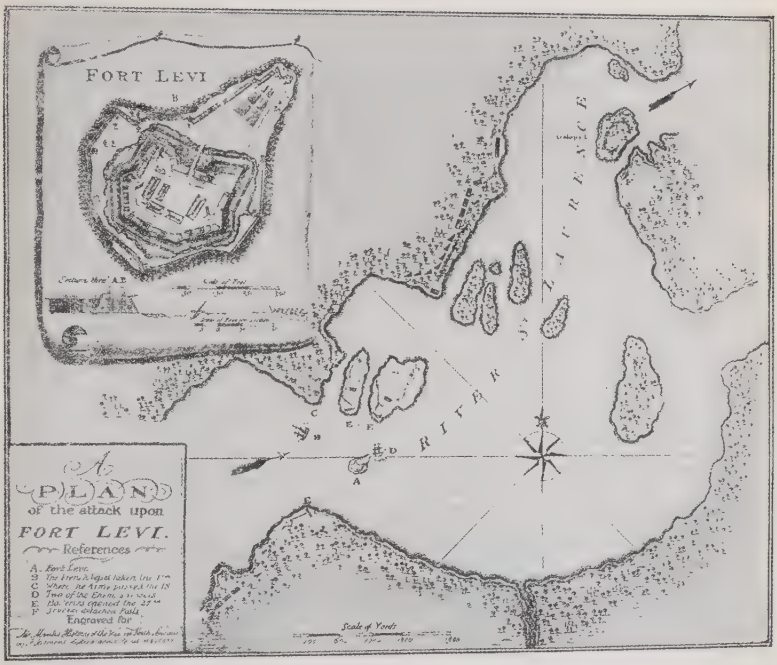
A. L. S.[1]

Bristol 15 Sepr. 1760

Sir

Your Favour of 14th. May last came duly to Hand. I thank you for your Condolance on the Death of my dearest Son — A better or faithfuller Friend, Man never had; & a Loss that cannot be made up in this World.— You, Sir, was his Friend, & on that account I shall allways carry in my Breast, more than an Esteem for you, seperate from your Character as a Patriot & brave Man —

[1] Destroyed by fire.



FORT LEVI

On Chimney Island near Ogdensburg. Johnson participated in its taking in 1760.

The Manuscript you mention is in the Hands of my Daughter here, her Sister at New York has wrote to her for it, & it goes to her by this same Conveyance. I should with Pleasure do you any Service in my Power, do Wish you all Health & Prosperity & am

S^r^

Your most obed^t^. & most h^ble^ Serv.

JOHN WRAXALL

FROM GEORGE CROGHAN ETC.

The preceding letter was followed in the Library Collection (*See* Johnson Calendar, p. 105) by a letter of October 10th from Gw. Banyar to Mrs Sarah Magin about a survey of land; and a letter of the 15th from George Croghan, at Fort Pitt, congratulating Johnson on the reduction of Canada and the humanity of the Indians under his command and introducing Mr Furry in behalf of Major Gates. Destroyed by fire.

TO DANIEL CLAUS

L. S.[1]

Albany October 10^th^ 1760

DEAR CLAUS

I have only to let you know that we all arrived here safe in Eleven days from Montreal, we had good weather except the first Day or two. everything here quiet & still. the Troops sailed yesterday for New York who are destined for Halifax.— this Town is quite empty & dead like.

I shall this day finish with the Coghnawageys who accompanied me here & behaved extremely well all the time. Our Indians have done no harm all along the road. I overtook several of them at the Posts all drunk & naked.—Silver heels yesterday Evening stabbed Moses of Conajohare at the Ferrabarrick,[2] of which he instantly died.—

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[1] In Public Archives of Canada, Claus Papers, v. I. 1716–1777. M. 104, p. 7.

[2] Feura Bush?

I received a letter yesterday from Mr. Croghan dated the 6th of 7br. from Pitsborough He says the Western Indians have been there to a Conference held with them by Genrl. Monkton at wh. they behaved extremely well, and settled all matters with us in the most friendly manner. and delivered up several Prisoners at the time.

The Bearer Mr. Wilson [1] is the gent'man whom my Brother &.ca recommended to me some time ago, he is now going to Montreal in order to see that Country, and try how the trade there is likely to turn out. I shall be glad you would show him all the civility you can, and advice concerning Trade with the Inds. &.ca

I would have you buy me some little curiosities there of no great Value & send them by the first opertunity.— My Brother lies Ill at New York. The Family at Home I hear are all well and everything at both places in the best order.—

I propose going home to morrow. when I shall prepare Johnny for the Journey if he inclines to it.— I have not time to add further than that

I am Yr. Welwisher
& Sincere Friend
Wm. Johnson

TO CADWALLADER COLDEN

A. L. S.[2]

Fort Johnson Octobr. 23d. 1760

Dear Sir

I should not have deferred paying You My Compliments had not my time & mind been much taken up with matters relative to the Campaign, as well as with the Coghnawagey & other Indians who accompanied me hither. And who I have at last despatched extremely well satisfied.— I do now from our long acquaintance,

[1] Thomas Wilson or Willson.

[2] In New York Historical Society, New York City.

and the unshaken regard I ever held for You & yours, do myself the honour among the rest of your friends & Welwishers to congratulate You on your accession to the Supreme Command of this Government, & wish You all the benifits of the old Patriarchal Blessing, Health & long life to discharge everry Function required. and am in great reality

Dear Sir

Your most Obedient

Humble Servant

Wm. Johnson

The Honrble.
Cadwallader Colden Esqr.—

TO WILLIAM PITT

Df. S.

<Fort Johnson October 24th. 1760

Sir

It affords me a sensible pleasure that I can now have the honour of congratulating you on the reduction of Canada, a Conquest of so much consequence to Great Britain, and to which your wise Council, and prudent measures have so greatly contributed.

Having myself had the honour of being appointed to a Trouble>some employ during <the coarse of> the War, <namely the Command> & Superintendency of the Indians in <the northern district of> America, and affairs being now so happi<ly settled here permit> me Sir to observe that nothing but the Du<ty of one to his> Majesty, heightned by a just sense of th<ose favours> which he has been pleased to bestow so liber<ally on> me together with a sincere regard for ye welfare <of> my Country, which I had the vanity to think I was in some measure able to promote, could by any means have induced me to continue in the exercise of an employment so inconceiviably troublesome, the assiduity necessary towa<rds a>

proper discharge of which, can only be conceived by those who have had the experience thereof.—

In order therefore to shew how far I have exerted my abilities in the execution of my Employment I shall beg leave to trespass a few moments on your patience, while I take the Liberty of mentioning some circumstance which may make my conduct something known to You during the War, in which I shall think myself beyond measure happy, if I have the honour to merit your Approbation.

<In 1755 I was, from the knowledge which was had of the acquaintance I had with the Indians of the Six Nations, as well as from a Consideration of the part which I bore with the former War, pitched upon & appointed by Genl. Braddock to the Sole Superintendancy of these People, a Task which however disagreable in itself, I undertook from a presumption that I should be able to do my Country> some service, at a <time when Indian Affairs were in a very> fluctuating cond<ition & when we had not> interest <sufficient> to prevail on them to <come to a meeting> with us. The french, weaker in <numbers than we,> having judged it absolutely necessary to their own Interest to <culti>vate & Improve the friendship subsisting between <them & the> Indians, as the only means to incline them to <act in their fa>vour, spared neither pains or cost for the accomplishing <so> great a design, which they at length effected.

as it will be foreign to my subject to make any remarks <on> our Management of Indian Affairs before that period of <time> I shall only say that the Campaign of 1755 tho begun unfortunately, ended with success, yet altho I had collected as <many> Indians as Circumstances would at that time admit to Join us, and was by all the Northern Provinces made Major Genl. of their Provincials, I never received ye promised Sallary for either. However in the beginning of 1756 his Majesty was graciously pleased to create me a Baronet and send his Royal Commission by which I was appointed Sole Agent & Superintendant of the

Affairs of the Northern Indians, their Allies &c with a Sallary of £600 ℔ ann, as also Collonel of the same Nations, for the Latter of which I <never yet received any pay, altho I have constantly taken the Field at an expence equal to the amount of my Sallary as Superintendant.— The Events of the three following Campaigns being well known I shall only observe that duering that Space I did all in my power to gain as many Indians as possible to act in our favour as well as to bring the more obstinate to a neutrality, & tho our constant Ill successes prevented me from doing as much as I could wish, I nevertheless obtained & communicated constant In>telligence of the Enemys <motions> sent out <Partys continually> to distress them, prevented many from atta<cking out[1] Sett>lements, and in 1758 brot. into the field above 400 In<dians, a greater> number than could reasonably have been expe<cted from the> Ill success of the two proceeding Years. I may <say safely> that during the before mentioned time I did every thing <which mi>ght have been hoped for from a man who was willing <to Sac>rifice his own ease, & business to the public Welfare, <to> which his obligation to the best of Kings did not a little contribute.

In the beginning of 1759 I acquainted Genl. Amherst with the success of my Negociations with the Indians at a gen<eral> meeting I called them to at Conajohare, the Proceedings of which I sent to the Lords of Trade. I then persuaded the whole Confederacy, to agree to Join, and go with us against Niagara and assist us in the reduction thereof, an Expedition which I earnestly recommended to the General who was pleased to approve of it, accordingly an Army was sent under Brigdr. Predeaux whom I joined at Oswego with 700 fighting Men, which number was afterwards augmented to 900 these Indians performed their parts so well and kept our Designs so secret, that we had disembarked all our Artillery, and remained a Night at Niagara <before the Enemy had any notice of our Arrival.—After Brigadier Predeaux's death, the Command devolveing on me, I

[1] This word should probably be "our."

did my utmost to employ the Indians in gaining me such Intelligence as was of the greatest service, having prevented our being surprised, the consequence of which was, we defeated their reinforcements the Fort of Niagara Capitulated, & I had the pleasure in a few days to hear from the Ind^{s}. of the Enemys having abandoned Prisque Isle Venan>go, and all the Posts <adjacent, so that G>en^{l}. Stanwix might proceed without diffi<culty thro a Country,> where before an Army must have fought <at a great disadv>antage. <In> short every thing answered our <warmest expec>tations that way, and I had the pleasure <shortly afterwards> of receiving by letter Gen^{l}. Amherst's appro<bation & th>anks.— Last June I was ordered by Gen^{l}. Am<herst to> collect as Many Indians as I possibly could & with <them> join His Army which I imediately sett about, and <dis>patched my Officers for that purpose to their severall nations, <as> I had previously done in the beginning of the Year.—

The French finding their Indian Interest to decay considerably from the Success of the last Campaign had recourse to all kind of Artifice to recover it, and among other things industriously propogated a report amongst the Ind^{s}. (who are naturally of a credulous & Jealous disposition) that the English intended their entire exterpation, which was to be put in execution imediately after the reduction of Canada which they said must shortly happen unless they the Indians gave them Assistance this Intelligence they pretended to have discovered by means of some intercepted Letters, notwithstanding this artifice alarmed many of the Indians and occasioned their keeping out of the way I yet was able to proceed from Oswego with upwards <of 600 Warriors, but as there were nine Severall Nat^{s}. & Tribes of Ind^{s}. inhabiting y^{e} Country about Montreal consisting of above 800 fighting men, previous to our departure I judged it highly necessary to gain them if possible, at least to bring them to a Neutrality, being very sensible of the difficultys which an Army had to encounter in their way to Montreal where a few Indians Joined

with other troops might act to great advantage. I therefore proposed> to Gen[l]. Amherst <the sending them offers of peace, & protection,> which he agreed to, <and on our> Arrival at <Fort Levi,[1] deputies> came from the before mentioned Nations <on my Mes>sage to them from Oswego, who there ratified a <Treaty with> us, whereby they agreed to remain neuter on condi<tion that we for the fu>ture treated them as friends, & forgot all for<mer enmi>ty.—After the taking Fort Levi many of our In<dians, thro> some disgust left us, but there still remained a sufficient <num>ber to answer our purpose and bring us constant Intellig<ence ha>ving none against us, and the Peace which I settled with <the> 9 Nations[2] before mentioned, was productive of such good conseq<uen>ces that some of these Indians joined us, & went upon Partys for Prisoners &a whilst the rest preserved so strict a neutrality <that> we passed all the dangerous Rapids, and the whole way without the least opposition, & by that means came so near to the other two Armies, that the Enemy could attempt nothing further without an imminent risque of the City & inhabitants.

Thus Sir we became Masters of the last place in the Enemys possession in these parts and made those Indians our friends by a peace, who might otherwise have given us much trouble.

It now remains S[r]. to observe that from the Peace which I made last year with the Mississageys — Ottawawas & other Nations of Indians inhabiting the Country <about Niagara, &

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[1] Fort Lévis, situated on Isle Royale, known also as Oraconenton, now Chimney island.

[2] In the message of the Canada Indians to western Indians, transmitted by Johnson to General Amherst August 25, 1763, the following Canadian nations were named: Caughnawageys, Caneghsadarundax, Skaghnanes, Swegachies, St Francis, 3 River Indians, and Hurons, near Quebec. In the enumeration of Indians within the northern department, November 18, 1760, Johnson named the following nations of Canada in alliance with the Six Nations: Caghnawagas, Canasadagas, Arundacs, Algonkins, Abenaquis, Skaghquanoghronos and Hurons.— *Doc. Rel. to Col. Hist. N. Y.*, 7:544 and 582.

the Lakes to the Northward and Westward thereof together with that now made with all those living in, and about Canada, we may expect the most salutary consequences hereafter, and in case of any future disturbances between the Enemy & us, in America, may be pretty sure of their assistance, provided we preserve their esteem & cultivate their friendship, by a proper management of them, as well as by a fair extensive trade, than> which nothing <will attach them more> to our <Interest.>— I need not S^r^. <enlarge much on the rea>sons for keeping up a good understanding <with all Indians,> who may be friends, and can be troublesome <Enemys You> being sufficiently acquainted with its consequences, <and the ad>vantage may result therefrom.— Permit <me to add> that having now discharged my Duty during the War <to the> utmost of my Ability, I should be glad to be freed from the discharge of an Office so fatigueing, in wh<ich I ha>ve greatly impaired my constitution, & neglected my concerns in this Country, which I would willingly apply the remainder of my life to retrieve.— I am the more ready to mention this, as I am conscious to myself of having done every thing in my power since I have had the employment towards the cultivating a good understanding with, & encreasing the number of his Majestys Indian Allies, & making them serviceable to the designs of the Brittish Gen^l^. in America.— and as the Enemy have constantly employed so many persons well qualified to transact Indian Affairs, the small number of inferior Officers which have been hitherto allowed me will not be able to transact all the business to be necessarily expected from our present extensive Indian Alliance, there being a necessity for employing proper Persons in different places <where the Superintendent cannot be present, if we expect to preserve the friendship now subsisting between us, so as to make them usefull, in case we should hereafter have occasion for their assistance, as well as prevent their giving any disturbance to the Settlers in the

back parts or to the great numbers who will soon settle the Frontiers of this & other Provinces whom they have it in their power with all ease to cutt off at pleasure, in Spite of all the efforts of our severall Garrisons to the contrary,> should we now <totally neglect that Interest which we> have hitherto been at so much <pains & expense in im>proving.

All this Sir I beg leave to Sub<mitt to your better> Judgement & consideration, & hope you will ex<cuse my taking up> so much of your time, by imputing it <to the Nec>essity I was under of representing some Facts. <My zeal for> His Majestys service & my earnest desire of seeing <Indian> Affairs established here on so permanent a footing <as may> procure a lasting peace and tend to the honour and advantage of great Brittain. with these sentiments

I beg leave to subscribe
myself S^r^. &a——
W^m^. JOHNSON

To the Right Honr^ble^. W^m^. PITT Esq^r^.

INDORSED: Letter to Secretary Pitt
Contain^g^. a Summary of Sir
W^m^. Johnsons conduct during
the Whole War. with his desire
to resign & attend to his private
Concerns.

FROM GEORGE CROGHAN

A. L. S.[1]

Presque Isle[2] *No*^{br}. *1*st. *1760*[3]

HON^{D}. SIR

The 20th. of Last Month I Received y^{r}. orders from Major Rogars att Pittsburge to Joyne him and go to Detroat,[4] in pursuance of which I Came hear yesterday and has brought with me Such Indians as I thought Necessary to Take with Me a part of which I Send by Land with part of the Trupes & Some oxen.

Before I Left Pittsburge I Sent Deputys of y^{e}. Six Nations & Dallaways to Detroat to acquaint all Nations of Indians in that Country of My going there & y^{e}. Rasons thereof & to Sumens Some of y^{e}. Cheefs to Come with y^{e}. Deputys I Sent to Meat Me att y^{e}. Mouth of y^{e}. River which I Make No Doubt they will Do.

itt is very Late in y^{e}. Sason to Take Such a Journay Butt y^{e}. Bussness we are going on will Make itt agreeable anough you May Depend on My Doing My Duty & Setleing Matters with all those Nations on as good a footing as I am Capable of for y^{e}. Good of his Majestys Gineral Intrest I hope to Return by Land to Pittsburge by y^{e}. 20th of Decem^{r}. and as there will be Little to Do this winter in My Department I Propose going to Fort Johnson and Make a Report of My Journay to Detroat & Proceeding this Last Campain we Sail from hence in two Days plase to Make My Complements Exceptable to all y^{e}. Gentle-

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[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] Now Erie, Pa.

[3] In the *Collections of the New York Historical Society* for 1876, Colden Papers, p. 31, is a letter of November 3d from Cadwallader Colden to Johnson.

[4] See *Journals of Major Robert Rogers*, ed. F. B. Hough, p. 184–197.

men with you. I am Hon^d. S^r. with Greatt Esteem & Regard y^r. Honours

Most obeidant & Most
Humble Servant
GEO: CROGHAN

To the Honourable
SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON Bar^t.

FROM SIR JEFFERY AMHERST TO ABRAHAM MORTIER

The preceding letter is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 105, by three warrants drawn at Albany November 8th, from Major General Jeffery Amherst on Abraham Mortier, for paying Johnson the respective sums, £1378, 16s, 10d, £838, 9s, 11d and £507, 1s, 10d sterling, the last for the pay of bateaumen. Destroyed by fire.

FROM JEFFERY AMHERST

Contemporary Copy.[1]

Copy. *Albany 8^th. November 1760.–*

SIR,

The Several Accompts, relative to Your Department, Which You have this Morning laid before me, I have referred to the Proper officers for Examination; When they have passed the same, And are Approved of, I shall order the Warrants for the payment thereof.–

I am at the same time to Observe to you, that as the Several Sallaries of the Indian Officers, are a heavy Charge to the Publick, and that from the Present Circumstances of Affairs, their Services can be dispensed with, And Occasion a great Saving: I must Desire, especially as I Make no Doubt, that Capt^s. John Butler, & Jeles Fonda, and Lieut^s. William Hair & Henry Nellus, Part of the aforementioned Indian Officers, have other

[1] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5.60, London, England. Inclosed in a letter of Amherst to William Pitt, January 7, 1761.

Occupations, that you will thank them for their past Services, and Strike them off the Lists from the respective times, they are now Charged to, in your Accompts.–

And as a Secretary for Indian Affairs, is now Come over, in Whose Absence Doctr. Shuckburgh Acted in that Capacity, and that the Service of the latter as Surgeon to the Independent Companys is wanted at Fort George, I must likewise Desire you to strike him off the List also, and that you will order him, So Soon as you can Spare him to repair to Fort George, to Attend the two Compys. that are to Winter there, as they have no Surgeon or Mate with them.–

I am &ca

JEFF: AMHERST

SIR Wm. JOHNSON Bart.

INDORSED: Copy Letter from Genl. Amherst
To Sir Wm. Johnson Bart
Dated Albany 8th. Novr. 1760.
That as from the present
Circumstances of Affairs, the
Services of many of the officers,
Employed in Indian Affairs,
may be Dispensed with, & their
Sallaries being a heavy Charge
to the Publick; he Desires Sr. Wm. to
thank them for their past Services
and Strike them off his Lists,
from that time.–
in M. G. Amherst's of Jany. 7. 1761.
No. 34

FROM PIERRE ROUBAUD

Contemporary Translation[1]

<Translation of a letter from Pere Roubaud[2] to Sr. Wm. Johnson bearing date at St. Francis 13t: November 1760

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[1] The French letter destroyed by fire. It was inclosed in a letter of Claus to Johnson, January 20, 1761.

[2] Pierre Joseph Antoine Roubaud S. J. was born at Avignon May 28, 1724. Several of his brothers distinguished themselves in literature; and it is noteworthy that one of these was a Jesuit, while another, Pierre Joseph André, the most celebrated, originally adopted the clerical profession. Roubaud entered the Jesuit order September 7, 1739, in the province of Lyons, and was transferred to a mission in Canada in July 1742. Sent to the mission of St Francis de Sales, he accompanied the Abenakis on the successful expedition against Fort William Henry; and at St Francis, October 21, 1757, he wrote a vivid and affecting narrative of Montcalm's campaign, by which he is represented in *Lettres Edifiantes et Curieuses*. He there gives an account of several minor engagements with the English, besides portraying incidents attending the siege and capture of the fort. The story affords evidence of Père Roubaud's devotion to the interests of the Indians, whose cruelty toward captives he exerted himself at different times to abate. After the surrender of Montreal, Père Roubaud received marks of consideration from General Amherst and Sir William Johnson, which not only exalted the English character in his eyes, but excited hopes of gaining advantage from the conquest of Canada. He obtained the appointment of royal missionary and a salary of £200. Having been sent to England in 1764 to furnish information on the state of the colony to the government, he renounced his religion and married. For a time he was connected with the stage. In February 1781, he addressed to Lord North a petition in which he expatiated in extravagant terms on his services to humanity during the French war and his labors as an English agent. It is evident from this document, entitled "Mr Roubaud's Deplorable Case," which has been published, with a prefatory note by J. G. Shea, in the *Historical Magazine*, that he often had political communications with the representatives of France and Spain at the English court. He even asserts in his petition that he was charged by the French ambassador in the early days of the American Revolution with the business of offering England an alliance, to include the aid of French troops in subduing the colonies. He indulges in charges against the loyalty of eminent British statesmen. His

SIR,

The livelyness of my gratitude would Suffer were I to remain any longer Silent. Your bounties are to deeply rooted in my heart for me not to hasten my thanks to the respectable protector to whom they are due. Little satisfied with having heaped on me all the Civilities imaginable, you have moreover procured me the knowledge & protection of the General Amherst, who alone does & can support me under the Circumstances in which I am — Your kindnesses towards me have gone still farther;> informed of the few shifts <left me in my sorrowfull> fate; you have taken pleasure <in giving me proofs> of Generosity, which have greatly <softened the sad> days that have run for me since <your departure,> and which I fear much will run <on still longer.> All those favors heaped on me with <so much good>ness, have given birth to Sentiments of <Gratitude,> respect and Attachment, which can <end but with> my Life. I shall never flatter myself <more than> when I may find the Opportunity of ma<king those> Sentiments publick. It is the only Ack<nowledge>ment I am capable of towards a Man

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complaints of ingratitude and bad faith on the part of the British ministry bring out the facts, that he appropriated manuscript maps in the Jesuit archives, used, in his relations with the government, political and state papers which, he said, had belonged to Montcalm, and attempted to open a correspondence with his brothers in France in order to supply the British government with information. The appeal to Lord North contains a story of poverty and suffering, and conveys the request that the petitioner be allowed to retire to the Austrian Netherlands, to end his days in a convent, as he dared not return to France. According to one authority, Père Roubaud died at St Sulpice, in Paris, after 1781. He was living in London as late as April 1787. Consult, for the Roubaud family, *Biographie Universelle* and *Nouvelle Biographie Générale*. For information touching Père Roubaud, *Jesuit Relations*, edited by R. G. Thwaites, 70:90–203, 311 (note); *Historical Magazine*, 2d series, 8:282–91; Francis Parkman, *Montcalm and Wolfe*, p. 170–71; *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 4:336–39; Q, 4:215–16; *Canadian Archives* for 1885, p. ix, xiii-xxi, cxxxviii-cxlii, and for 1888, p. xvi, also p. 48–51 (Third volume of Calendar of Haldimand Collection).

like <You>; but a heart that gives all it hath, is <beholden> to no more; besides, having the Hea<rt so well> placed as you have, I dare hope that <you will> receive and approve these Sentiments, <to which> your amiable Qualities have given <birth in mine.>

The Savages have according to custom <dispersed> themselves in the Woods; they are not to me<et again> here till towards next Spring; I must therefo<re beg> of You to be so good as to warn the *Loups d'<Orange>*[1] not to be impatient, if they do not receive a Deputation from the Village of S[t]. Francis; <do> not let them take this delay for a refusal. <before> their Separation to go a hunting, the Chiefs & Cap<tains> decided that in the course of next Winter thr<ee> Savages shall be sent to *Orange* with four Be<lts> and a young Savage, to relieve him that was ki<lled> last Summer. This is the result of the Counci<ll> they have held, & to the performance of which <they> shall be summoned so soon as they meet again.

Full of Confidence in You whom they look upon <as> their Protector & Father, the Savages have charg<ed me to recommend to your kindness about Twenty Old Women whose great Age would not suffer them to go into the Woods; some Cloaths, which they are in great need of, would, at the same time that they Love & Cherish the present Government, confirm them more & more in the Sentiments of fidelity that annimates them. I daily hear on their part nothing but felicitations on the manner in which they are treated, but they do not hide that they believe they owe this good treatment mostly to You & Your protection. And they protest openly that> whatever may be the <fate of Canada at the peace, they> will never fail to be in <Correspondence with You, nor to> obey you as a father who <has assisted them in their> wants; You may well Judge <that I shall maintain> them in those dispositions, <and that I shall omit> nothing to render them univer<sal thro' the hearts of>

[1] Stockbridge Indians.

all the Savages. They wait <with eagerness for one> or two Flags which they wish <for ardently. They> likewise desire you would name <an interpreter for> them, they have none, and in ca<ses where they have> occasion to send a Talk they will <be greatly Embar>rassed. This is the Subject of their <requests which> I confidently state to You, convinced <that you will> decide the whole, with that Sagacity & <moderation> which compose your Character. As to me, I <wait your> Orders on all these things, I shall conform <myself> entirely to your will with an inviolable fideli<ty;> and I can assure You I shall never find any difficulties in whatever you may desire; It <suffices> that you order, to make all difficulties cease; When the heart is willing one finds every thing easy; and I may assure that whenever Sr. Wm. Johnson is in question, or any thing that regards him, my heart will of itself be prone to yield; With such Sentiments it is that I have the honor to be with the most profound respect &ca.

<Montreal Novbr. 4th. 1761 [1]

INDORSED: Translation of Pier Roubaud's Letter by General Amherst recd. it but in Febry.>

NICHOLAS BRANT'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The preceding letter is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 106, by an acknowledgment, dated November 13th, by Nicholas Brant and other Indians that their fathers sold to Teady Maginis [Magin] a certain tract of land between the Canada creeks. Destroyed by fire.

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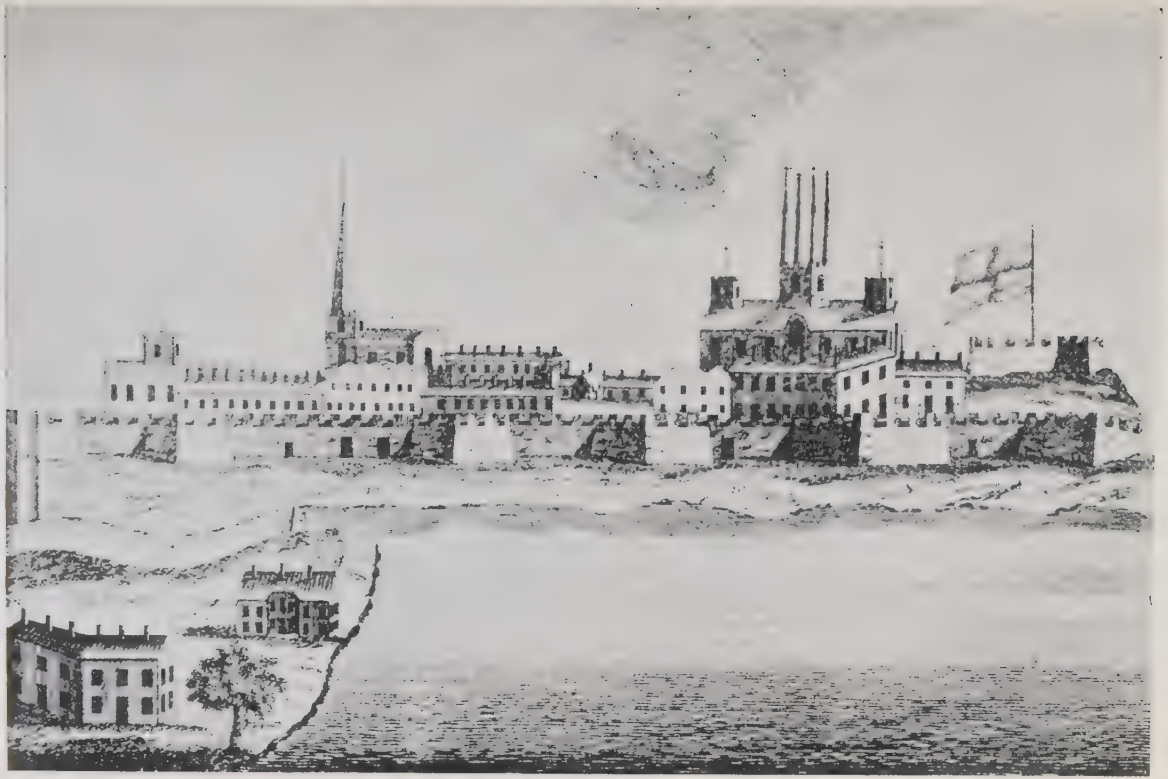
[1] This date is plainly incorrect. November 14, 1760, was probably the date when the letter was received by Claus.



MONTREAL IN 1759

FROM DANIEL CLAUS

A. L. S.[1]

Montreal 20th. Novr. 1760

SIR

I had the Honour of receiving your Favour of the 10th. Ulto. from Albany the day before Yesterday, and that by Accident I having been ill with a Cold for abt. 8 Days, Mr. Wilson the Bearer thereof could not find me out and was told of my being quartered in the Country. This being the first Accot. I had since you left Montreal it gave me the infinite Pleasure to hear of your safe arrival at Albany and that the Indns. behaved so well and quiet by the Way; Mr. St. Luc Le Corn returned from York some Days ago. he told me that time and Season would not allow him to pay you a Visit, and that he heard you were confined wth. a Sore Legg in so much that you could not come to a Conference with Genl. Amherst, I was sorry to hear it. Since the 8th. inst. the Winter set in here with Snow & Cold & continued ever since; every Body passes the Streets in Slays, I have given up the receiving of my Baggage this Season as there will be no passing this River until it is froze, the Weather being too severe to cross the Water in crafts.

Mr. Wilson desires his Complmts to you and Captn. Warren, He finds his Trip answer very well and intends to remain here this Winter, he told me he received upwards of £400 Curry. the first Day he opened Shop & hopes to have his Cargo sold off in abt. a couple Months. I offered him all the Services in my Power, but I imagine he will have no Goods to dispose of to the Indns. after their coming from hunting. I shall endeavour to make a Collection of what little Couriosities come in my way

[1] Destroyed by fire.

tho' I have met but w^th^. very few since I am here. We have had no further Acco^ts^. of Maj^r^. Rodgers since the last Report of his being worsted at Detroit.— Twelf Indep^t^. Companies w^th^. Vaans Reg^t^:[1] in all 2000. Welsh Troops are arrived at Quebec as its said to complete the Reg^ts^. there. We have had the good News of the King of Prussia's having gained a Victory over Gen. Laudhon's[2] army, this will greatly contribute towards an Advantageous Peace for us, if he holds out this Campaign.—

All things are quiet and easy here & the People of this Town seemingly well pleased with their New Mast^rs^. if they only had the Argent blanc, the Country People have the Advantage in selling their Produce for cash and will sooner oblige the English in selling them things cheaper tho the others have sometimes Silver to pay, which vexes them greatly.

I was told in Company that S^t^. Luc le Corn[3] should have said that the Ottawawas offered their Service against the Cherokees. I replied that I knew nothing of it, and believed the Ottaw^s^. were not so firmly attached to us as yet, but that they could be persuaded to the contrary by the French Emissaries among the Cherok^s^. and w^ch^. would answer a fine political Scheme of M^r^. Le Corns.—

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[1] Lieutenant Colonel John Vaughan, afterward Major General.

[2] Gideon Ernest Laudon, Baron, was born at Tootzen, Livonia, of an old Scotch family, February 2, 1717. In 1732 he entered the Russian service; in 1742, the Austrian army; and in 1745 he fought against Prussia on the Silesian border. In the Seven Years' war, after several notable successes, he distinguished himself at Rossbach. For his conduct at Domstadt he was made a lieutenant field marshal; and for his behavior at Hochkirch, a baron. He was successful, August 12, 1759 at Kunersdorf in conjunction with the Russians. The next year, August 15, he was beaten at Liegnitz, after winning the battle of Landeshut. In 1778 Laudon was made field marshal. In 1788 and 1789 he fought the Turks with great distinction. He died at Neutitschein July 14, 1790.

[3] Luc de Chapt de La Corne St Luc, a French scouting officer, brother of Chevalier La Corne St Luc.

I have no more to add but remain with my utmost Respects
Sir
Your most Obedient and
most humble Servant
DAN[L] CLAUS.

Pray Sir offer my best compliments
to Capt[n]. Warren,[1] and the Family.
To the Honourable S[R]. W[M]. JOHNSON Bar[t].

FROM GEORGE CROGHAN AND RICHARD SHUCKBURGH

The preceding letter is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 106, by George Croghan's draft, drawn at Fort Detroit December 11th, on Johnson in favor of Colonel Edward Cole; and Dr Richard Shuckburgh's letter of the 15th, written at New York, to Johnson, about news, letters and business affairs. Destroyed by fire.

FROM GOLDSBROW BANYAR

A. L. S.[2]

New York 15 Dec[r]. 1760

DEAR SIR W[M].

I send you inclosed a Captain's Commission to M[r]. Ferral Wade in the room of Captain John Lyne, the Subalterns in this Company remain as before I suppose; therefore their Commissions rec'd[3] not be altered nor new ones issued. I send you Commissions for Captain Johnson's Company in the filling up of which I supposed you meant to divide Hend Hansen's Company into two. When Hansen was appointed in the room of Conin this Company was divided into two, So that Company which was commanded by Conin is now properly divided into three. If I have mistaken your meaning, and you meant to

[1] Warren Johnson.
[2] Destroyed by fire.
[3] "Rec'd" in the copy; "need" was probably written.

remove Hendrick Hansen & his three subalterns and to appoint Captain John Johnson & his Subalterns in their room, at least Captain Johnson's Commission must be returned, the Lieutenants and Ensign's will do as you will observe by the manner in which they are filled up. I send you a Copy of the Entries of the Commissions of Hansen & Lyne and their officers with a Copy of that part of your Letter by which you may observe I was puzled to know your meaning, for the Company you say you want to divide into two, that is Conin's, was divided into two the 28 March last by Com^{s}. then issued.[1]

I have no Indian Deed among my Papers that I know of relative to your Susquehannah Purchase I remember there was a deed, but it was not a regular One, that is it was not executed before a Majistrate & the Lands Surveyed as the Ordinary Method directs. You must if you incline to proceed, put in a Petition for a New Lycence, & the sooner the better. All Petitions for large Tracts are at a Stand; the Council seem determined to grant no more than 20,000 acres in one Patent, so that if they come to such a Resolution you must present as many Pet^{s}. for 20,000 acres as will include the quantity you mean to take up and take out as many Lycences as Petitions. It will be necessary perhaps too that you at least offer a share to each of the Gentlemen of the Council, M^{r} Chambers[2] I think was to be concerned originally, as I think I was, but you meant then a very great Share for yourself, more perhaps than you'l now want; as your attention in point of Settlements, is taken up nearer home: The Council too, have obliged me in Magin's Case and will do the like in all other Cases, to settle a Family on every 500 acres or that number of Families in proportion to the quantity of the whole Tract, in three years after the Warr, or forfeit the Patent. This I am well assured will be impracticable in most Cases. The same answer & observations will do as to the Tract of 40,000 which you have in View but unless it lies very

[1] See *Third Annual Report of the State Historian*, p. 768.

[2] John Chambers, member of the provincial council from 1752 to 1763.

CAPTAIN JOHN JOHNSON
(About 1760 ?)

remote indeed I dare say, there are Petitions before the Council which include it: If you dont incline to communicate this Secret to me, I will send if you desire an abstract of the Petition defending.

No News but what you'l find in your News Paper. So I will conclude by wishing you all the Comforts of Life of which you can have the fullest measure without yourself a wife. You [1] your [1] so little account that you take no care to perpetuate it. Now is your time if you [1] Intend it, you must, let me See, be now pretty farr advanced towards fifty. I should be sorry my Friend should defer it to his [1], which I am apprehensive of from your close attachment to your dirty Acres which after toiling away all your Life will produce only the Prospect of advantage to those who come after you. Pray present my Compliments to your Brother, who I hope has entirely establish'd his Health. I sometimes think this Place must appear as disagreeable to you as Albany, for nothing it seems can prevail on you, gratify the great Inclination your Friends have to See you here. I am with great Sincerity

Dr Sr. Wm.
your affectionate
humble Serv.
GW BANYAR

Extract Sir Wm. Johnsons Letter to G. B. 22d. October

There is another Company in the said Batalion which is too large being 160 Men and I want to divide it for the better Disciplining of them wherefore would want the following Commissions Vizt.

John Johnson Capt.
1st Leiut. John Welles
2d Ditto John Johnston
Ensign William Johnston

} This is the Company which Captn. Conin lately had and Commanded now by Capt Hendrick Hansen —

[1] Omission in copying.

Entries of Com^{s}. issued dated 28 March 1760

Hendrick Hansen	Cap^{tn}	Of the Comp^{ny} of Militia Foot in D^{o} Batalion lately Commanded by & in the room of Cap^{t} Peter Conin in the Regiment &^{c} as above	28 March
John Wemp	1st Lieut		
Jeremiah Quack	2^{d} Leiut		
Samuel Gardineer	Ensign		

John Lyne	Cap^{tn}	Of a New Company to be formed out of the Company of Militia foot Commanded by Hendrick Hansen Esq^{r}. (now divided into two Companies) in the Schenectady Battalion in the Regiment &^{c}.	28th March
Goosie M Vanalstyn	1st Leiu^{t}		
Robert Flint Jun^{r}.	2^{d} Lieu^{t}		
Christian Garlock	Ensign		

As to M^{rs}. Magin's additional Purchase. She agreed, or rather he did, for the Lands at or about the time he agreed for the purchase of what was lately surveyed, but it was not within the description of any Lycence that he had at that time, at least I dont know that he had any Lycence which included it: when she was up in October last she agreed with the Indian in the presence of the Surveyor for I think 6 miles Square Westward of what she surveyed, and which lies as I understand back

of Glin's Purchase. I think in her Letter to me which I have not now by me she mentions you and Mr Ogilvie were to have a Share.[1] Besides which there is Mr A Colden and my self. Klock in 1755 obtained a Lycence to purchase Lands including this 6 miles; he did not proceed, he has now applyed to renew his Lycence, taking in Mr. O DeLancey and Mr. Peter DuBois. I wrote the latter Mr. Du Bois I believed Mrs. Magin would have no Objection to his having a Share, but that I imagined she would have nothing to say with Klock: Mr. Colden and my self were concerned in the Lycence of Klock. All proceedings or Petitions not presented within one year to a patent are by an old Order of Council made by Gov. Clinton void: I am therefore at a Loss what to say or to advise Mrs. Magin to do in this Case. A new Lycence must be taken out but the question is by whom Mr. Philip Livingston and Mr. Stevenson of Albany, formerly made some agreement with the Indians about these Lands whither this was the same with Magin's I know not, but they expect a Share. I make it a Rule to be concerned where I can, because I look Upon this to be the principal advantage arising from the Office I sustain.

FROM RICHARD SHUCKBURGH

A. L. S.[2]

New York 22d. Decr. 1760

SIR

I wrote you a Letter last week in some hurry the Post being just going away & forgot to inclose Mrs. Wraxall's Acct. & Receipt which I now do herewith also Parker's Paper[3] of the 11th. instant wherein you will find a Paragraph with an acct.

[1] See *Calendar of Council Minutes*, p. 401, 402, and *Calendar of Land Papers*, p. 292. Also Johnson to Wendell, March 10, 1761.

[2] Destroyed by fire.

[3] *New York Gazette and Weekly Post Boy.*

of the death of Capt. Tyrrel:[1] Your Letter to that Gentleman I reserve till the next Pacquet goes away unless you advise me otherwise: some People believe the Acct. & some do not especially as coming from the West Indies, from where I had seen myself frequent Accts. of his coming there wth. a fleet which was not true as this may be too.

I have recd. from the Stocking Weaver Seven pair of Stockings & some yarn over: Be pleas'd to acquaint me how I shall forward them to you & I shall do it with Dispatch —

I have Recd. my Money fm. Mr. Mortier and Mr. Marsh[2] has lately Recd. another half years Salary from Mr. Kenneday the Receiver Genl. which will be the last he will receive fm. that Office till he Obtains a Warrant from the Lds. of the Treasury for that Purpose the same which Capt. Wraxall had: which I am apt to believe he will not get, as I am almost sure yr. Letter to the Lds. of Trade in favour of me came to their hands by Bolderson, who is Returned; that being the Master of ye Pacquet which Mr. Kelly tells me he gave yt Pacquet to, directed to the Lords of Trade, but he did not Sail, till the beginning of Augst. last, for England & when arriv'd did not tarry long there —— the key of the Box in which are the Indian Records I gave to Mr. Jno. Wells. I am in some Suspence till you have an answer from the Board of Trade; but I am far from giving up the thoughts of Attending you with the Records as long as you continue in the Station you are in.——

I took my leave of Majr. M P. this Day who is to imbark directly, with abt. 1500 Soldiers & four Months full Provisions, for South Carolina, the Indians as far as I hear continue wth. Capt. Kenneday who told me he believed Wm. Amherst will soon go home, I have heard so fm. others but how

[1] Captain Richard Tyrrel.

[2] The royal commission to Witham Marsh to be town clerk, clerk of the peace and of the common pleas at Albany, also secretary or agent of Indian affairs, was read in the council, and he was sworn in, July 21, 1760.—*Calendar of Council Minutes*, p. 448.

they should know it from a Person so reserved as he is makes it a Question ——— Gen[l]. Monkton & Maj[r]. Gates not yet come from Philadelphia, every thing quiet there as far as I hear: tis Reported here that M[r]. Lacorn S[t]. Luke when he was here should say he woud dispetch from Montreal Eight Sleds this winter & some of our New York Gentry talk of making an Excursion that way.

I saw a Lady since my arrival who has been some time where the General was, & says that he often mentions you with great commendation.——— you'll Excuse this tittle tattle report f[m]. me. it was uppermost as it gave me pleasure & I could not avoid repeating it ——— you'll repeat my Compliments to y[r]. Broth[r]. & family.

I am y[r]. most oblig'd
& very humble Serv[t].
R. SHUCKBURGH

FROM DANIEL CLAUS

A. L. S.[1]

Montreal 27 Dec[r]. 1760.

SIR

I would not omit paying my Respects to you by a Post going from hence altho I have nothing remarkable or worth reporting the Ind[ns].. being not returned from hunting yet, nevertheless I am frequently plagued with idle Visits by the Sachems who stayd at home, The sickness still continues and I am told some Ind[ns].. upon the hunt were taken by it. I shall transmit a Copy of my Journal by that Canajoree Ind[n]. who came last spring from Caghnawage he was left here sick & intends to set out for home as soon as the Ice sets which to all the Inh[ts].. amasement has not been yet. If it was not for the Papers[2] that perhaps

[1] In Public Archives of Canada, Claus Papers, v. I. 1716–1777. M. 104, p. 16.

[2] "Capers" in the copy.

every three or four weeks are brought from Albany this Place would be a melancholly one as there is not the least News else stirring from any other Part.—

Captn. Lottridge has been gone from hence these 2 Months past & I hear was seen at Tiyondaroga Genl. Gage dont like the Canadiens being with him.

I flatter myself my last letter of the 22d. Ulto. has come to your hands since wch.. Nothing occurred material with regard to Indn. Matters. I find there will be a Necessity of employing an Interpreter for the foreign Nations when they come here in spring, but this

I am with the utmost Respect
Sir
Your m. o. & m. h. st.
D. C.

To the Honble..
Sr. Wm. Johnson Bart.

TO ALEXANDER COLDEN

L. S.[1]

Fort Johnson Decbr. 29th. 1760

Dear Sir

It is with pleasure I embrace this opertunity of renewing a Correspondence with you, and heartily wish a continuance of it, without any interruption.

The Two Mohawk Castles have of late been Severall times with me in a Body, desireing in the most pressing manner, I would let them know their Bounds, or what Lands they are still Masters, or owners of in these parts, I told them I would do all in my power to inform them but that it was impossible before I had a Survey of this part of the Country from you. which they begged I would get as soon as possible as they cant dispose of

[1] Destroyed by fire.

any more Lands, with the least degree of certainty, before they are informed what is yet unsold, wherefore, in order to gratifie them, & remove their present uneasiness with regard to their Lands, I should be verry glad and willingly pay for (on account of the Crown) an Exact & full Survey of all the Patents, & Lands taken up on both Sides of the Mohawk River, from Schenectady to Fort Stanwix. by which Means, I shall be able to let them know what they so much desire, and which will prevent disputes ariseing between them & the Inhabitants &ca., which is his Majestys Intention, & desire Signified to Me several times by letters from ye. Lords of Trade, therefore, my Duty, to do all in my power to keep up a good understanding between them, to do which, nothing can at present more contribute than my haveing such a full, and exact Survey as above mentioned, be so good Sir, to let me know whether, & when such a Survey can be had, & what the Expence would be. the sooner I could know it the better, as they are daily teasing me about it.

I heartily wish you ye compliments of the Season, and am with best Respects to the good Family in general

Dear Sir yr.

Sincere Friend, & Humble Servant

Wm Johnson

Alexander Colden Esqr.

FROM RICHARD SHUCKBURGH

A. L. S.[1]

New York Decr. 29th. 1760

Sir

I finish'd my last Letter the day after Xmas Day,[2] by Pat. McGhee since which Genl. Monkton & Majr. Gates are arrived the latter informs that Mr. Croghan is not return'd as yet fm. a Conference he is holding with the Ohio Inds. & says that the

[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] Not found.

Shawanese Indians are not gone over to the Southern Indˢ. our Enemies, that Majʳ. Rogers was not return'd from Detroit, but had met with no Opposition fᵐ. the French or Indˢ. in that Quarter, he believes it may be too late for him Majʳ. Rogers to proceed to Missilamakinac: there is above a hundred thousand Pounds worth of Furrs, french Property at Detroit, which it is suppos'd among other things is articled for in the Capitulation. I din'd two days ago in Company with Govʳ. Ellis [1] fᵐ. Georgia who on his way hither spent some time att Philadelphia, he is a sensible distinct [2] Person & Says both there & here, he finds the generality have too low an Opinion of the Indˢ. he is bound to England as I'm inform'd, his Accᵗˢ. there concerning them possibly may differ fᵐ. some which may go from these Parts. The Proprietaries of Pennsylvania have gain'd every thing in England against the People of that Province who were contending with them Mʳˢ. Lutwgche has Received a Letter fᵐ. her Husband Master of the Pacquet, & says, she Expects him every Day I'm in hopes you will have an Answer from the Board relating to my Affair, which if favorable, & I little doubt of its being so, shall wait on you as soon as you think consistent. I saw Mʳ. Marsh yesterday for the first time since my arrival, who ask'd how you did, & whether I had heard fᵐ. you since I come to Town: Capᵗ. Gahs [3] gives me great incouragement, thinking that the Board of Trade will by no means oppose yʳ. inclination if they provided for Mʳ. Marsh in another way. This is the third Letter I have wrote to you since I got home but am not as yet favoured with one [4] You. I had the Pleasure of being inform'd, by Mʳ. Wallace (who din'd with me at the same Table with Govʳ. Ellis) that you & yʳ. Brother were well fᵐ. whom he was favoured with a Letter. Be pleas'd to make my Compliments

---

[1] Henry Ellis, governor from 1757 to 1760.

[2] "Discreet"?

[3] Gates?

[4] "From" does not appear in the copy.

acceptable to him & all of y^r^. Household. wishing them health to go thro the Jollity of the Season & a Happy New Year

I am with sincere Regard Sir

y^r^. most oblig^d^. & most humble

Serv^t^.

R. SHUCKBURGH

P. S.

Be pleas'd to inform me whether I shall send the Letter directed to Cap^t^. Tyrrel by y^e^ next Pacquet bound home I sent by Patt. McGhee the Stockings from the Weaver

FROM JOHN BRADSTREET, ETC.

The preceding letter is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 106–7, by two papers which were destroyed by fire: a letter of December 30th from John Bradstreet, at Albany, on money advanced in 1756 for the public service; and an undated letter from Johnson to several provincial governments (draft of an intended letter), asking reimbursement for expenses incurred in the war.

FROM GOLDSBROW BANYAR

A. L. S.[1]

[*New York, Dec.*[2] *1760*]

DEAR SIR WILLIAM

This Letter inclosed was put under Cover with one from Governor Pownall to Me: We have no other News than what I suppose will have heard a Victory obtained by the King of Prussia over Marshal Daun the 3^d^ November last[3]: No particulars were arrived but as it was a general Battle between the King's & the whole Austrian Army there is no doubt it was considerable, & must be great in its Consequences.

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[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] Date conjectural.

[3] At Torgau in Saxony.

New writs for electing a General assembly will be issued this Week, returnable in forty days after the Test: It is necessary you think of doing something in your Susquehana affairs Mr. Smith has put in two Petitions for Lands to border on the Pennsilvania Line on that side, and if the Purchase you made or agreed for be not located & known here, they may interfere. I have not recd the two Petitions. I hope you received my letter with the Commissions.

I am Dr Sr. Wm.
your obedient
hble Servant
GW BANYAR

TO GOLDSBROW BANYAR

A. Df. S.[1]

Castle Cumberland Janry. 2d.[2] *1761*

SIR

I received your favour of the 15th. Ulto. with the Commissions, which are right, as it is that Company which was Conins formerly, that I have now divided, and that wh. was Nichs. Hansens, now Vromans was divided last year, & not Conins as you imagine.

The Indians of Conojohare in full Council Sent me a Message some time ago, & desired I would come up to their Castle, haveing something of Moment to communicate to me, on my Arrival the whole Castle mett in form, and let me know that they had unanimously resolved to make me a present of a considerable Tract of Land, & desired a Deed of gift might be

[1] In New York Public Library, Emmet Collection, 8053. This letter is substituted for the copy of a draft in the Library Collection, dated January 6th, as exhibiting corrections made in the interest of precision. In that draft, which was destroyed, Johnson mentions the refusal of the Indians to sell the land to Ury Klock; and in postscript speaks of the death of George II.

[2] See the indorsement for a different date.

drawn for that purpose. I thanked them for their good Will shown towards me, and told them I could not draw one then, but would consider of it. in a few days after, ab^{t}. fifteen of them deputised by the rest came to my House, and executed a Deed of gift for a Tract of Land on the North Side of the Mohawk River [1] w^{h}. they desired I would Send up to their Castle that the rest might Sign it w^{h}. I accordingly did. this Grant includes all the Lands as yet unpattented between the Creeks called Takahyuharonwe, & Tinghtoghraron, the former falls into y^{e}. Mohawk River opposite almost to Fort Hendrick, the latter at Burnets feild, from the Mohawk River as it Runs, to a line, w^{h}. is to be Run from the North Westerly Corner of the Rear line of a Tract of Land (last Autumn) laid out or surveyed for M^{rs}. M^{c}Gin &^{ca}. to the Canada Kill or Creek at Burnets feild, w^{h}. Rear line is to be the Same Course of S^{d}. M^{rs}. M^{c}.Gins Rear Line, & will make the length from the Mohawk River to S^{d}. Line ab^{t}. 13 Miles, containing ab^{t}. 40 thousand Acres.— for w^{h}. I would willingly get out a Pattent as Soon as I could, and for that End, I would be glad You would take, or direct the proper Steps. I should also be oblidged to You for Abstracts of the Severall Petitions for Lands now lying before y^{e}. Council. I have no other view in desireing this than to be able to See, or have Common Justice done to y^{e}. Ind^{s}. who in the most earnest manner begged, I would take care that they were not imposed on for the future in the Sale of such Lands as they still were Owners of, & further, that I would let them know what Lands were Pattented, so as to prevent any disputes. thinking their request reasonable I wrote M^{r}. Alexander Colden [2] lately for an exact Survey of all the Lands Pattented from Albany or Schenectady to Fort Stanwix on Both Sides of the Mohawk River, w^{h}. I shall readily pay him for, as it will be the

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[1] See *Calendar of Land Papers*, p. 302, and *Calendar of Council Minutes*, p. 404.

[2] Johnson to Colden, December 29, 1760.

best means of removeing y^e^. doubts they have concerning severall Tracts, and w^h^. they have been many years very uneasy about.

I should be oblidged to You for y^r^. opinion in an Affair often complained of to me, & w^h^. I think a verry Villainous one, it is this, The Troop at Albany formerly employed one Martin Garretson their then Capt^n^., and gave him money to take out a Pattent for a Pasture near Albany for the use of the Said Troop, so that their Horses might be always ready on any emergency. He the Said Garretson went to York & took out a Pattent in his own name and kept the Land ever since, and also the Money as I understand, would it not be proper to give this Affair to the Kings Attorney? or if not, how is it to be prosecuted? I wrote you twice lately to w^h^. I impatiently expect an Answer, as also to this. I am now a good deal hurried, so cannot write as full as I could wish to do and am Sir

Y^r^. Sincere freind
& Humble Servant
W^M^. JOHNSON

GOLDS BORROW BANYAR Esq^r^.

INDORSED BY JOHNSON: Letter to Golds Borrow Banyar,
Janr^y^. 6^th^. 1761.

FROM FRANCIS WADE

In the Johnson Calendar, p. 107, occur a letter of January 4, 1761, from Francis Wade, at Philadelphia, explaining an account presented by the writer and apologizing for recommending Mr Fury for employment; and Francis Wade's account current with Johnson, dated Philadelphia, January 4th.

FROM JAMES STEVENSON

A. L. S.[1]

Albany, 5th. Janry 1761

SIR

Your favours of the 12th. Ultimo I rec'd this Day near two of the Clock in the Afternoon I hope you will find out how it was with the Bond If you have paid it It wou'd be very hard to pay it again, If it is not paid it is Just that it should be paid.

There is a Lott of Land lying this Side of Anthony's nose belonging to the Heirs of late Govr. Burnett Several People have applied to purchase it. I wrote to William Brown Esqr. of Salem in N England His Son is now the Surviving Heir, He wrote to me that Several Years ago, Andrew Besinger had affer'd £500: for it, and was to have it But the Reason at that time was that Govr. Burnet's Son was alive, and they wanted then to make a Division of the whole Estate But Mr. Burnett is since Dead and the whole Devolves on Mr. Brown's Son, So that they Do not Choose to sell now Unless they gett a Greater Price for it I do not know the Quantity of Land in the Lott Adam Starenberghs has it in possession at least the Low Land of it, and pays Rent to Mr. Brown

John Depeyster is Surrogate here for granting Administration But as you wou'd Administer as principal Creditor it will be necessary for you to Inform the Surrogate whether there be any Relations If there be none you will gett Administration of Course. If there be they must Relinquish their Right in Your favour. Had you informed me who the person was I should spoke to the Surrogate not to grant Administration to another till he hear'd You

It will be necessary for you to come before the Surrogate your Self For The Law prescribes an Oath which the Surrogate is to

[1] Destroyed by fire.

Administer to the Person or Persons that Administer I wish You the Compliments of the Season and am with great Respect

Sir

Your most Obedient
and most humble Servt.
JA STEVENSON

GEORGE CROGHAN'S RETURN

Copy [1]

Duplicate.
Copy. *Fort Pitt Janry: 12th 1761.*

Return of the Several Men imployed in the Department of Indian Affairs to the Westward –

Mr Thomas Mc: kee Assistant
Mr Edward Ward Do
Mr Alexander Mc: kee Do
Mr Thomas Hutchins Do

} At 12/6 pr day each Pensylvania Currency have been doing duty at Venango Le Beuff & Prisque Isle

John Owins Gunsmith at 7/6 pr day
Thomas Garrish his Assistant at 3/9 pr day

At Detroit

Mr Martin Interpreter at 7/6 pr Day
Doctor Antoney at 5 Sterling pr Day
A French Smith at 7/6 pr day

At Miamis

A French Man Interpreter at 7/6 pr Diem

George Croghan
Deptv. Agent

[1] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5.61, London, England. Inclosed in a letter of Amherst to William Pitt, February 27, 1761. A copy in the State Library was destroyed by fire.

INDORSED: Copy Return of People
Employed in the Western Indian
Department.–
Enclosed in Sr. Wm. Johnson's to
Genl. Amherst of 12th. Febv. 1761.
in M. G. Amherst's of Febv; 27: 1761
No. 21.

FROM GEORGE CROGHAN

In the Johnson Calendar, p. 107, is a letter from George Croghan, reporting success in opening communication with Indian villages and obtaining permission to build a trading house at Little Carrying Place of Sandusky; dated the 13th.

FROM GEORGE CROGHAN

A. L. S.[1]

Fort Pitt Janv. 13th. 1761

HONd. SIR

Some Days ago I Returnd. from Detroit, Inclosd. I Send yu My Journal on pruseal of wh. you will See what has been Transactted with y. Indians Since I joynd. his Majestys Trupes under y. Commd. of Major Rogers by yr. honours orders, Likewise I Inclose you a Piece of Intilegence I gott with Respect to y. warr Carrying on by y. Cherokes against y. Southern Colnys.

Majer Rogers Sett of for Missinilmnack y. 8th of Debr. with whome I Sent Capt. Montour & Some Indians whome I fitted out for thire Journay, the Same Day Leftt. Button of y. Rangers Sett of for y. Mamies to Rileve that part[2] and if posable to Remain there till Spring, as itt Lays on y. Carrying place[3] which opens the Comunication to y. Elinoes Cuntrey Mr. Mchee one

[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] "Post" this word should probably be.

[3] Fort Miami, on the Maumee river. See *Doc. Rel. to Col. Hist. N. Y.* 5:621.

of My assistants I have Sent with a french officer to bring up y. french from y. Lower Shannes and one Body a french Treeder & great Partisan I have Sint to y. uper Shannas to bring up y. french from thence with those three partys I have Sent Interpreters & Indians and Expect them hear in about 8 Days, y^e^. Expence of this Journey will be Much More then I Expected I shall Send My acounts & vochers to General Monckton Greatt part of w^ch^. is Certify^d^. by Majer Rogers & Cap^t^. Campble [1] who ordered Me to purchase y. Goods & see them Delivered. I shall Likewise Send y^r^. honour Copeys of y^e^. whole as Soon as I Can Make them up I have been oblidg^d^. to Draw on you in favor of Coll. Cole [2] for £586:10;6 which I will Desier Major Gates to Remitt you if Gineral Monckton will pay y. accounts.

I Need Nott Truble you with an account of the Maners of y. pople tho I think them Compliant to a fault Butt y. Cuntrey is fertill & level & Capable of being Made as fine a Settlement as any I have Seen in America from thence you have a Comunication to all parts by Water with Some few Short Carrying Places a fine River or Streats between Laeke hurran & Eora about 40 Leaugs in Lenth full of fine Ilands & 24 foot Water Neer a Mile over in some places they had the finest Militia there I Ever See for y. Number About 800 & y. best Stockoade which Inclos^d^. about 80 houses itt is an old Setlement & y. pople Seem to be a Sett of able farmers they all Talk Some Indian Languge Men Women & Children they have been Much Distrest by y^e^. Warr Provisions is very Scarce a pistole for 2 fouls & as Much for 3 p^d^. of Indian Sugar Wine or Sperits there is None butt what y. Indians bring from Nigero about 8 miles below y. town is an Island about 10 Miles Long & about three Miles wide in y. midle Lays high well Timbred y. finest Island I Ever See itt was ofer^d^. Me by y. Indians Butt I Did Nott Chuse to Except itt as pople Might Say I went a Land Jobing when I Should have Done My Duty Butt if on a paice that Cuntrey Should be

[1] Captain Donald Campbell, governor of Detroit.

[2] Colonel Edward Cole.

Ceaded to Greatt Britain itt will be worth having if y^r. honour Chusis to have a Smale Estate in that Cuntrey I will gett itt for you

There is to be a greatt Meeting of all y^e. Westren Nations att Detroit Next Spring by there own apointment to w^h. y^e. Six Nations are Invited & I think they Should attend, as I blive Many things will be Disgusted[1] there Reletiff to what has past Sence y^e. Warr and fixing on Some plan for thire futer Conductt,

I had 42 of y^e. English prisners Deliverd up at Detroit; y^e. Rest will be Deliverd up att that Meeting to who Ever attends, there to Represent you

there is Now a prospect of a good Treade with y^e. Indians Butt unless you Regulate itt on a plan to which y^e. Treaders from y^e. Several governments Must be bound I feer itt will Come to Nothing as we Shall over Trade our Selves an Interfear with one a Nother, I Must Beg pardon for Menshoning this to you Butt as I have herd Some General oficers Say itt was you that Should Regulate y^e. Indian Treade I thought I wold Menshon itt as itt Certienly Requires to be putt on som footing Imeadetly this way for if we Run into Irregularitys in Treade his Majestys Indian Intrest in Gineral will Suffer by itt —

This Last fall I gott Gineral Monckton to prohibett the Sale of Spirrits to y^e. Indians in Such Large quantitys as has been Sold Sence that y^e. Government of Pennsylvaine who Carry on a greatt Treade heer has Sent out a Large quantity to Sell to y. Indians tho they have been this 50 years past Makeing Laws to prohibett y^e. kings Subjects who formerly Carry^d. on y^e. Treade & Sence y^e. present Warr wold Insinuate to y. World that y. Debauching y^e. Indians with Spirrits was a Mains of alinating thire affections from the British Intrest, itt wold be well Done to Expose them in y. New York Gisette,

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[1] Discussed. "Disgusted" in the copy.

Gineral Monckton p^d^. of my assistants till the 1^st^. of No^br^. Last butt there is more pople Sense Imploy [1] I Inclose you a List of them & where they are Stacioned and hope you will Setle itt with Gineral Amhurst whether they are to be Continued. and how p^d^. & plese to Lett know whether y^r^. honour Intends to keep Me heer Till I grow Gray Plese to Make My Complements Exceeptable to all the family & gentlemen with you I am Sir with Greatt Esteem & Regard

Y^r^. Honours Most obed^t^.
& most Humble Ser^t^.
GEO: CROGHAN

The Honourable
Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON Bar^t^,

TO JEFFERY AMHERST

A. Df. S.[2]

<Fort Johnson 18^th^. Jan^ry^. 1761

SIR

I am honoured with yours of the 1^st^. Inst.[3] containing> the melancholly <news of the death of our late King. I> sincerely condole <with your Excellency on y^e^ occasion> and hope God will enable his <present Majesty to finish> with Honour the work in Hand, and grant <him a> long and happy Reign.—

I am extremely glad to find y^r^. <dispatches> from Montreal had reached his late Maj<esty,> as the news of so great a Conquest, made by his <Arms,> under your Excellencys Command, must deser<vedly> have mett his Majestys most gracious

[1] Words omitted in copying.

[2] There is another copy in the Public Record Office, C. O. 5.61, London, England; inclosed in a letter of Amherst to William Pitt, February 27, 1761. The underscored matter which in the draft closes the last paragraph but one does not appear in that copy.

[3] Not found.

approba<tion,> and also greatly contributed to make the close of <his> Day Happy.—

The Notice his Majesty was plea<sed> to take of my small Service, (as Signified to you by <M^r.> Pitt)[1] does me great Honour, and at the same time that <it> demands my most gratefull acknowledgements, it lays me under the greatest obligations to your Excellency, from whose favourable representations it must proceed, of which, I shall ever retain a due Sense.—

When the Indians return from Hunting I shall take the first opertunity of letting them know the purport of your Order of the 1^st. Ins^t., w^h. I am certain <will give them much Satisfaction, and your Excellency may be assured that as long as I continue the Management of Indian Affairs, I shall exert all my Influence & abilities to keep those already in Alliance with his Majesty, firm in their zeal for his Person, & government, as well as endeavour to bring over all Nations (with whom> I can have <any Correspondence or with whom, the Indians und>er my Care have <any Connections) to the same way of thinking,> and I do not <doubt of succeeding in, if> I am properly <supported.>

I have this time past flattered my<self w^th. the> hopes of your Excellencys receiving before <now a favourable An>swer to what you were pleased to tell me you would <write Home> last June concerning my Affair, or Military Com<mission, whi>ch you were then of opinion would be Settled to my <Satisfaction> and indeed having the Honour of y^r. approbation & Interest I could make <no doubt of it> Should it contrary to my expectation, & the opinion of all who have Seen my Commission and know that I acted in a Millitary Capacity since I had the Honour of bearing it, turn out Otherwise,[2] I can only <say,> I must rest a verry considerable Sufferer both in Interest & constitution, *and endeavour for the time to come to repair both in another way.*

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[1] Amherst to Pitt, August 26, 1760, September 8th, and Pitt to Amherst, October 24, 1760, *Correspondence of William Pitt with Colonial Governors etc.*, ed. Gertrude Selwyn Kimball, Macmillan.

[2] The words, " turn out Otherwise," are supplied from the London copy.

I beg your Excellency will excuse my giveing you so much trouble ab^{t}. this Affair of mine w^{h}. I should by no means have done, were I not encouraged thereto by your verry friendly, & never to be forgotten offers of Service to me, at Montreal & elsewhere which I shall always endeavour to merit a continuance of.

I have the honour to be with the
utmost respect y^{r}. Excellencys
most obedient & most Humble Serv^{t}.
W. J.

His Excellency
GENERAL AMHERST

FROM ALEXANDER COLDEN
A. L. S.[1]

New York Jan^{ry}. 18. 1761

DEAR SIR

It gives me great Satisfaction to find you are pleased to renew a Correspondence which has been so long Droped & that you are desirous it may be Continued without any further Interruption. I will indeavour it shall not fail on my Side & shall be proud to hear often from you.

I am very desirous of doing every thing in my power to Comply with the Request of the two Mohawk Castles which you have Signified to me in y^{rs}. of the 29th Ult^{o} & prevent any Disputes arising between the Indians & Inhabitants & in regard to their Lands: But as what you desire will be a work that must take up a good deal of time & make me lay aside other buissness & will be attended with many difficulties, I cant undertake it for Less then £100 Sterling or £150 Currency & even for that Sum I cant do it with that Exactitude I could wish for want of some Regular Surveys: However if you think Proper to Engage to pay me the above Sum I will Set about makeing out the best Draft I can

[1] Destroyed by fire.

of all the Lands Granted according to your desire & finish it by April next, which will be before the Season will admit of any Lands to be Survey'd; but then I must receive your imediate answer that no time may be lost.

There is now great q't'ys of Lands Petitioned for in the Mohawks & Oniedos Country & Licences of purchases ordered to be made out. I shall take Due Care that none of these lands prayed for be Survey'd without a regular Notification being first given to the Castles & Deputies appointed by them to See the Survey performed.

The Albany Surveyrs having frequently deceived both the Surveyor Gen[l] & Indians, I am determined to Employ none as my Deputies but such men in whom I can confide & who will not be tempted either to Deceive us or the Indians & as I fear it would be a difficult matter to find such a one at Albany I have Determined not to employ one there but on all Surveys to Send Deputies from hence. I hope the Indians have been pleased with those I have Sent up as also with my Instructions to my Deputies which as far as relates to the Indians I always order'd to be Interpreted to them.

George Klock has Obtained a Lycence to purchase a small peice of Land described in these Words. *On the North Side of the Mohawks River to the South of a Creek called Canada Creek or Cajohairie. Bounded Easterly by Lands granted to Petrus Vandrissen & Northwardly by Lands granted to William Nellis & others Containing 800 Acres.*[1] This Land Petitioned for I suspect to be the very Tract the Indians reserved to themselves and would not dispose of in the year 1755 when my Br Cadwallader Surveyed a Tract for Timberman & Snell [2] & are Lands part of which I imagine the Indians improve. I know not wether I am right in my Conjectures or not. If I am then I fear some unfair means has been used to gain their Consent for the Sale thereof & should be glad to be informed wether the whole Castle

[1] *Calendar of Land Papers*, p. 296, 297.

[2] *Calendar of Land Papers*, p. 276, 282, 287.

unanimously Consents that such a purchase be made or not, that I may Govern my Self accordingly.

I am humbly of Opinion all possible care should be taken to prevent the Indians from disposing of Lands they Occupy & that some method should be taken to Secure those Lands to them for their use & prevent their being aplied to any other. However I submit to your better Judgment & must leave you to act therein as you shall think most proper.

As the Indians may be deceived by persons pretending to have orders from me for Surveying I should be glad they would not Suffer any to Survey but such as shall produce to them a regular Deputation under my hand which I always give to my Deputys with Orders to have them Interpreted to them

I need not mention the News we have as Mr. Banyar has wrote to you & no doubt given you a better Acct. of it then I could

I heartily wish you the Succession of many happy years & am

Dr Sr
yr Most Obedt &
humble Sert.
Alexr Colden

Honble Sr Wm Johnson

FROM DANIEL CLAUS

A. Df. S.[1]

Montreal 19th.. Jany. 1761.

Sir

A Post being unexpectedly sent off for Albany I found the time too short and weather too cold to copy my Journal and therefore made free to send you the Original wch.. I should be glad to have returned agn. at a convenient Time.—

[1] In Public Archives of Canada, Claus Papers, v. I. 1716–1777. M. 104, p. 18. The letter in the Library Collection dated January 20th was destroyed by fire.

I have nothing in the least remarkable to comunicate from any Quarter we can have intelligence of in Canada Whites as well as Indns.. living in the utmost Tranqility & the profondest time of Peace. The inclosed is a Letter from the Priest of St Francis [1] I had one from him also wherein gives me to consider the Distress of the Indns.. as well his own, I could not answer him upon it as I had not heard from you abt. the last request he made.

I could wish to know in what the Curiosities should consist you would chuse to have I cant see anything worth while buying here of little value as you mention the Things I could get & would suit are all valuable viz. Silver Plate, Gold & Silver Snuff Boxes, Rings, Tapestry for Rooms, Picturs, Silk Paterns of embroidered Waistcoats which are now put to Sale at an extravagant Price, but in the Spring if the Country should remain ours or even not there will be families going to Fr. & quantities of such things be sold at Vendues when they may be had more reasonable.

A Genl court Martial is sitting abt a Challenge that happen between Capt. Cha. Osborne & Liut. Gambel of the 44 wch.. after this Dispute being amicably settled after wch a Court [2] ensue abt some ungentlemanlike Expressions wch dropt between Majr. Beckwith & sd. Captn. Osborne [3] no Sentence is passt yet:

It is now since the 1st of Decr. we had no accts.. from Albany wch.. makes every Body very eager to hear some News, there are likewise no Accts.. yet from Detroit.

I could have sent you a french Copy of the Capitulation by the first Post from this if I did not think you had one from Genl. Amherst as many of the french had copies sent them by the french Officers from Quebec before they embarked for France.

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[1] From Pierre Roubaud, November 13, 1760, *q. v.*

[2] Omitted being illegible.

[3] Major John Beckwith, Captain Charles Osborne and Lieutenant Thomas Gamble were of the 44th regiment.

I beg to be remembered to Captn. Warren [1] and am with my greatest Respect

Sr.
Yours &c.
D. C.

To the Honble.
Sr. Wm. Johnson Bart.

FROM RICHARD SHUCKBURGH

A. L. S.[2]

New York 19th. Jany. 1761

Sir

The Halifax Pacquet Capt. Bolderson saild this Morning your Letter to Capt. Tyrrel remains yet with Me as you have not informed to the contrary since I wrote to you, with a News Paper inclosd, wherein was inserted an Acct. of that Gentlemans Death: I shall be well pleas'd at any time when you do me the honour to answer any of my Letters, but I am in pain what to do with this Letter to Captain Tyrrel.—

Besides what you may read in the Prints: I hear we are to have a New Assembly.— that there has been a Requisition from England to the different Governors for Provincial Troops for this years Service — & that Mr. Croghan hearing, that Mr. Belletre [3] at Deroit with the Wyandot & Towas, had pretended to doubt on the Occasion of his & Major Rogers being sent thither thereupon sent some Inds. forward to Satisfy those Indians, from thence had no trouble in obliging Mr. Belletre to submit who is now in Carlisle in his way to Philadelph where thirty five English Prisoners are arrived from that Fort which they found more Respectable than they cou'd Imagine: Genl. Amherst cou'd

[1] Captain Warren Johnson, Sir William's brother.

[2] Destroyed by fire.

[3] Captain Picoté de Belletre, or Belêtre, in command at Fort Detroit.

hardly believe Mon^{sr}. Vaudreuilee could have made such a Capitulation. I am with proper Compliments to y^{r}. Brother & family Sir

Y^{r}. most obt. humble Serv^{t}.
R^{D}. SHUCKBURGH

P: S: if you have any thing f^{m}. England relating to me wou'd be glad you wou'd favor me wth. a Line.

FROM DANIEL CLAUS

The preceding letter is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 108, by two from Lieutenant Daniel Claus, at Montreal, to Johnson, which were destroyed. The first, dated January 20th, corresponds to the Claus letter of the 19th in the Canadian Archives, here printed. In the second, dated the 22d, the writer expressed his fear that, under a recent regulation made by General Amherst, he would be engaged in duty entailing an expense in excess of his pay.

FROM RICHARD SHUCKBURGH

There is found on page 108 of the Johnson Calendar a letter of January 26, 1761, from Dr Richard Shuckburgh, at New York, to Johnson, conveying intelligence that Captain Richard Tyrrel is alive and will soon be an admiral and information about the market for "ginzeng," medals for Indians who accompanied the English to Montreal and the high rate of exchange. Destroyed by fire.

TO ALEXANDER COLDEN

Df. S.[1]

Fort Johnson 28th. Jan^{ry}. 1761

DEAR SIR

Your kind favour of the 18th. Ins^{t}. came this Day to hand, wher'by I am extremely glad to find that a renewal of that correspondence which has been interrupted for some time (by means of the War) will be agreable to you, as there is no Family in the Country (without any dissimulation) with whom I would

[1] Destroyed by fire.

sooner wish to correspond. As My Scituation is such, that I cannot always be verry punctual, being often from home, you will not attribute it to any thing else, should I miss a letter now & then.———

The method I proposed, being most effectual one I can think of, to Satisfie y^e^. Ind^s^. with regard to what Lands they have yet left, & prevent their being imposed upon in the Sale of them &^ca^. I should therefore be glad you would fall about it as soon as possible and do it with all the correctness exactness in your power, otherwise twill be productive of disputes, let it be done in the plainest & most intelligible manner you can, so as Everry Pattent or Tract between Albany & Fort Stanwix on both sides y^e^. Mohawk River Scohare Stoneraby & Cherry Valley with y^e^. Pattentees Names, y^e^. quantity of Each & year pattented may be easily known. by which means, what is yet unpattened & belongs to the Indians may plainly appear, let it be on proper Paper, or parchment, and finished compleatly before April if possible, and I will pay you £150 New York Currency; but I expect you will not let any other Person have a Coppy thereof. —— I have understood some time ago y^t^. there were several Petitions given in to y^e^. Gov^r^. & Council & Lycences obtained thereon for purchaseing great quantitys of Land in these parts but I believe the Indians from w^t^. I heard them say in full Council (will not incline to dispose of much more yet a while.)

As for Ury Klock, I can assure you, that the Ind^s^. of Canajohare lately in a full Meeting declared their dislike to him, and verry warmly remonstrated on the Villany of his proceedings, to obtain a Deed for y^t^. Land as described in y^r^. letter, and a great deal more adjoining it, by Virtue of an old Lycence granted in 1755 [1] or some years ago, to obtain which, he Worked underhand with two or three Indians & a Woman or two whom he bribed & made drunk to sign S^d^. Deed, w^h^. when sober they dis-

[1] *Calendar of Council Minutes*, p. 394, 397, 399, and *Calendar of Land Papers*, p. 286, 287.

claimed & knew not w^t^. they signed this has given so much dissatisfaction to all the rest of the Ind^s^. that they went so far as to expel these Indians out of their Councils, w^h^. indeed was seldom troubled with them, as they have for several years past left the Castle, and wander ab^t^. among the Country People killing their Cattle & living on them.— these are the People he applied to for a Title of the Land he wants to have. upon this, the Ind^s^. all mett together last Month at their Castle, at Canajohare and determined to send for me, which they did by one of their Chiefs Nicku's Eldest Son, when I came there, they all told me w^t^. I have above mentioned concerning Klock, & a great deal more of his villany too tedious to trouble you with, after w^h^. they acquainted me that they had all unanimously agreed to make me a gift of a Tract of Land on the North Side of the Mohawks River the Bounds of which I have described to M^r^. Banyar in my last letter[1] to him, which he can shew you, I have at the same time desired M^r^. Banyar to take the proper steps towards my getting a Pattent for Said Tract, haveing a Deed of gift for it, signed by all the Castle. in y^e^. presence of a Justice & Interpreter &^ca^. who has certified it.——— your opinion of y^e^. Albany & Some others Surveyors heretofore clandestinely employed is verry Just, and will everry day appear Clearer. wherefore w^t^. you propose is verry right and cant fail of giveing general satisfaction to the Parties concerned.———

Surely M^r^ Klocks Villainous proceeding will not be allowed of. as I am certain it will be productive of much trouble, and prevent the Indians disposeing of any Lands in haste. for all the Castle declare they would as Soon die as he shall have a foot of Land from them. The verry Persons whom (when drunk) he got to sign a Deed without even a proper Lycence, when Sober, declared to me they knew not what they signed their names to, and did with the rest of the Castle quite over execute a Deed of gift to me for all the Lands within the Bounds described to

[1] Johnson to Banyar, January 2, 1761.

Banyar. I shall be glad to hear from you what Ury Klock is gone down about, and what steps are necessary for me to take in order to get out a Pattent for my self and my associates for Said Tract of Land.

I am with kind respects to you & Family
Dear Sir
Your most obedient
Humble Servant
W. J.

ALEXANDER COLDEN Esq^r.

INDORSED: Jan^ry 28^th 1761
Letter to Alex^dr Colden Esq^r.
concerning Lands &^ca.

TO THOMAS POWNALL

Df. S.[1]

Fort Johnson Jan^ry. 28^th. 1761

SIR

Your verry friendly letter of y^e. 1^st. Nov^br.[2] last I am Just favoured with The Friendship you have always expressed and now in a more particular manner signified for me, lays me under the greatest obligations and be assured my Dear Sir I shall ever retain a due sense of it.— your mentioning my Name for the government of New York,[3] was doing me great Honour, and a most convinceing proof of your regard, for which I am extremely obliged to you. but as I am sensible of my inability for the execution of so important a Trust, and the Settleing of my Lands requireing my Presence and daily encouragement in these parts, it would not at all answer for me. besides as I have hitherto had

[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] Not found.

[3] Pownall's letter was evidently written from England. "On 3 June 1760 he quitted America. . . . On his arrival in London he resigned his colonial governorship."— *Dictionary of National Biography.*

the most fatiuging and disagreeable Service I now propose to retire and spend the rem^dr. of my Days more tranquile, w^h. I am convinced in that Station I never could.— wherefore would not by any means choose such a Station, altho a greater honor than I could expect.— I wish you all happiness

and am My Dear Sir with
the greatest respect
Your most Obedient
& most humble Servant
W^m. JOHNSON

His Excellency
THOMAS POWNALL Esq^r.

FROM THOMAS WILSON AND SARAH MAGIN

There are found in the Johnson Calendar, p. 108, two letters which were destroyed by fire: a letter of February 1st from Thomas Wilson, at Montreal, to Johnson, expressing friendship, mentioning a journey from New York, by way of the Sorel and St Lawrence, after a cruise of six weeks and three days from England, also prospects of trade in Montreal, and expressing grief for loss of the late King " of glorious memory "; and a letter of the 1st from Mrs Sarah Magin, asking Johnson's attention to her land claim and warning him of Clock's trespasses against their common interests.

FROM JEFFERY AMHERST

Contemporary Copy.[1]

Duplicate.
Copy. *New York 1^st. February 1761.–*

SIR,

Captain Brewer of the Rangers, Arrived here Yesterday by way of Niagara, from Major Rogers with Sundry Letters for me; wherein he Acquaints me, that upon his arrival at the Detroit, Monsieur Beletre[2] the Commanding Officer, imme-

[1] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5.61, London, England. Inclosed in a letter of Amherst to William Pitt, February 27, 1761.

[2] Picoté de Belletre.

diately delivered him possession of the Fort; that the Inhabitants to the Number of 500 had taken the Oath of Allegiance, & had laid down their Arms, amounting to upwards of 400, which the Major had Secured. That Monsr. Beletre & his Garrison were set out, by the way of Pittsburgh for this place, where I Expect them soon, & whence I shall Send them to France;– that the Indians had Come in & behaved Extremely well; that Mr. Croghan Your Deputy (whose Zeal & Vigilance the Major greatly Commends) had had a Conference with them, a Copy of Which goes Enclosed. That the Detroit abounded in furrs, of which there were Incredible Quantities, owing to the few that had been Exported from thence, since the Reduction of Niagara, to which place only they had sent any since that great & happy Event. That he, the Major, had sent an Officer & Some Rangers to Miamis, another to St. Joseph to take possession of those posts; and that he himself with Thirty five Rangers, five or Six Inhabitants and as many Indians, accompanied by Mr. Montour were setting out (on the 25th. December) for Michillimakinah [1] which place he hoped he should be able to reach; if not that he must Deferr it till Spring; but that if he Succeeded he Expected to return Sometime in the month of February: he likewise adds that he had Sent an Officer to the hither Shawanese Towns, to bring away from thence the few french Troops that might still be among them.–

When all this is Effected, and the Indians Continue in the good Disposition they Seemed to be in (which as it is for their Interest, I am willing to believe they will) Our Intercourse must be free & Safe; to make it still more so, and to improve all the Advantage that must of Necessity result from the possession of so valuable a Country, I propose, so soon as the Season will admit of it, not only to Garrison these Several posts properly but I propose to appoint a Person of knowledge, & probity to be Governor at

[1]For different dates consult Croghan to Johnson, January 13, 1761, and *Journals of Major Robert Rogers*, p. 198.

the Detroit, with Directions to open a free and fair Trade between the Subjects & the Indians, giving to each such Advantages, as Shall make it their respective Interests to deal fairly & honestly by each Other, and at the same time to reap reasonable profits; I should therefore be much Obliged to you for Such hints, as may Enable me to Establish this Trade upon a lasting & good foundation, by Acquainting me with what Commodities it will be most proper to Send among those Indians; their value, and what profit, the Trader should have to Enable him to keep it up with a reasonable Gain, & without Imposing on the Indians, who, so long as they behave well, must not be Imposed upon, but receive a Just Equivalent for their furrs; any Other hints & Observations, that You will be pleased to add to these for the Government of the Indians, and the maintenance of this great & important post of the Detroit and its Natural Commerce with the Subject, I shall receive with pleasure, and give a due Consideration.

I must now own the receipt of Your Letter of the 18th. Ultimo, and repeat to you the Confidence I am in that so long as the Management of Indian Affairs Continues in You, there is not the least room to doubt but you will Exert all your Influence & Abilities to keep those already in Alliance with His Majesty firm in their Zeal for his Person & Government, as well as Endeavor to bring over all Nations of Indians (with whom you have any Correspondence, or with whom those Indians under your Care have any Connections) to the same way of thinking, in which you may rely on being Supported to the Extent of my Authority.–

As an Encouragement to Such as behaved well during the last Campaign, I have, as I mentioned to You, I would, Ordered a Number of Silver Medals to be Struck, representing the City of Montreal with a blank Reverse, On Each of which is to be Engraven the Name of One of those Indians, who, by wearing the same as a badge of Distinction, will, by Virtue thereof have free Egress & Regress to any of His Majesty's Forts, Posts, &

Garrisons, so long as they Continue true to his Interests: they are not quite finished Yet, when they are, I shall send them to you, to make a Distribution of them.–

I Cannot Close this Letter without renewing to you my Assurances, that I Shall ever take the greatest pleasure in Contributing towards every thing that can give You Satisfaction; that my Representations shall not be wanting to Obtain the Same; and that I most Sincerely wish they may be attended with all the Success that you yourself can Desire.

I am, with great Regard,
Sir,
&ca.
Jeff: Amherst.

Sir Will^{m}. Johnson Bar^{t}.

INDORSED: Copy Letter from Gen^{l}. Amherst
To Sir Will^{m}. Johnson Bar^{t}.
Fort Johnson
New York 1st. February 1761.
Acquainting him with Maj^{r}. Roger's having taken possession of Detroit &^{ct} and of the good Disposition of the Indians there, who had Come in, & behaved Extremely well; Informs Sir William of his Intentions of appointing a proper Person to be Governor of Detroit, with Directions to open a free and fair trade between the Subjects and the Indians; and therefore Desiring he would furnish him with Such hints as might Enable him to Establish this Trade on a Lasting & good foundation; and that he had ordered a Number of Silver medals to be Struck, to be

Distributed among such Indians
as had behaved well during the
last Campaign.–
in M. G. Amherst's of Feby. 27:1761
No. 17.

FROM GOLDSBROW BANYAR

A. L. S.[1]

New York 2 February 1761

DEAR SIR WILLIAM

I have the favour of yours of the 6th of January last, I cannot possibly as yet send you extracts of the Petitions before the Council. I have subjoined two, which include the Land you acquaint me the Indians have lately given you a Deed for. The Parties concerned had notice of this Deed just before I received your letter. Those with whom I have conversed on the Subject seem disposed to accommodate the matter by Agreement with you, and they were to have delivered me their Terms to have transmitted to you. Unless you and they agree I forsee neither the one or the other will get a Grant of the Land. The Council are so far from encouraging private Purchases from the Indians, that it seems to me they would apply the argument to the Disadvantage of the Persons interested, as by countenancing such applications to the Indians, they must not only introduce confusion (as it has already apparently done in some Instances) but in some Measure preclude themselves from that Right which they have of a voice in the Disposition of the *Crown Lands*, for such they most certainly are, notwithstanding the Government from a well judg'd Policy, have always made an Indian Purchase the Basis or Foundation of all Grants. This however cannot be construed to imply or give a Right to the Indians to convey their Lands to Whom they please without a Lycense or independent of the Authority of the Government.

[1] Destroyed by fire.

This is the Light in which I have always received the Right of the Crown and of the Indians to the vacant Lands in this Province, and I have never yet heard the Contrary insisted On. I therefore hope you will give up any advantage you proposed by this Purchase, beyond that of an equal share with those who have been before hand with you in their application to the Government among whom too, there are several of your Friends; and in general I may venture to assert, that the Majority of the whole Number will not give up the Point without a Determination of the Council against them. By the next Post I hope to send you the Names of the Parties & their Proposals, in the meantime, I do not think it proper to do anything in the matter in consequence of your Letter or until I hear further from you, nor will it be any prejudice to your Interest if these Petitions should pass and Lycenses issue, for without your Concurrence any Application to the Indians upon the Lycenses must be fruitless and I dare say will not be thought of.

We have no Publick News. A Report prevails that the officers, serjeants Corporals & Drums of some Regiments will be sent home: Time must determine the truth of it, however it seems probable. I am D^r^ S^r^. W^m^.

Your affectionate humble Servant

Gw Banyar

P. S. As to the affair of Mark Gerritson It will be attended with much Difficulty as it will be difficult to prove who paid the money; if this can be done, they or their Representatives may file a Bill in Chancery and if the Facts turn out on Proof as you State the Case, the Court will decree either Repayment of the money with Interest, or the Land to be reconveyed for the use it was originally intended. But you may observe it is rather a private than a Publick affair, and therefore the Att^y^. General may decline the matter if he pleases as not falling with in the Bounds of his Duty.

Petition of Johan Joost Petrie & associates for Lycense to purchase 50,000 acres of Land in the County of Albany on the North side of the Mohawks River between two certain Creeks the one called Caioharie or Canada Creek opposite to Fort Hendrick and the other called Canada Creek at Burnets Field also 500 acres for a church or Glebe: Refers to a Lycense to purchase the same Lands dated 26 April 1755.[1]

On a Presumption that no more than 25000 acres of Land would be granted on this Petition: The following was given in, by the mayor to the President.

Petition of Abraham Dowe and his associates to the Number of 25 Persons: Praying for a Lycense to purchase 25000 acres of the same Lands.[2]

FROM DANIEL CLAUS

A. L. S.[3]

Montreal 2d. Febv. 1761.

SIR

I have since my last enquired for the Panv Indn. that made his Escape, but could not hear of him as yet; perhaps he was sent out of the way.

Mr. Chevr. la Corne and another Gentln. have promised to assist me in getting a Match for your horse the former told me that perhaps he could make an Exchange that way for a couple of good large Milk Cows from thence wch. he should be very glad to have. Mr. Pitcher intends if any way practicable to go to Albany in a Slay wch. would be a good Opportunity to send the horse. I have likewise spoke to proper Persons to find out a

[1] See *Calendar of Council Minutes*, p. 399, 402, and *Calendar of Land Papers*, p. 287, 295.

[2] See *Calendar of Council Minutes*, p. 402, 403, and *Calendar of Land Papers*, p. 299.

[3] Destroyed by fire.

little Pany [1] girl, and if to be had shall certainly get it cheap, tho wch. I am told is not the case except they come newly from the Nations that sell them and wch. has not yet happened since I am here nor perhaps mayn't in the Spring as the People here think the Traders wont care to bring any because the Country was in our Possession.

As to Indian Curiosities to be got among the Indns. here they are not to be compared to those of the 6 Nations and even the French give them the Preference for the like. The Shoes Mr. Du Musseaux made you a present of are the handsomest I have seen in Town. However I shall endeavour to pick up something before Captn. Warren's Departure.

The Canadiens that were upon the Hunt with Captn. Lottridge are returned and reported Genl. Gage of his being gone to Albany at wch. he expressed his Displeasure to me saying that if he reced pay it was not at all well done, at the same time I cant see what service he could since been of here nor for the future if there are no parties wanted to be sent any where.

We have no News here of any kind, different conjectures are made abt. the Destination of the Troops here for the Next Campaign if the war continues in Europe wch. in all probability it will for an other year; in that case its thought most of the Regts. will be sent home.

The Indians that were upon the hunt about Ticondoque. are not yet returned.

His late Majestys thanks to his faithful Indn. allies were given out here in Genl. Orders, with his particular Pleasure in having had such good order kept among them that no Blood stained the British Arms in the Reduction of this Country.

I beg my compliments to Captn. Warren and am with profoundest Respect Sir Your most obedient and most humble Servant

DAN. CLAUS.

To the Honble. SR. WM. JOHNSON Bart.

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[1] *See* A. J. Northrup, *Slavery in New York*, p. 306–7.

FROM RICHARD SHUCKBURGH

A. L. S.[1]

New York 2 Feby. 1761.

SIR

Since my last there are Letters in town fm. Capt. Donald Campbell of ye R. A. Regt. now Govr. of Detroit, to whom Mons. Belletre gave quiet Possession of that Town & fortress, which are very Respectable having 7. or 800 well disciplined Militia, & near there dwells 1500 Indians, the same number of Indns. are likewise at Missilimackinac abt. 200 Miles farther, it is said that the Illinois & all the Inds. about there are ready to join us against the Southern Inds. when you please to order them: in the mean time will send out small Parties in their own way against those Inds. as soon as they are furnish'd with Ammunition &c proper for such Excursions. Mr. Croghan is at Pitsbourg & I presume as Genl. Monkton Capt. Gates &c have intelligence fm. thence you will too fm. Mr. Croghan possibly by this Conveyance: I inquired at the Post office for Letters addressed to you, was told by the Clerk that Mr. Colden constantly forwarded them. I hear Capt. Prescot is soon to go for Quebec by the way of Crown Point. The Edward Capt: Davis for London sails the latter end of this week or beginning of next on board of whom I was much inclined to embark but believe shall wait till the next Pacquet arrives which is now daily expected, but this entre nous As to N. York news. It is said Lewis Morris Junr. opposes Col. Phillipse[2] in Westchester. That some of the people on Staten Island are inclined to put up Harry Holland[3] who has lately purchased there & that there may be some difficulty in getting the new Member in for this City. Your letter to Capt. Tyrrel shall put aboard of Capt. Davis. Capt. Tyrrel's Picture in Metzitinto

[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] Frederick Philipse was returned from Westchester to the Colonial Assembly in 1761.

[3] Henry Holland represented Richmond County in the Colonial Assembly in 1761.

is to be sold here in town but so like you that most People imagine it was done for you. The Town have been so favourable to your friend Mr. Banyar to report that he is abt. to be married to Miss Suky Alexander & sometimes to Miss Katy [1] the two greatest fortunes in this Place. He asks 10s/ an acre for the Land He & I are concern'd in & is so Topping as to say at the same time it is hardly worth his while to set his hand to a Conveyance for such a trifle. I am with proper Compliments to your good Brother & family Sir

Yr. most obt. & humble Servt.
R SHUCKBURGH

INDORSED: To the Honble. Sir Willm. Johnson Baronet.

FROM JACOB H. TEN EYCK AND VOLKERT P. DOUW

A. L. S.[2]

Albany 3th February 1761.

SIR

As the General Assembly of this Collony are dissolved, we heare writs are issued for a new Election, and as the gentlemen here in town prepose to Set us up for Representatev's for the Citty and County of Albany, and if it's agreeable to you we beg your Interest in wch. you'l very much oblige us, we remain Respectfully Sir Your Most Obt. Servt.

JACOB H. TEN EYCK
VOLKERT P. DOUW

N. B. the Sherif has appoint'd) the 9th Instant for the) Election.)

SIR WM. JOHNSON &ca.

[1] Manuscript torn.
[2] Destroyed by fire.

VOLCKERT P. DOUW

FROM DAVID VAN DER HEYDEN

A. L. S.[1]

Alb^y: Febr^y. 3^d 1761.

SIR

I make no doubt but that you are before this time acquainted with the dissolution of the Assembly; and as there is to be an Election here on Monday the 9^th: Ins^t: I have with the advice of some Friends thought proper to acquaint you that the old Candidates[2] purpose to advertise themselves this day, without the advice of any one of the Citysens, and as many of them have proposed M^r. Abram Yates, the late (Sheriff, who is a very good man) we have reason to believe that he will have a pretty strong Interest; but, nevertheless we shoud be glad to know your Inclinations, as we are certain they would be supported by both the Mannors of Rensler & of Livingston. I am Sir

Y^r. most Obed^t. Serv^t.

DAVID VAN DER HEYDEN.

FERRALL WADE'S BILL

The preceding letter is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 109, by Ferrall Wade's bill and receipt to David Quack, dated February 6th. Destroyed by fire.

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[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] The "old candidates" Jacob H. Ten Eyck and Volkert P. Douw, were elected to the twenty-ninth colonial assembly, which convened March 10, 1761.

TO GOLDSBROW BANYAR

Df.[1]

Fort Johnson 10th: Feby: 1761.

SIR

This is my fourth letter since I had the pleasure of receiving any from you, altho I impatiently waited these three weeks past an answer to severall matters wrote you upon. I hope mine have not miscarried, if not, I am at a loss to account for your silence on an affair interesting to me & of advantage to your office, in my first unanswered I desired to know the charges of ye Pattent taken out by Harkemer and others on the South side of the Mohawks River near to the German Flatts,[2] for which Mr. Dies advanced some money in order that the Pattentees might settle their share of charges and divide the Land.

In another Letter of the 6th Jany.[3] I acquainted you of the Conajohare Indians having made me a present of a Tract of Land on ye North side of the Mohawks River, including all the unpattented Lands between the two Creeks Takayuharonwe & Twightaghraron the former falls into the Mohawk River about 200 Yds below Fort Hendrick, the latter at Burnetsfields, the Mohawk River to be the Front Line, and the rear line to begin at the Westerly Corner of the Rear line of a Tract of Land (last Autumn) laid out and surveyed for Mrs. McGinn & others, & to run from sd N Westerly Corner which is on the Bank of the Creek called Takayuharonwe a Northwesterly course to the Creek or river called by the Indians Twighttaghraron by the Christians Canada Kill at Burnets Field; which will make it about 12 or 13 Miles in depth, or into the woods from the Mohawk River to said Rear line, and may contain about forty thousand Acres, for

[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] See *Calendar of Council Minutes*, p. 397, 398, and *Calendar of Land Papers*, p. 285.

[3] See indorsement of Johnson to Banyar, Jan. 2, 1761, for date.

which I desired then you would be so good as to take the proper Steps for my getting a pattent. I now repeat my desire of preferring a Petition, and every other step necessary, there are forty of the Inhabitants of these parts concerned, & have a very ample Deed for it, from the whole Castle Men & Women, executed in the presence of a justice & Interpreter, notwithstanding, I know it may be objected to by those, who may from their own interest in view alledge it is not agreable to his Majesty's Instructions to his Governours, but I think it is according to the 93d Article as to its not being surveyed, if such objection should be made (which I hope not) it is easily removed, there having been severall instances of the kind. I am certain it will be to no purpose to endeavour to put us off, as I am convinced the Indians will not for any consideration whatever, recede from what they have so unanimously & voluntarily granted their right off; the Council &c may retard it if they are so determined, but I can hardly think they will for so small an error in ye method of proceeding, especially as it is not unprecedented. What will avail giveing License to others for Lands when the native Proprietors will not dispose of it otherwise than they have done.

Mr. Smith you say has Licenses for purchasing Lands along the Susquehanna some where which you imagine may take in mine. I am very easy as to that well knowing the Indian who sold them to me, will not sell them again to another, so that I can take them up at more leisure another time, or I can sell my interest in them verry well whenever I please. I inquired of all the Indians at Conajohare whether Mrs. McGinn had as she wrote you made a further purchase of Six Miles Square to the Westward of what was surveyed last Fall,[1] they one and all declared it to be an absolute falsehood, as does Mr. Tillibag of Stoneraby Justice who says he was present all the time, but never heard a word mentioned of her buying any Land from them more than what he had surveyed. I know when I came there, they were

[1] Banyar to Johnson, December 15, 1760.

all very angry with her odd behaviour and complained much of it to me, so that it is very unlikely she should be able to prevail on them to make her a further sale of Land and especially of that they intended for me and my Associates.

Ury Klock has been taking some very unlawfull Villainous Steps towards the getting a Deed from the Indians for some Lands lately, which alarmed the Indians greatly of y^e^ Castle, as well as the Mohawks & Oneidas who were made acquainted with it by the former. I am surprized how so ignorant and bad a man as Klock is well known to be, can impose on men of sense, so far as to employ or intrust him in matters of the least consequence. he is known here to be so designing letigious a Rogue, that there is not a man in the Country would chose to have a penny dealings with him. He is also hated by the Indians and for very sufficient reasons to tedious to mention so that there could not be found in y^e^ whole Country a more unfit Person than He, for the Service I find he has been & is employed in by the Gentlemen of N York, which they may find out before they have done with him. Please to let me know whether & when there will be a new Commission of the Peace. I hope there may be one, and with it a change for the better. We have such a sett of Dutch Majistrates, that in short there is no justice or law to be had for any Englishman, I could give you a thousand instances of their Partiality: but let a few suffice at present [1] A man of mine some years ago walking the street at Albany in y^e^ evening was knocked down dead on the Spot in the presence of many of the Dutch who were accomplices in this there never was any thing done since.

Last Month at Schenectady y^e^ Dutch Brigade as they call themselves attacked & killed a harmless Man for which they were fine £7 a Man and at Albany were heard in Tavern (after the fine was settled w^h^. they were each to pay) to drink success to the Dutch & Confusion to all others, if there is no notice taken of those Murthers & attrocious crimes by the Law, what English are here among them must have recourse to something else there

[1] Matter omitted in copying.

are Several English Merch^ts^. & others settled at Albany & Schenectady better qualified for Majistrates than any of the Dutch in my opinion. I shall be glad to hear your sentiments hereon as also concerning the former part of my Letter. I am &^ca^.

GOLDS BORROW BANYAR Esq^r^.

FROM GEORGE CROGHAN

A. L. S.[1]

Fort Pitt Feb^y^ 10^th^. 1761.

HON^D^. SIR

Since I wrote you last I have had no Intelegance worth Menshoning, Butt an A Count of a hundred Cristane Indians being gone by y^e^ Elonies Country w^h^. a french officer to Joyne y^e^. Cherokees.

In my Last I sent you a Return of y^e^ persons Imploy'd here in y^e^ Indian Department by y^e^ Ginerals verbial orders & I hope y^r^ honour will Lett me know whether they are to be Continued or Discarg^d^. and how to be pay^d^. for y^e^ futer as I never could obtain a Writen order from any Gineral for my acting in this Department here Gineral Mounckton has p^d^. them up to y^e^ first of No^br^. Last butt wold nott Discarge them as he thought them Wanting. I am Now at a Loss what to do as itts posable No Gineral officer will Come this way again. I have sent my account & vouchers Down to y^e^ Gineral a Copy of w^h^. I Inclose your Honour for y^r^. pruseal and I have ordered M^r^. David Franks who is to receive the Money when p^d^. to Remitt you y^e^ Money for M^r^. Coles acount which I was oblig^d^. [2] on y^r^ honour for.

This day Cap^t^. Montour Setts of for Fort Johnson. Last year he Drew on you for £140 part of his pay w^h^. I advanst him a Copy of his Draft I sent y^r^. honour w^h^. he says he p^d^. you &

[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] "To draw" should be supplied, though wanting in the copy.

this year I have advanst him £230 on a Draft w^h^. I inclose y^r^. honour with a copy of his acount which I hope you will Stope for me out of his pay.

Sir Last fall I askt Gineral Mounckton for Leve to go to See you Butt he toulde me I must aply to y^r^. honour I beg y^e^ faver you will give me Leve to go onst to Fort Johnson that I may have the Plesher of Seeing you onst there at y^r^. Country Sete in y^r^ Woods. I am Hon^d^. Sir with Great Esteem & Regard y^r^. Honours Most obedient & humble Serv^t^.

GEO: CROGHAN.

To the Honourable SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON Bar^t^.

TO JEFFERY AMHERST

Contemporary Copy[1]

Duplicate.
Copy. *Fort Johnson, 12^th^. Feb^y^. 1761.*

SIR,

Yours of the 1^st^. Instant I was not honoured with Untill Yesterday. I am glad to find every thing has gone on so smoothly with Major Rogers, and that my Deputy M^r^. Croghan has been Serviceable to him; I Judged his accompanying the Major that way would be necessary, as he is well acquainted with most of the Nations thereabouts & much liked by them, and all others to whom he is known; by his Journal & Conference with the Different Nations (Copy of which he has sent me also) I find they seem to be pleased with the Change; the keeping them and all other Indians firm in An attachment to His Majesty's Interest, will greatly Depend on a Steady, Uniform, and friendly Conduct, and behavior towards them, and that will be in a great measure, if not Entirely in the power of the Commanding officers of the Several Forts & Posts in their Country to keep up. Next

[1] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5.61., London, England. Inclosed in a letter of Amherst to William Pitt, February 27, 1761.

to that there's nothing can more Effectually Establish & preserve a good Understanding between us and them than a free and open Trade to be Carried on with them under proper Regulations & Restrictions, by a Law to be passed for that purpose, which Law should be put in Execution by proper officers or Intendants against all Delinquents. I did formerly at Lord Loudoun's Desire make out in the best manner I could a plan for the Indian Trade; but as I kept no Copy of it, and cannot recollect it now, I must beg leave to referr your Excellency thereto, it being without doubt in Your Secretary's Office, as I believe His Lordship never made that Use of it he intended, there having been no Opportunity in his time for promoting, or Carrying on such a Trade. Inclosed is a List of Such Goods as are usually wanted & bought by the Indians, and on which the Trade Should at least at Oswego have 50 ℔ Cent profit, the Expences & risque of bringing them there being great, and so in proportion at Niagara Detroit &ca. I am certain at that rate the Indians will think themselves fairly dealt by. it has always been Customary; it is very necessary, and will always be Expected by the Indians that the Commanding Officer of Every Post have it in his power to supply them in Case of Necessity with a Little Cloathing, Some arms & ammunition to hunt with; also some provisions on their Journey homewards, as well as a smith to repair their arms & working utencils &ca.–Ministers & schoolmasters amongst them would tend greatly to the Civilizing even the worst of them, after which they could be the Easier managed.–

Mr. Croghan writes me he has been obliged to give the Indians a great Deal of Goods by way of presents for their good behavior, and to others for Service done by them since he Joined Major Rogers, and has drawn on me for a part of it in favor of one Mr. Cole £586:10:6 Currency I shall be glad to know Your Excellency's pleasure therein As you know, Sir, I have no money in hands of the Crowns you having given me Warrants last fall only for the pay of the Officers then due Battoemen &ca. And Desired I would advance what was necessary, which should be

paid me; that I have done, and shall Continue to do in the most frugal manner that the nature of the Service will admit but such a sum as that & what other drafts may be given on me, soon would distress me without Money in hand, or Warrants for it; wherefore Should be glad your Excellency would give me a Warrant for at least £1000 Sterling. and let me know whether you chuse Mr. Croghan shall remain any longer at Fort Pitt; he says there is not much for him to do there at present, and as there is a very great meeting of almost all Nations now in friendship with Us to be held in the Neighbourhood of Detroit next Spring; I conceive it would be very necessary and proper to send him thither from hence with what Instructions You may please to Charge him with, when he shall also receive from me such as may be necessary on that Occasion.–

I herewith Transmit Your Excellency a Return of the Assistants whom Mr. Croghan has been obliged to Employ for some time past, and the pay promised them by him; it will be necessary for me to know whether they are to be Continued, if they are, how to be paid; You have also herewith some Intelligence sent me by him, which he had from Ilianois, by an Ottowa Indian.–

I had two days ago Letters from Lieut. Clause, who Acts as my Deputy in Canada, by which & a Letter from Piere Roubaud Priest to the Abenakis, I find that Nation is in great distress; but as Mr. Claus referrs me to the Priest's Letter,[1] which is so bad a hand that I cannot read it. I am At a loss to know for what; I have therefore taken the Liberty to send his Letter, and Should wish Mr. Appy to send me a Translation of it that I may know their Complaint, and be able to Answer him The Cagnawageys & others in them parts behave very well as he writes me; they often apply to him for what their wants Oblige them, and as Brigr. Gage will not advance any thing for that service he is Obliged to make Use of his own Credit, which I am well assured

[1] From Pierre Roubaud, November 13, 1760, *q. v.*

he will not do unnecessarily, knowing him to be a very frugal and prudent man –

When I receive the medals, shall make a Just Distribution of them Among the Indians, for whom they are Designed. At the same time I can't help Expressing it as my opinion that preventing the Indians now to Come to the posts in and about their Country will Occasion a great Jealousy thro' the whole, and be looked upon by them as breaking that alliance & friendship so long kept up between Us & them. they cannot trade, if debarred Coming to the Posts where Goods are vended.–

I am Extremely Obliged to Your Excellency for the renewal of Your Assurances for my Interest; I shall rest contented therewith being fully Convinced that Your Recommendation or representation of my Affair, will Obtain my Ends. which if I did not think reasonable and Just. I should by no means Sollicit, or trouble you about it. I have the honour to be

&ca.

Wm. Johnson

His Excellency GENERAL AMHERST

INDORSED: Copy Letter from Sir William
Johnson to Genl. Amherst – Dated
Fort Johnson 12th. Febry. 1761 –
In answer to the Genls. of 1st. Febry.;
That nothing could more Effectually
Establish & preserve, a good Under
standing between us & the Indians
than a free and open Trade; and
Enclosing a List of such goods, as are
usually wanted by the Indians, and
giving him some farther hints for
the better Regulation of the same –
in M. G. Amherst's of Feby. 27:1761
No. 19.

A LIST OF INDIAN GOODS

Contemporary Copy[1]

Duplicate

A List of Such Merchandise as is Usually sold to the Indians – the prices differs with the times –

Deep blue Strowds with a narrow White Cord.....
Plain blue Strowds.....
Black Strowds.....
Scarlet or Aurora D°.....
Garterings & bindings for Strouds of different Sorts.....
French Blankets, or twilled Lettered white Blankets ..... } in great Demand being better than ours
Purple & white french Rateen for Stockings
English white Blankets of 20-24-&30 to a piece With black or Deep blue Stripes.....
Walsh Cottons, or Pennistons for Stockings.....
Green Knapt Frize for D°: & also for Blankets.....
Red, Yellow, Green & blue halfthicks.....
Flowered Serges, lively Colours, or gay.....
Calicoes, Calimancoes for Gowns &ca.....
Ribbons, of all Sorts, especially deep red, yellow blue, & Green.....
Linnens & ready made Shirts, of all Sizes.....
Light Coloured & white threads.....
Needles Sorted.....
Awl blades for making Indian Shoes.....
Scalping & Clasp knives.....
Vermillion & Verdigrease.....
Jews Harps small & large.....
Stone & plain rings.....
Hawks bells different Sizes.....

[1] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5.61, London, England. Inclosed in a letter of Amherst to William Pitt, February 27, 1761.

Small white Beeds, & other Coloured D° Small.....
Horn Combs different kinds.....
Brass Wire different Sizes.....
Scizars & Razors.....
Looking Glasses.....Different Sorts.....
Brass & tinn Kettles large & Small.....
Women & Childrens Worsted & Yarn Hose with Clocks
Roll of Paper Tobacco. Also Leaf D°.....
Pipes long & Short.....
Red Leather trunks in Nests.....
Black & white Wampum in great demand.....
Silver Works or toys, which the Indians wear of different kinds.....
Tomahawks or small hatchets well made.....
Also Pipe Hatchets.....
Tobacco, & Snuff boxes.....
Pewter Spoons.....
Gilt Gill Cups & half gill D°.....
Good Gunpowder, large grain.....
Flints.....
Small bar lead of 1½ lb each.....
Goose, Duck, & Pidgeon Shot.....
Light & Good fowling pieces.....
Beaver & Fox Traps.....
Iron Spears or giggs for striking fish with & Beaver with.....
New England, or York rum in runlets or Caggs of 12.10.8.6 & 4 Gall^ns^ each.....

I have put the Article of rum last, as it is the last thing they should have, with all these things nothing more Necessary than Honesty & good Conscience, but, as that is not the Charecteristick of the People of this part of the Country, there should be

a law to Check them. Otherwise there never will be a fair trade carried on.–

W: J–

INDORSED: Copy – List of Goods as are
Usually wanted and bought by
the Indians.–
Enclosed in Sr. Wm. Johnson's to
Genl. Amherst of 12th. Febry. 1761.
in M. G. Amherst's of Feby. 27:1761
No. 20.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE

Contemporary Copy[1]

By a Thaway Indian who lives at Detroit; & return'd from the Illanois Canery the 10th of Decbr: I have the following Intelligence –

That above 40 days ago the Commandant at the Illanois, called a Council of all the Indian Nations thereabout, & told them by several belts of Wampum, that the Cherokees had Complained to the Governour of Missisipi of the ill Usage they had received from the English, for several Years past; and told him that they had made War on the English, and desired his help; then with a Very large War belt told them that the Governour of Missisipi had agreed to help the Cherokees, and that the Chactaws a great Nation had Promised to send 2000 Men, Early in the Spring, to help the Cherokees to drive the English into the great Water, and then desired them to prepare themselves to Join the Chactaws for which they should be well paid in goods, as he would have a great Quantity next Spring, The several Nations gave him for Answer, That they had been kept several years at War against the English, by him meaning the Commandant,

[1] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5.61, London, England. Inclosed in a letter of Amherst to William Pitt, February 27, 1761.

And lost their Hunting, that now they had made peace with the English, and was determined to go no more to War against them, but return to their Antient Employment of Hunting, And would take no part with the Cherokees, That the Cherokees was their Enemies, And formerly you used to send us to War against them, you say you will have a great many goods in the Spring, We don't know how you will get them, you have told us so this two Years past; but we never see any that Came, You always said the English was Old Women and Could not fight, but we now know better, they have beat you every where, and are your Masters; So Father we Will think for ourselves, & listen no more to any thing You say to us. here they Returned the War belt, & broke up the Council without saying a Word more, or Waiting to hear any thing the Commandant would say to them; And in a few days the Indians all set off a Hunting

This Indian Informed that he see the Indians I sent from Pittsburgh, to Acquaint the Mameis that their Bretheren the English was going to take the French out of their Country; and to settle there themselves, which he says pleased the Indians much; as they said then they were sure the English would send traders to their Countrys.–

How far the above Intelligence may be depended on I cant pretend to say. But I am of Opinion as the Cherokees, are Natural Enemies of the Western Indians that the French will not get any Nation that lives on the Ohio; or the Lakes; from the Illanois Upwards, to Join the Cherokees; not even the Shawaneis, whom I take to be the worst people this way at present.

Geo: Croghan
Deputy Agent

INDORSED: Copy – Indian Intelligence
Enclosed in Sr. Wm. Johnson's to
Genl. Amherst of 12th. Febry. 1761.
in M. G. Amherst's of Feby. 27:1761
No. 22.

FROM WILLIAM CORRY ETC.

There are to be found listed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 109–10, four papers which were destroyed by fire: a letter of February 13th from William Corry, at Albany, to Johnson, giving results of election, a rumor as to movements of regiments from Montreal to the Mississippi, and seeking instruction as to legal process against several persons, an account inclosed; Ferrall Wade's receipt to David Quack for £6, 5s, 8d, dated February 13th; a letter of the 13th from William Corry to Johnson, an account current and a request for information on which to issue execution against Joseph Cannock; and a letter of February 19th from B. Eisenlord, a schoolmaster in distress at Canajoharie, beseeching Johnson's aid in obtaining goods deposited with acquaintances in Canada.

TO CADWALLADER COLDEN

A. L. S.[1]

Fort Johnson 20th. Febry. 1761

DEAR SIR.

Your verry friendly letter received some time ago, for which I am extremely oblidged to You, encourages me to trouble you now with an affair which I am oblidged to take notice of, and see Justice done to the Indians in, it is concerning the Sale of their Lands; I know that his Majestys Instructions to his Governour relative thereto (Coppy of which, as far as relates to the Indians, was transmitted to me by the Lords of Trade some time ago) are very full & explicit, and I doubt not in the least of their being adhered to by You, but as there has been & still are abuses & unfair means used with them for obtaining Deeds for their Lands, which may not, indeed cannot be well cognisable to a Governour, I think it my Duty to give you a hint of it, and endeavour all in my power to prevent their being defrauded, as I am fully sensible that nothing can tend more to alienate their affection & attachment from his Majestys Interest, than the pressing them to dis-

[1] In New York Historical Society.

pose of their Lands, & that often by verry unwarrantable means. when at their Castle three days ago, they all expressed their concern, and great uneasiness on that Account, and desired I would write to You, and entreat You not to pass Pattents for any Lands, that were not given, or sold with the consent of their whole Castle. as they say that their Bretheren the white People, often make a few of their foolish People drunk, then get them to sign Deeds, while the rest, and those, even whose property it is, know nothing at all of the affair.— this I am certain, is contrary to his Majestys Intentions as well as to the regulations made in y^e^. Year 1736 on y^r^., Memorials.[1]—— there are many recent Instances to prove their Assertions, but I shall only trouble you with two, viz^t^. that of Ury Klock, & one Eve Pickard a Mullatto Woman liveing on the Flatts of Conajoharie. the former, about two Months ago, haveing no Lycence that I can learn, did bribe, and make drunk a few Indians, and perswaded them to sign a Deed, which they knew not the purport of, without a Magistrate or Interpreter present, and when the said three or four Indians got sober, and were told of it, they were ready to hang themselves, and exclaimed greatly against Klock, this and many other base things has he done in that way, w^h^. I shall now not trouble you with. but come to the latter, who showed me a Deed of gift for part of the Indian Flatts, or Lowlands &^ca^. signed but three days ago by three Indians dead drunk, it is dated notwithstanding last September. the three Indians whom she got to sign it, are the drunkenest Rascals in y^e^. whole Castle, and were carried away from a Horse race on the Ice, by Eve Pickards Children to their House w^h^. is a Tavern there made drunk for the above purpose, I spoke to the three Indians next day, who were surprised, and declared they knew nothing of it. I do assure You Sir, that all the Indians of the two Mohawk Castles are more alarmed, & uneasy of late, than ever I knew them to be before occasioned greatly by some bad People telling them things they know nothing of, and w^h^. I believe has never been thought of.

[1] See *Doc. Rel. to Col. Hist. N. Y.*, 6:67–69.

I am endeavouring to find out the Persons. I did last Summer punish two Dutch men for spreading wicked reports among the Indians, and cost me much trouble to convince them of the falseity of them. the dread of haveing their Lands snatched from them, as they call it, without the consent & knowledge of the whole, is, by what I can see, the greatest trouble, and uneasiness they labour under. & that, I took a great deal of pains four days ago at their Village, to convince them would not be allowed by the King, nor his Governour.—— but Ury Klocks reporting among his Neighbours, that he had bought of the Livingston Family, that Pattent, which includes their Castle, and planting Lands, and which occasioned so much disturbance this time past, added new fuel to the fire, in all my life I never saw People so enraged as they were at it, when they came to inform me of it at my Quarters, and to know whether I knew anything of it. on my telling them I had heard something of it, & had reason to think it was so, they said, it was such treatment as they could not expect, as a return for the tenderness, & severall Services they had from the first Settlement of the Country by White People shown & done them. and for their firm Attachment to his Majestys Interest, by which they had lost the most & best of their Men, and were ready to Sacrifice the remainder in his cause, had it been necessary, & concluded it was better for them all to dye at once, than to live in misery, & at last starve, which they foresaw was to be their fate.—— I desired they would be patient until I enquired into the affair fully, and told them likewise that I expected soon to hear from Home, about that, and other Matters, in consequence of what was sent by them to his Majesty some time ago, wherein, I did not doubt there would be proper steps taken. this quieted them a little, but I fear if they are not done Justice to soon, and their greiviances redressed, it may turn out a more serious affair than we are apprehensive of. I shall do what I can to reconcile them, and see Justice done, but will want your Assistance; in y^e^. first place, I would be glad to know from You the true state of that affair, or Pattent of Livingston, and y^r^. opinion how I may act most properly therein.—— when anything new concerning

these Matters occurs, I shall take the liberty to trouble You with it.

If there be a new Commission of the Peace &ca. to be made out in consequence of the Kings Death, I must beg leave to observe, that there are Severall Europeans in Albany, Schenectady and other parts of this County, verry well qualified everry way for Commiss., & I do assure you Sir there never was anything more wanted than a change as there is no Justice to be expected by any Englishman in this County, nor never will, whilst the Bench of Judges & Justices is composed entirely of Dutch, who pride themselves in the appellation. which alone, in my opinion should render them odious to everry Britton. I could give You Sir, numberless Instances, supported by incontestable Facts, of the partiality, cruelty and oppression of those in authority here, who call themselves Dutch. but as their Characters must be well known to You, from so long a Residence in the Country, I will not intrude on your patience with a detail of them, but conclude with desireing your excuse for takeing up already so much of yr. time, and allow me to assure You, that I am most sincerely & respectfully

Dear Sir
Your most Obedient
& most Humble Servant
Wm. Johnson

FROM JOHN CASPER LAPPIUS AND OTHERS

L. S.

<Cannajoharie Febr. 20th 1761.

Sir

This is tho Certify what I have told your Honour Some> Days <ago, the Subscribers testify to have b>en at New York <with Master Philipp Livings>ton, about the <Land where they live upon at> present & Livingston <told them: they might> have the Land but he would not <have War> with

the Indians, they could with a trifle Satisfy <the> Indians & moreover, Livingston's wife told <them,> that the Land could never ben Divided So long <an> Indian was a life in the Castle, the following <is> a True Copy from the Original:

New York the 15. October 17<54.>

The patent in Compagnie with David Schuyler & others Contains 8000. acres.[1] the Share of Philipp Liv<ing>stons heirs is 2/5 which is 3200 Acres Any person Inclined to Buy the whole may apply to the Subscriber who will sell the same at Ten Shelling per acre rady Mony.

Philipp Livingston

Our most humble Desire is, that your Honour may grant us your Most Valiant Grace and Protection Against any Furder invasion & Disturbance in our quiet Possession we Dye Sir

Your Honours most Faith. & Dutyfull Servants.

JACOB KALLER
HEINRICH MEIER
SALOMON MEIER
His
HANNES X DIEFENDORF
Mark

In the presence of
JOH. CASP: LAPPIUS.
V.D.M.[2]

INDORSED: Febry. 20th 1761
Certificate from Severall
concerning Livingstons Land
near Conajohare

[1] See *Calendar of Council Minutes*, p. 296, 300, 305, 307, 309, and *Calendar of Land Papers*, p. 176, 180, 188, 190, 193.

[2] *Verbi Dei Minister*, Minister of the Word of God.

[P.] S.[1]

[ ] Herckemer has last Lords Day told the Inhabitants after Sermon to put themself in a way of Readiness because he had News that the Five Nations would destroy the River with Bow and Arrow. Adam Hellmer Senr. & Lorenz Hurters Wife told me So, on the burring Day of Jurry Wendeker in the presence of manny others.

I fear this may raise the Blood of the Sauvages, if it Should come out by one of the other.

ADDRESSED: The Honorable Sir William
Johnson Baronet.

INDORSED: Febry. 20th. 1761. Letter
and advertisement from Sevrl.
Germans liveing on disputed lands
between ye Inds. & Livingston —
Some things Material

FROM JEFFERY AMHERST
Contemporary Copy[2]

Duplicate.
Copy. *New York 22d. February 1761.–*

SIR,

By Yesterday's Albany Post, I am favored with Your Letter of the 12th. Instant, in answer to mine of the 1st. of said month, acquainting you that upon Major Rogers's taking possession of the Detroit, the Indians in those parts, had declared themselves attached to His Majesty's Interest; that in Order to keep them to that Attachment, I proposed to Establish a free and open Trade between them and the King's Subjects; that to prevent all

[1] Postscript attached to a mutilated copy of the foregoing original letter.

[2] Public Record Office, C. O. 5.61, London, England. Inclosed in a letter of Amherst to William Pitt, February 27, 1761.

Imposition on the Indians, I Intended to appoint for Governor of the Detroit, not only a Person of sagacity but Strict probity who should see that Trade Carried on, under such Regulations & restrictions as Should be found necessary for the Mutual & Equal Benefit of the Indians & Traders; for which purpose I desired you would be pleased to Inform me what Commodities would be Chiefly wanted; the profit the Traders should be reasonably Entitled to, upon them and to furnish me with such further Remarks, as should Occurr to you requisite for the better Carrying on of said Trade, as well as Management of those Indians.

Agreable to this request, You have been so good as to furnish me with a List of such Goods as you say are usually wanted and bought by the Indians; and on which you Observe, the Traders should, at least, at Oswego have 50 ℔ C^t profit, the Expence & risque of bringing them there being great; And that You were Certain at that rate, the Indians will think themselves fairly dealt by: As from Your Known Zeal for promoting His Majesty's Indian Interest, I am Confident these Informations are the Result of your wise and long Experience in these matters, they shall be my Guides in the Establishment of the Trade in Question: and what further Regulations & Restrictions may be Necessary to prevent any Abuses in the same, I shall likewise Attend to, in my Instructions to the Officers, whom I shall Entrust with the Command of such Forts & Posts, where that Trade may be to be Carried on.–

But with regard to the Causing these Regulations and restrictions to be passed into a Law, that is what I cannot take upon me to do; as it is to be presumed that the plan of Trade You mention to have formerly Delivered to the Earl of Loudoun, & which doubtless His Lordship transmitted to the King's Minister, will be taken into Consideration, and Orders be sent out in Consequence thereof; And as these Orders might Clash with those Issued here, it will be prudent to wait for Directions from home on that head.–

Meanwhile no Inconvenience can for the present Arise for the want of such a Law, as our Officers who are not permitted to Trade, will (as it shall be a part of their Duty) certainly make it their business, to see that the Traders Vend or Truck their Goods with the Indians at the Stipulated prices, and in default thereof upon due proof the Delinquent will forfeit his License.

Moreover so long as I am honored with the Command, these Officers Shall be Instructed to keep up a Steady, Uniform, and friendly Conduct & behavior towards the Indians; with regard to furnishing the latter, with a little Cloathing, some arms & ammunition to hunt with, that is all very well in Cases of Necessity; but as, when the Intended Trade is once Established they will be able to supply themselves with these, from the Traders, for their furrs, I do not see why the Crown should be put to that Expence.– I am not neither for giving them any Provisions; when they find they can get it on Asking for, they will grow remiss in their hunting, which Should Industriously be avoided; for so long as their minds are Intent on business they will not have leisure to hatch mischief.– As to a Smith for repairing their arms I have no Objection to; and I approve much of having ministers & Schoolmasters among them.–

You are the best Judge whether M^r^. Croghan's Charge for the presents he says he has been obliged to give some Indians for their good behavior, and Others for Services done, is a proper one or not; I must own it Appears to me he has been bery bountifull.– Services must be rewarded; it has ever been a maxim with me; but as to purchasing the good behavior either of Indians, or any Others, is what I do not understand; when men of what race soever behave ill, they must be punished but not bribed; you will therefore Examine his Acco^ts^. and if you think it right Discharge his draft; to Enable you to do so, and to defray the other Expences you mention I Enclose you a Warr^t^. on M^r^. Mortier for the £1000 Sterling which you request.–

There certainly cannot now be any business at Fort Pitt of moment sufficient to detain M^r^. Croghan there; wherefore you will do right to Order him to attend the great meeting which you say is to be in the Neighbourhood of the Detroit this Ensueing Spring furnishing him with such Instructions as you shall Judge to be proper on the occasion.–

His List of Assistants, Seems to me to be many more than he can now stand in need of; I have however Consulted Brig^r^. Gen^l^. Monckton upon it, and as he is of Opinion that there may be Occasion for all of them except Doctor Antoney & the french Smith, who he knows Nothing of, you will please to Continue them in pay, and if even you think the Other two Usefull, you will do with them, as you Judge best for the Service—

I thank you for the Intelligence Enclosed in Yours I am glad to find that the Indians about the Illinois understand their own Interest so well as to Decline Joining the Cherokees; these last will, I dare say, soon repent their rashness.–

I am hopefull that Lieut. Claus does not in Canada enter into any other Expences than what are absolutely necessary for the Indians in those parts; some small triffles out of Charity I would not refuse them, but I should be Sorry to Swell that Expence.– by Pere Roubaud's Letter to you, which I return with a Translation, I do not see that the Abenaquis are in any Distress; all he requests is some Covering for about twenty old Women, and a Couple of Flaggs. This Priest, I find, is not much to be Depended on; his veracity has been Detected, and I am afraid his head is not very sound.–

I have not the least remembrance of Kass the German; if you can give me some other tokens, by Which I may recollect him, I shall be able to Judge if he is Entitled to any reward or pay.–

I have no doubt but you will make a Just Distribution of the medals among the Indians for whom they are designed, that they may have the free Egress & Regress to the Posts which they are Entitled to, from their Accompanying Us; those that shamefully went off I must remain of opinion should not Enjoy that

priviledge; On the Contrary they Ought, as they should, if I had met with them at the time have been punished; but as I have forgiven them I shall think no more on't, and only rest Satisfied with Depriving them from Enjoying the same favors as those that behaved well.–

I am with great regard,
Sir
&ca.
Jeff: Amherst

SIR WM. JOHNSON Bart.

INDORSED: Copy Letter from Genl. Amherst
To Sir Wm. Johnson Bart.
Fort Johnson
New York, 22d. Febv. 1761.
Thanking Sir Wm. for the hints
Contained in his of 12th. Febrv.
with some further Remarks &
Resolves thereupon —
in M. G. Amherst's of Febv: 27: 1761
No. 23.

FROM GOLDSBROW BANYAR AND RICHARD SHUCKBURGH ETC.

There are entered in the Johnson Calendar, p. 110, Major General Jeffery Amherst's warrant, drawn at New York February 22d, for payment by Abraham Mortier of £1000 to Johnson; a letter of the 23d, described as mutilated, from Gw. Banyar, at New York, to Johnson, warning of controversy over land claims and expressing willingness to renounce his own in Johnson's favor; and a letter of the 24th from Dr Richard Shuckburgh, at New York, to Johnson, mentioning army promotions and discussing reductions in the service, including his own removal from Johnson's suite by General Amherst. Destroyed by fire.

FROM DANIEL CLAUS

A. L. S.[1]

Montreal 26th Febry. 1761.

SIR

Since my last by Mr. Maltrum I could not hear any thing of the Pany. Indn. that run away I shall try whether I cannot intimidate the Owner some how to tell the Truth. The People here ask no less than £50 or £60 for young Pany Girls,[2] which I thought too extravagant a Prize to give. The horse wch. Mr. La Corn intended to buy[2] is not to be sold but I got a Gentleman well esteemed all abt. the Country to write to several of his acquaintances for such a one as will match yours, and if possible shall send him by a safe hand to Albany while the Slaying lasts which at present is excellent over Lake Champlain.

Mr. McKay will deliver you a Beaver coat, Mittins Do. & a Calumet wch. I since bought the former I paid 20. Dollars for wch. is rekoned cheap here.

Mr. Kennedy Mercht. arrived here yesterday from Albany and told me that there was a Letter from you at his house for me few days before he came away and he was not sure whether it was sent to the Post office or no. I wished he did not mention it for it made me very uneasy thinking it to be lost.

The Indians are now chiefly returned from hunting, and I have them every Thursday & Fryday being Market Days, they are to go again in a few days upon Spring Hunt & wont return till the latter End of May.

Gen. Gage is an entire stranger to the Transactions and Engagements the Indn. of Canada have entered into with you last Fall, and I think if he had a Copy shewd him he might perhaps be not so strict with them but treat them more friend like, besides I want a copy of sd: Proceedings to remind the Indns. here

[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] Claus to Johnson, February 2, 1761.

of what was transacted, and if any foreigners come to acquaint them of the mutual Engagements entered into. Majr. Christi [1] is an inveterate Enemy to the Indians and I believe undermines the Genl. at the same time I believe he disposes of the Silver work & Wampm. left in the Magazine as I heard some of officers of the Regt. in Town offer some to Sale.

I cant hear of any disputes that happen'd during the hunting season between the diffr. Garrisons & Indns. On contraire they have been of mutual Service to each other in exchanging fresh Venison for Salt, wch. the Genl. is conscious of and acknowledgt it to me. At the same time the 44th who are quartered near them dont use them well, but beat them very often when they meet them on the Road if the Indns. wont turn out for them wth. horse & Slay and they afoot.

Last Night we had a Phoenomenon of a North light wch. at first spread a red like fire over the Sky and several hours after, it was as Clear as Moon Light in the Streets, and every one beheld it with Admiration.

I beg my compliments to Captn. Warren and am with the utmost Respect Sir Your most obedient and most humble Servant

DAN. CLAUS.

To the Honourable Sr. Wm. JOHNSON Bart.

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[1] Gabriel Christie, commissioned lieutenant colonel of the 60th regiment December 24, 1768.

JEFFERY AMHERST TO WILLIAM PITT

Extract[1]

Copy *New York 27th February 1761.*

Sir,

Sir William Johnson has renewed his application to me, in regard to his pay as Colonel of the confederate Indians, a claim he has made for some time past, as you will have been informed by Copies of Letters I have transmitted to you, in particular one of the 7th March. his Appointments are particularly stipulated by his Commission, but he imagines that pay could not be intended to defray him the Expences of taking the Field, which he tells me, costs him more than his Appointments, and he hopes to be considered accordingly.

LETTERS TO AND FROM JOHNSON

There are several additional letters entered in the Johnson Calendar, p. 110, which were destroyed by fire: a letter of March 1st from Johnson to Père Roubaud at St Francis about settlement of trouble between Abenakis and *Loups d' Orange*, his direction to Lieutenant Claus, at Montreal, to advance £10 for Père Roubaud's use and his own good feeling toward St Francis Indians (printed in *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 4:303–4; Q, 4:196); a letter of the 2d from Dr Richard Shuckburgh, at New York, to Johnson, on current reports as to licenses for engaging in Indian trade, delay of European arrivals and mails, and preparations for military undertakings in the South, Philadelphia newspapers inclosed; a letter of the 2d, described when calendared as mutilated, from H. Van Schaack, at Albany, to Johnson, about the anxiety of country people over the impressing of their horses and sleighs, with a request that Johnson will intervene to stop abuses and mention of the election; and a letter of the 4th from Johnson to Richard Peters on the disposition of the western Indians, Indian meetings at Detroit and Philadelphia, the coming examination of Tedyescung's complaint against the Proprietaries, General Amherst's discharge of Johnson's suite and the Connecticut settlement in Pennsylvania.

[1] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5.61, London, England.

FROM JOH. CASPARUS FRYENMOET

A. L. S.[1]

Claverak March 6th 1761

HONOURED SIR

Whereas I am informed by Miss Peggy van Rensselaer, that she had seen some time ago a Servant-girl at your House, whom your Honour had bought of the Indians; & whereas my Brother in Law at Menissink Manuel Gunsales has lost a daughter, named Elizabeth, about 7 years of age, when she was carried off captive by the Indians about something more than 3 years ago; I therefore humbly entreat your Honour, to enquire whether your Servant-girl might not be the same, which your Honour can discover by the following Circumstances (if the Girl has yet remembrance of them) viz: That her Father had a very good Fort round his House; had a grist-mill, that the Barn was someways off from the Fort, between which she was taken Prisoner: Now if she might be the same, I beg the favour, that your Honour will inform Me by a Line or two, upon what Conditions her Father might get her again: & if she be not the same, that your Honour might be pleased to ransom her from the Shawanese Indians, among whom, we are informed, she is or has been, & who, they say, will not deliver up their Prisoner, because not having made yet Peace with the English, & I assure your Honour to repay the Ransom & all other Costs to your Satisfaction.

Pray, Sir, pardon the Presumption of a stranger, but to whom your Honour is very well known by the wide spreading fame of your glorious & successful Exploits since the beginning of this War; & favour him with an answer who with most fervent wishes, that Divine Providence might continue to crown all your Enterprizes for the good of our Country with glorious Successes, subscribes himself Sir, Your Honours Most obedient & most Humble Servant

JOH: CASPARUS FRYENMOET V.D.M.Reform.
In Claverak.

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[1] Destroyed by fire.

FROM CADWALLADER COLDEN

In the *Collections of the New York Historical Society* for 1876, p. 70–71, is a letter of March 7th from Cadwallader Colden, at Fort George, to Johnson, relating to the land affairs of Ury Clock, Eve Pickard and Rev. J. C. Hartwick.

FROM JAMES STEVENSON

In the Johnson Calendar, p. 111, is a letter of March 9th from J. Stevenson, at Albany, to Johnson on a payment of money and various land transactions, containing a report that General Monckton is governor of New York. Destroyed by fire.

TO DANIEL CLAUS

Df.[1]

Castle Cumberland March 10th 1761.

SIR

Yours of the 20th & 22d. of Janry. I received sometime ago, and I should have answered them sooner but that I waited for an answer on some points from Genrl. Amherst, wh. I but yesterday received. I told Mr. Welles to write you soon after ye. receipt of yours, & to let you know I would not let you suffer, or serve for nothing, be Mr. Amhersts intentions wt. they will. He tells me he has done so, and I hope with it, you have been easier in yr. Mind, than by yrs. I find you have been this time past. Yr. journal shall keep safe for you. I am glad to find all is peace and quietness there. I did not mean you should apply to Genrl. Gage for yr. Sallary as my Agent, or to anybody else but to myself. What I meant was, that you should call on him as Govr. there, for what you might absolutely want for carrying on that Service for wh. you were stationed there wh. if not allowed I dont see your being there can be of any service, rather ye. contrary. However, as it is my resolution, as long as I have ye

[1] Destroyed by fire. See p. 358 for note on Castle Cumberland.

direction of that branch of his Majestys Service, not to neglect his Interest, nor let it suffer for a small matter, should it even come out of my own pocket, I will support you while there, & enable you to do some like service to such of them Indians as you realy think deserve, & want it, but would recommend to you the best economy & frugality in y^r^. power, as that is w^t^. Gen^rl^. Amherst desires & expects of you, as you will see by the following Paragraph of his Letter to me: "I am hopefull that Lieut. Claus does not, in Canada enter into any other expences than what are absolutely necessary for the Ind^s^. in those parts; some small trifle out of charity I would not refuse them, but I should be sorry to swell y^t^. expence. By Pere Roubaud's letter to you w^h^. I return with a translation,[3] I do not see that the Abnakis are in any distress, all he requests is some covering for about twenty old Women, & a Couple of flags. This priest I find is not much to be depended on; his veracity has been detected, and I afraid his head is not verry sound."

I cant help differing with the Gen^rl^. in opinion concerning Pere Roubaud, I take him to be a sensible man, & I believe sincere in what he says: I should wish he could be assisted & enabled to do some service with the Abanakis, for, if they are steady, all the other eastern tribes may be easily managed, I would have you give the Abanakis two small Flaggs, tho I think one might do it is only to use comeing to Albany with the Prisoner they intend to give in lieu of the Stockbridge Ind^n^. they killed, w^h^. is expected will be done this Spring or early in y^e^. Summer. I have kept the Stockbridge & others from being uneasy on that acc^tt^. since my arrival, as I asured them there would be satisfaction made in y^e^ spring, w^h^. I hope will be done. If any demands are made on you by Caghnawageys or others, w^ch^. you judge reasonable, I would have you apply to Brig^dr^. Gage, if he will not allow it, then make use of your own Credit or mine as far as a hundred Pound, or two will go, and let the Ind^s^. know,

[3] Roubaud to Johnson, November 13, 1760.

Gen^{rl}. Amherst does not understand being at an expence now for Ind^{n}. Management in that part, but that they purchase w^{t}. they want for Skins & furrs. These are his Sentiments. Inter nos, he is not at all a friend of Ind^{s}. w^{h}. I am afraid may have bad consequences one time or other, especially so, if ever that Country be given back.

I inclose you a letter from a poor unhappy man of y^{r}. Country, who lives verry miserable here near Conajohary, I shall be glad if you can serve or help him to get his money from that Frenchman who lives there, and let me know it at first oportunity.

M^{r}. Timothy Connor of Albany Tavernkeeper has a Debt of £600 Due to him, on a Bond with Judgment by one John Sullivan now at Montreal, if you can do him any service towards the getting it, or by adviseing him how he may recover it, I shall be very glad of it, as it will be a charity to help a man with so large a Family. As this will go by Capt^{n}. Lotteradge, I need not write you the little News of the Country, but refer you to him.

Affairs to y^{e}. Westward, viz^{t}. Pitts Borrough, Detroit & thereab^{ts}. seem to be in a good way, if we will but keep them so, w^{h}. I am certain is in our power, by keeping up a friendly correspondence with the Severall Nations, & a fair plentifull Trade. I am going to write to Morrow for Croghan & Montour to come here that I may send them to attend a General meeting of all y^{e}. Western Ind^{s}. w^{h}. is to be held at Detroit next Spring sometime, where the Six Nations are also desired to attend, as the General thinks there is nothing for them to do where they now are, viz^{t}. Fort Pitt. Pensilvania is going to war with the Connecticuts who Settle on Land they claim.[1] M^{r}. Hamilton also writes, that Tedyescung threatens the Ind^{s}. will remove the Connecticuts from Chiesatonk I think they call it, if he will not. Peters[2] writes me verry pressingly for you to assist them at a great Meeting they expect to hold with all Nations in Philadelphia next Summer, in

[1] *See* Hamilton to Johnson, March 19, 1754, and Fitch and Others to Johnson, April 2, 1754.

[2] Rev. Richard Peters, secretary of Pennsylvania council.

y^e^ stead of Conradt Weiser deceased. I wrote him you were otherwise engaged and did not know when you would be recalled. I forsee a great deal of trouble comeing on in that Government, also here on account of Lands. There are severall Merch^ts^. there who were considerably indebted to y^e^. late Capt^n^. Stoddert, for goods w^h^. were mine, and never paid for. I wish you would enquire into it, and if you can recover any You shall have half.

Have you heard nothing of my Pawny he is certainly gone that way? If you can get and send me some Seeds w^h^. we have not of the kind here, I shall be obliged to you, also some grape Vines if they can be sent safe. If you can get one such a horse as the one I have from Chevalier La Corn, to match in draft, pray buy him & send him by safe hand. I cannot pay for him in Milk Cows as you mentioned, as it would be so difficult to transport them thither. Buy him for money or anything else there to be had. If you cannot get the little curiosities I wanted it is no Matter, if you can get a bargain of any good piece of Household Plate, and fashionable, I would have y^u^. buy it to the amount of One Hundred Pounds, but not unless it is good and cheap. As Robert Adems owes me money some years, I wish you could get some from him there, & give a draft on me for the amount. I know not how I shall get it otherwise.

I keep mostly here since I came home, & my Brother who desires to be remembered to you, we are all well thank God, and will be glad to hear you are so. Y^r^. Friend Brants Thomas dyed lately, as did the Seneca Drunkard, & many Indians of y^r^. acquaintance. This improvement goes on verry well. You would scarce know it now. Pray make my compliments to Doctor Ogilvie and Family, and ask him whether he has any prayer Books left for y^e^ Indians, as they now want them much. If he has, how can they be got. Be so good to send me an Ind^n^. Almanack that I may get some for our Ind^s^. I understand S^t^. Luke La Corn brought several of them from New York, dont fail sending me some. I shall long to hear how you & all friends there do after so severe a winter. We have had a verry hard &

tedious one here, as has been known for many years, Snow being yet near two foot in y^e^. Woods Ice verry Strong.

Give my Compliments to all enquiring Friends there, and believe me Dear Claus

Your Sincere Welwisher & Humble Servant

W^m^. JOHNSON

P. S. I have had a Meeting w^h^. held 3 days with the Six Nation Deputies. They are in great want of ammunition. I have supplied them with a little. They have been full of their old fears again, that the English would fall upon & destroy them. Great preparations are making against the Cherokees, who it seems are likely to get the Creeks to join them, w^h^. may make it a more troublesome affair than I imagined. I am certain the breach could have been made up between us, if proper measures were taken. How it may now end God knows, it will certainly occasion great Suspicion and Jealousy thro all Nations.

I would have you give Pere Roubaud on my acc^tt^. ten pounds this Currency, to relieve the Poor Man, who I believe to be greatly distressed. If you can any way relieve y^e^ real wants of the few old People of y^e^. Abanakis Nation whom he writes about, I would have you do it, and tell him if I had not a verry strict hand over me, I should willingly relieve the distresses of y^e^ Abanakis or any other Indians in alliance or friendship with us.

Ury Klock & Capt^n^. Fonda have lately at York bought the Pattent whereon the Switzers live, who paid Rent to y^e^ Ind^s^. and takes in the whole Canajoharie Castle their planting Lands &^ca^ w^h^. causes a verry great uneasiness among y^e^ whole, how it will end I know not, but am certain it is a verry unjustifiable affair. Adieu

LIEUT. DANIEL CLAUS

PETER SERVIS AND OTHERS TO THE ASSEMBLY

D. S.[1]

March 10, 1761

To the Honourable, the Representatives of the Colony of New York, this Humble Petition is addressed.

We the undernamed, now Inhabitants of the County of Albany, and Province of New York, being by Education & profession Protestants, but of forreign Birth, are desirious of becomeing his Majesty's Leige Subjects in this Colony, wherefore humbly pray we may have the Benefit of an Act for our Naturalization, and your Petitioners as in Duty bound will ever pray.

Peter Servis
Christopher Servis
Conradt Smith
John Knafe
Jacob Knafe Junr.
Hance Kitts
Jacob Kitts.
Honnis Apple
Honnis Rice
Hendrick Bussard
Phillip Frederick
Paul Reiter
Adolph Young
John Alt
Christopher Lening
John Albrant
John Walter
John Winkel
John Everhart Koghnot
John Everhart Koghnot Jr
Augustus Eikler
Bastian Steenmier
Abraham Ecker
George Ecker
Jacob Seiver
Phillip Baam.

INDORSED: Petition for an Act to Naturalize ye within mentioned 26 Persons, March 10, 1761.

[1] Destroyed by fire.

TO HENRY WENDELL

Df.[1]

Castle Cumberland[2] *March 10th 1761*

SIR

I received yours of the 25th Ultº.[3] some days Ago incloseing a Licence granted by Govr. Clinton to Mr. McGin[4] the 8th. Day of May 1752, for Purchasing 8 Thousand Acres of Land with very odd Boundaries as thereby appears there is a Rule of Council making Void all licences unless the lands are purchasd, Surveyd & pattented within a Year after Granting the Licence so that this Licence could Signify nothing now. I have also received Coppy of a kind of Instrument drawn by some Unexperienced Person in such affairs last Novbr., and Signed by some Indians without the knowledge or Consent of the rest, who all now Disavow the thing. if your Mother-in-law had acted a proper & prudent part in that affair, she would not now be so Perplexed besides I cant help saying it is ungenerous to write me as she did by you Desireing me to stand her friend against U. Clock when she knew I had got a deed of it from the whole Castle[5] but would not seem to know it and at the same time working another way at N York which I have an account of;[6]

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[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] Castle Cumberland was built by Johnson previous to his journey to Detroit — a handsome summer villa on the northwestern edge of the great vlaie in the present town of Broadalbin, named out of compliment to the Duke who vanquished the Pretender. About the same time he constructed a rustic lodge on the south bank of the Sacandaga four miles west of Castle Cumberland, which was subsequently called "the Fish House" because of his using it for recreation and fishing in the latter days of his life.— W. L. Stone, *Life and Times of Sir William Johnson*, 2:163–64.

[3] Not found.

[4] Teady Magin.

[5] *See* Johnson to Banyar, January 2, 1761.

[6] *See* Banyar to Johnson, December 15, 1760.

this is Carrying two strings to her bow. there is nothing will go farther or Succeed better than an upright Conduct this I assure you Sir is & ever has been a maxim with me & I wrote her by you that if it appeared she had a right to any part of the Land in Question she would always find me the man who would do w^t^. is just or right after such a Declaration to take other Steps & methods plainly Shewed her Distrust of me & what I wrote w^h^. was not useing me very well however I am with kind regards to you & her & to both Familys

Sir

your verry

humble Servant

FROM GEORGE III

In *Doc. Rel. to Col. Hist. N. Y.*, 7:458–59, is Johnson's commission from George III to be agent and superintendent of the Six Nations and their confederates, dated St James, March 11th.

FROM JOHN DIES ETC.

In the Johnson Calendar, p. 111, occur four letters which were destroyed by fire: a letter of March 11th from John Dies, at New York, to Johnson, on St Patrick celebrations, General Monckton and land buying on Oneida lake and elsewhere; a letter of the 14th from Witham Marsh, at New York, on the interruption of law proceedings by the King's death, theft of plate and coins by Marylanders or Pennsylvanians, a medal in commemoration of victories of 1759, which he presents, the battle of Torgau, and speculations as to the provincial governorship; a letter of the 16th from Dr Richard Shuckburgh, at New York, on St Patrick's day at Fort Johnson, a medal for the Indians, success of French privateers, the Cherokee war and Colonel Grant, and the governorship; and a letter of the 17th from Johnson to Lieutenant Daniel Claus touching the affair between Abenakis at St Francis and *Loups d' Orange* at Stockbridge, personal matters and General Amherst's attitude toward Indian expenses, a deputy's warrant for Indian service and proceedings of the Detroit conference being inclosed. The last-named is printed below.

TO DANIEL CLAUS

L. S.[1]

Fort Johnson March 17th.. 1761.

SIR

Altho I wrote you a few days ago, and intended my letter should have gone by Captn. Lotteradge immediately, I now find by him there is no passing the lakes, as he says the ice is broke, wh. may detain him some time. he came here last night and is to go for Albany to Morrow Morning, from thence to take the first opertunity he can of joining you. Inclosed I send you a Warrant for acting as my Deputy, for wh. you shall be paid. also a Coppy of a conferrence held by Mr. Croghan at Detroit last Decbr., whereby you will see the good disposition the Indians in them parts are in which, if we take proper measures to continue, will be much for our interest.— I hear Captn. Jacob of Stock bridge is not inclined to make up that affair with the Abanakis, as he told Moses of the Mohawks who lately came from hence wh. gives the Mohawks a good deal of concern. I propose sending for Captn. Jacob soon, & know his mind concerning it, wh. when known I shall acquaint you; in the mean time I think it best yt. the Abanakis postpone their coming to Albany, until you hear from me on yt. head. I received yours, and one for Mr. Welles yesterday, he is much concerned at a letter of his miscarrying wh. he gave to Kennedy & Lisle to forward,— I would not have you buy me a Pawney as I find they are much dearer than I expected. I have recd. ye. Bever Coat mittens & pipe, wh. I am obliged to you for bying.

I am glad to hear there has been a good agreement between the troops in ye. severall Garrisons & Indians this time past.— If you cannot readily get a horse to match the one I have, and that reasonable, I would have you not mind it, especially as the oper-

[1] In Public Archives of Canada, Claus Papers, v. I. 1716–1777. M. 104, p. 30.

tunity of getting him by Ice is now over.— Do not give the Coghnawageys, or any other Ind^{s}. encouragement to come to me on business, as I believe I shall be from home all the spring, & part of y^{e}. summer, on business to Pensilvania & other places, besides General Amherst is not for my being any ways free, or generous to any station of Indians, w^{h}. should they come, they would expect.— My Brother desires his Compliments to you.— I am

Sir

Your Welwisher, &

Humble Servant

LIEU^{T}. DANIEL CLAUS. W^{M}. JOHNSON

FROM DANIEL CLAUS

A. L. S.[1]

Montreal 19th March 1761

SIR

I have at last found out the Pany Ind^{n}. that run away from our Ind^{ns}. last Fall, and obtained Gen. Gages order to demand him of his old Masster with whom he was, and who after some words promised me to deliver him up when I called for him accordingly I intented to send him down by this opportunity but yesterday Evening Gen. Gage sent for me and told me that the old Fellow told him a long Story that his Pany only came out of Town to fetch Water and so was taken. I assured him of the contrary, and told him that Genl. Amherst would not hear the old frenchman and let the Ind^{ns}. keep him. He replied that my fellow was afraid of the Ind^{ins}. hurting him for running away, I should find it difficult to bring him down now without escaping. And as Gen. Amherst would be here early in the Spring he might settle the matter when he could to be sent safer by water. Its said Gen. Amshst. has leave to go home and is to set off for England from Quebec. We also hear that Gen. Murray has

[1] In Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill.

made a Representation to Genl. Amshst. ab^{t}. the art^{e}. of Capitl^{n}. by which the French South Sea Comp^{y}. are allowed the free Transportation of their Peltry,[1] and proves that the french King is at the head of P Comp^{y}. which renders that Art^{e}. null Gen^{l}. Murray has stopt most all the Peltry last fall at Quebec and there are vast Quantities in the Ind^{n}. Countries belong^{g}. to Y Comp^{y}. this would be a fine hawl if obtained.

The Caghnawages & Caneghsadagey Indians have lately been with me and renewed their Engagements entered into with you last Fall, and added that they had since considered and thought upon that the English by their Behaviour toward them might not take them to be sincere in what they promised, they therefore had firmly & unanimously resolved upon in public council, and a large white Belt of Wamp^{m}. assured me that let Times & Events be as they would they never again would take up the Hatchet for the French agst the English, but always remain stedfast Friends to the latter and diligently mind their hunting, and begged this might be recorded for the Memory of our & their Posterity.

I also had the Chief of the Nipisins with me whom I reminded as near as I could of what was transacted last Fall and desired him to see every English Pris^{n}. left among his people to be delivered up, as without which no real Friendship could subsist between them & us. He assured me that it was intented last Fall but the Families who had them were then gone upon the hunt when the others were delivered up, but as soon as they returned which would be the latter End of May he would convince the General of the Sincerity of his Promise.———

Gen. Gage told me that Captain Balfour[2] of L^{t}. Infr^{y}. who commands near those Indians mentioned to him that he heard they were apprehensive we would revenge their former conduct. I spoke to this chief upon it and assured him of our sincere Friendship in case they behaved accordingly. The Gen^{el}. ordered him some Amunition for his People and I[3] set off well contented.

[1] See *Doc. Rel. to Col. Hist. N. Y.*, 10:1113.

[2] Captain Henry Balfour, of the 80th regiment.

[3] This word should no doubt be "he."

The Indians of this Governmt: are going upon the Beaver hunt till the latter End of May, and their women begin to make sugar. Mrs. DuMusseaux died lately of vomiting Blood, The old Gentn & his two daughters presents their Complts.

Mr. Wells mentioned to me of your intending to have some Indn. prayer Books reprinted, I beg leave to observe that it would be necessary to have them corrected first as there are many Errors in the Printing of the old ones which I think I could correct if I had a Book, there are likewise several Manuscripts of Catechims &ca. among the Mohawks which would be a pity to be lost and might be of great service towards promoting Religion among the Indins. in having them printed like primars &ca.———

I hope you have received by Cornls: M'Kay the Beaver Coat & Mittens since which I picked up a pair of shoes made by the Sioux Indin. to the Westward.——

By a hint Colo. Haldiman gave me this morning I find Genl. Amherst has mentioned to him by yesterdays Post that he would give me leave to purchase, and the former asked me abt. it, I told him how you were kind enough to offer me your assistance in it last Fall and he said that he should be glad to know your Intention as Captn Rutherfurd was going to sell out & Genl. Amherst would be satisfied of my purchasing, should it be agreable to you to advance the money I will engage my self to make repayment in as short a Time as I possibly will be able and acknowledge it allways as a piece of your Patronage.

I have no more to add and remain with highest Respect.

Sir

Your most Obedient & most humble servant

DANL CLAUS.

I beg to be remembered to Captn. Warren and all the Family.

Pst. The Company will sell abt. £1100. Sterling
and my Lieutenancy 300. Do
& therefore will stand £800.———

TO CADWALLADER COLDEN

A. L. S.[1]

Fort Johnson 19th. March 1761

DEAR SIR

Your kind favour of the 7th. Currt. I had Yesterday the pleasure of receiveing, and am extremely glad to find thereby that you are resolved to allow of no purchases of Land, but such as are openly & fairly made of the Indians; there certainly is nothing will continue them firmer in their attachment to the Brittish Interest, or make them live in stricter friendship with their Neighbours the White People than that, and I shall take the first opertunity of acquainting all the Indians of both Mohawk Castles, Scohare, & Oneida (as they are the People who generally sell Land) of your resolution to see Justice done them, and redress any injuries they may have sufferred with regard to Land. You may be assured Sir they shall not trouble You with any complaints (while I have the care of them) that are not well founded.

Mr. Livingstons giveing Klock only a Quit claim, carries with it a bad look, and shews he did not think his Title good. I am almost certain it is not, from what I have heard old David Schyler [2] say about it, who is one of the Partners, and many more who know a good deal of the affair.— the People liveing on said Land, have for these several years past, paid their Rent to the Indians uninterruptedly, and they say they will pay it to no other, until it appears to them clearly that the Indians have no right to it, & indeed I cant see they are to blame. Should it come to a Law suit, I think the Crown would defray the expence, but I should rather imagine that the affair from a proper representation, ought to be determined at Home.— I am much oblidged to You Sir, for the regard You are so good to say You will pay to my recommendation in the choice of proper officers, should a new

[1] In New York Historical Society, New York City.

[2] *See* Deposition of David Schuyler, January 23, 1762.

Commission Issue dureing your administration; let me assure You that nothing would give me greater pleasure than a continuation of it in your hands, or induce me to trouble You, or myself in the choice of Civil officers, but the great necessitty there is for it in this part of y^e^. Country. where realy an Englishman stands not the least chance of haveing Justice done him, should his opponent be a Dutchman, which is generally the case, this is so notorious that (were it requisite) numberless Instances could be given to prove what I say.—I need not tell You, that I have no connections here, and I dare say no Man could ever charge me with doing a wrong thing out of Nationality, wherefore I flatter myself you will attribute my desire of a change (whenever it may happen) to the cause already given, as well as to y^e^. Superior qualifications of some People now liveing in this part of y^e^. Country.

As to M^r^. Hartwicks affair, or purchase of Land (it being severall years ago) I realy do not remember the particulars, but I know I stood his freind at the time with the Indians, and I think made a bargain with them for him, for one Tract, at which time he passed a Bond or note to them for a Sum of Money, which lyes yet (if I be not mistaken) among my Papers, but for how much I know not, whenever he has a mind to finish that affair, with the Indians, I will assist him, and see that they do what is right.

I had a letter some days ago from M^r^. Lappius Minister to a Number of People liveing on the south side of the Mohawk River near to Conajohare, also a Petition from his Congregation begging I would write to You for liberty for them to build a Church, being for these several years past oblidged to meet in Barns &^ca^., they are in Number ab^t^. 600 Souls Old and Young, it is realy shocking to see no Churches in so great an extent of Country, where People who profess Christianity Inhabit, if you approve of it, I shall be glad to have it in my power to acquaint them of it, as it is so earnestly requested.

The Mohawks of the lower Castle all met at my House last Sunday, and made a verry long Haraunge on the want of a

Minister, & murmured greatly at the former Ministers leaveing them after acquireing enough of their language to read the Service to them. they then in the most earnest manner begged I would write Home their request, of haveing a Minister allowed intirely for them & the Conajohares, they at the same time pressed me greatly to acquaint you of their desire that Mr. Barclay might be allowed the expences he was at, building a House on the Land they gave him formerly, so as it may ever remain a glebe for the use of a Minister who serves them. I beleive Mr. Barclay did formerly offer, and I dare say would now give up his right to sd. Land for so good a purpose, on that condn. I heartily wish Sir, it could be settled so, as it would make the Indians verry Happy in their mind, & be the means of civilizeing them.

By this post, I have wrote to Mr. Banyear,[1] and desired him to present You a Petition in behalf of my self & thirty Nine Inhabitants of the Mohawks Country, for a Lycence for a Tract of Land near Conajohare, on the North Side of the Mohawks River. the Indians of that Castle did last December send for me, and in a full meeting of all their People Old & Young, & in the presence of a Justice & Interpreter make me and my Associates (for certain considerations) a gift of said Tract, and executed a proper Deed of gift for the same with unanimous consent, & likeing. I am sensible it is not agreable to the present method of purchaseing Lands, yet, as I before observed, as it was the unanimous Act of the whole, (wh. I look upon to be the cheif thing intended by his Majestys Instructions in ye. purchase of Lands) I hope it will be allowed, and a Lycence granted me & Company, so that I may have it Surveyed as soon in the Spring as possible. it appeared extremely odd to me, when I heard, that after it was known, that the Indians had made me such a Deed of gift, that some gentlemen at New York did notwithstanding, petition for Lycence to purchase ye. same Tract. this, I must say was not acting generous. however, I am certain the Indians will never be got to Sell it to others for any consideration after

[1] Johnson to Banyar, March 20, 1761, *q. v.*

giveing it to Us in so Solemn, & formal a Manner as never was before known in any case. & I flatter myself, that, for a mistake in the form or manner of our proceeding in this Affair (as long as the Indians are all Satisfied, & well contented) You and the Gentlemen of the Council will not make any difficulty in granting our Petition especially as we are determined to Settle a Number of People on the Land directly. I hope you will be good enough to excuse my trespassing so much on your patience, and beleive me with the greatest respect,

Dear Sir
Your most Obedient
& most Humble Servant
Wm. Johnson

The Honrble. Cadwallader Colden Esqr.
President

INDORSED: Sr Wm Johnson March 19th 1761

TO GOLDSBROW BANYAR

Df. S.[1]

Castle Cumberland March 20th 1761.

Dear Banyar

After waiting some time in vain for an answer to several things wrote you about, I come now to acknowledge the receipt of your answer [2] to part of my letter of the 6th Janry.[3] also your very short letter of the 23d Ulto.[1] by which I am greatly surprised to hear that there are any Gentlemen, who (after hearing I had a Deed for Land) should think of interfering, by taking out Lycense to purchase the same Tract, and as you say will allow me 6000 Acres, or an equal share with them. I can't help saying it is a

[1] Destroyed by fire.
[2] Banyar to Johnson, February 2, 1761.
[3] Also dated January 2d.

very extraordinary proposal to a man, who already has a very full, & formal Deed for the Whole, and that, from those, who have not as yet the least pretensions to the land, but a Lycense lately granted to treat with the Indians about it, which, you yourself observe will not avail, in these words " nor will it be any prejudice to your Interest, if these Petitions should pass, and Lycenses issue, for without your Concurrence any application to the Indians upon the Lycenses must be fruitless, and I dare say will not be thought of," this allowed, and being realy the case, must it not appear then very extraordinary to any man, that my associates and I, shall be limitted to such a Share as these Gentlemen shall think proper to allow, who have not as yet any Title from the Indian Proprietors, nor never will, or can for said Tract during the lives of the Indians now concerned, or Mine.

I must own, I do not at all understand y^r^. making Mention in several Letters of M^rs^. McGins purchase of said Land, and desire of sending up in the Spring Surveyors to lay it out, by virtue of what I have seen & found out what she & others here have been very Clandestinely carrying on,[1] for which, in my opinion, she should be taken proper notice of, being quite contrary to the Form, or Method prescribed by his Majesty's Instructions for the purchase of Lands, it surely therefore cannot appear to you (from the Objections made to Mine) that what she has been endeavoring to do, is at all right, or agreable to the Method, which indeed I find is not always strictly adhered to. I am very sorry to meet with any opposition in an affair so Openly & fairly agreed to, by all those who had the least right in the Disposition of said Land, & hope there may be no more of it, as I hate, and ever have avoided (in all my dealings) having any contention with Mankind. I now send you inclosed the Names of those Concerned, [2] and if you do not incline (which I can see no reason for) to make out, & prefer a Petition for us, I must desire the

[1] *See* Johnson to Wendell, March 10, 1761.

[2] See *Calendar of Land Papers*, p. 302, and *Calendar of Council Minutes*, p. 404.

favor of you, to get it done by some one else & let the thing go on, as it should, so as we may have a Pattent for it. I wish you would please to let me know what the charges of Harkemer & Compys. Pattent near Burnetsfield come to, as I desired in a former letter, the Pattentees expect it with great impatience, that they may settle it between them. If it is possible to be had, I should be much obliged to you, for the lists or Coppys of them, sent by the several officers of the Militia along the Mohawk River & Stoneraby to the Govr. by which they were paid sums of money for paying their Men who were on service during the war by my orders, & with me, for several of them have been to complain to me of their Captns. not having done them justice. The Clerk of the Assembly can easily make them out, for which I will readily allow him what is reasonable. If I have Captn. Nicks Hansen, Captn. Peter Waggonnor, Captn. William Wormwood, & Captn. Peter Connins it will be sufficient. I only desire this in order to have Justice done to some of the poor People who I believe are not fairly dealt by. I am afraid I have already been too troublesome, so shall only add that I am as ever,

Your Sincere Welwisher & very humble Servant,

Wm Johnson

Golds Borrow Banyar Esqr.

P. S.

The inclosed is an old Lycense to one Jacob Miller [1] by Virtue of which he had the Land surveyed by Hendk. Fry and the survey sent down, but would not be allowed by Mr. Colden, as Fry was not deputised by him. This is a great loss to the poor man, wherefore to help him, I wish, if it is necessary you would please to procure him a new Lycense, so that he may get a Pattent for it this next Summer, or, as it is but a small piece whether it would not be included in yt. of mine, to save him expence as he is a poor Man. This I leave to you.

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[1] *Calendar of Land Papers*, p. 271, and *Calendar of Council Minutes*, p. 386.

When I hear from you I shall let you know more of my mind concerning the Pattent I am now about near to Conajohare; in the meantime, I hope you will do everything that is necessary for forwarding it, haveing herewith y^e^ Boundary & names of those concerned, So that I may have it surveyed this Spring before I leave Home.

The Militia Company of Stoneraby Commanded by Capt^n^. Sufferinus Tyger, is, I find by the last Return made me large enough for two Companys wherefore would willingly divide it, as they can be better disciplined. In such case I would want y^e^ Commiss^ns^. viz^t^: One for Hendrick Fry Jun^r^. to be Capt^n^.

Peter Grimes	1^st^. Lieut.
John Fry	2^d^. Lieut.
Isack Barries[1]	Ensign

Capt^n^. Tyger & his officers to remain as they are, He haveing a Sufficient Company of the other Half.

Y^rs^.

W. J.

FROM ABRAHAM MORTIER ETC.

The preceding letter was followed in the Library Collection (*See* Johnson Calendar, p. 112) by three to Johnson, destroyed by fire: a letter of March 23d from Abraham Mortier, in New York, about a draft on Mr Dow and money remitted by Ferrell Wade; a letter of the 23d from Dr Richard Shuckburgh, in New York, mentioning letters, printing of prayer books in the Indian tongue, stamped paper, his desire to be Johnson's secretary, English criticism of the retention of so many troops in Canada, and Indian trade; and a letter of the 25th from William Weyman, in New York, agreeing to print Indian prayer books at a reasonable price, blank bonds, a mathematical series and Johnson's account with Weyman and Parker being inclosed.

[1] Isaac Paris, *Third Annual Report of the State Historian*, p. 882.

FROM DANIEL CLAUS

A. L. S.[1]

Montreal 26th. March 1761.

SIR

Since my last of the 18th. Inst. Colonel Haldiman assured me that I had Genl. Amherst's Permission to purchase a Company, and at the same time desired me to acquaint you therewith by this Post, which made me guess You had wrote Genl. Amherst on my behalf.

As this is an offer and Opportunity which I may not have so soon again, and wch. would secure to me a genteel Certainty for Life even if our Regt. was to be broke, which at the same time is in general not believed, I should take it as a piece of the highest Patronage, if you thought it proper and agreable to assist me in advancing the Money, with Regard to the Repayment of wch. I will engage myself to make it by living as saving as in my Power without any willfull Delay and as soon as possibly I can. After all if I could not reimburse you when required or I could wish for, I only could get Permission to sell out again, which I might obtain the easier as the Company was purchased, and thereby would nevertheless have gained Rank &ca.

However I leave everything to your Pleasure, and beg Leave to observe that should you approve off and assist me in the Matter above ment: I would be glad to have it settled in such a Manner as to be ordered to continue in the Service under your Management as I always hoped for, and wished to have the Pleasure of making one of your Family; to be more open in my Sentiments I beg leave to mention to you that I always had and ever shall have a Sincere Regard and Esteem for Miss Nancy your elder Daughter, who likewise was kind enough as not to discourage me therein, wherefore I should before now have asked your Consent and Approbation to marry her, had it not been for the troublesome times we hitherto sustained, but that Period being at last

[1] Destroyed by fire.

come I embraced this opportunity of doing it now, and from your natural Goodness flatter myself a favourable Answer.

I dont see but what I might (when Lake Champlain opens) get Leave to take a Journey to Fort Johnson for a Month or so till the Indns. return from hunting. Colo. Haldiman also told me that Capt. Rutherford whose Compy. was to be sold, waited now for an Answer and the sooner he had it the better, but as I cannot give that positively I beg you will let him know your Intention by a few Lines that he may direct himself accordingly. Young Haldiman [1] is to purchase the Lieutenancy to the Compy. at £300 Sterl. then the Compy. stands in £800. If you have any Gentln. to recommend for an Ensign in our Regt. Colo. Haldn. will obtain his Leave to purchase.

Colo. Eyre who is quartered in this Town desires his Complts. to you, he has orders to go to New York as soon as possibly he can; Majr. Beckwth [2] enquires of you as often he sees me, being in quarters at la Preieri over the River begs also to be remembered, none of the Troops here know their Destination for next Summer as yet

I remain with the highest Respects, and Compliments to Captn. Warren & family Sir

Your most obedient and most humble Servant

DAN. CLAUS

P. S.

If Captn. Warren intends to go to England soon I think his Way by passing Canada & embarking at Quebec would be the shortest & pleasantest.

To the Honourable SR. WM. JOHNSON Baronet.

---

[1] Frederick Haldimand. His commission as lieutenant in the 60th regiment bears date, December 8, 1760.

[2] Major John Beckwith, of the 44th regiment.

PETITION OF SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON AND OTHERS

In N. S. Benton's *History of Herkimer County*, p. 479–81 are printed the petition of Johnson and 39 others, presented March 27 to Cadwallader Colden, for the Canajoharie patent, from Land Papers, 16:45, and the reference of the petition to the council on July 8, from Council Minutes, 23:368.

FROM REV. T. BROWN ETC.

Claus's letter of the 26th is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 112, by four destroyed by fire: a letter of March 27th from Rev. T. Brown, at Albany, to Johnson, explaining his inability to meet the Indians at Fort Hunter on Sunday (printed in *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 4:304; Q, 4:196); a letter of March 27th from Lieutenant George Pennington, of the 44th, at La Prairie, to M. Du Musseaux, recounting his exploit in clubbing Indians [translated from the French]; a letter of April 4th, from Kennedy and Lyle, at Albany, to Johnson, about an Indian trader and business orders; and a letter of the 5th from Hugh Cosgriff, applying to Johnson for relief from imprisonment for debt.

FROM GOLDSBROW BANYAR

A. L. S.[1]

New York 6 April 1761.

DEAR SIR WM.

I have your long Letter of the 20 March. I, sometime ago, gave an account of the Fees of the Patent you want, to some of the Parties of which I kept no Copy, but will make out another and send it to you with the Commissions by the next Post: If it should differ from the first I shall abide by the first with respect to the Fees of this office. Mr. Dies paid the Surveyor and gave his Bond for the Sum, so that Intt. will be charged on this. I shall draw your Petn. and give it to the President so as to be presented the first Council day when Land matters come before them which is very seldom.

Two Gentlemen at the Board will I imagine oppose it: It's Fate I cannot even guess, but I find the President inclines to have it passed but would rather have the Matter accommodated. Mr.

[1] Destroyed by fire.

Du Bois who will or has waited on you will make the Proposals to you. I think Mr. Klock if he is so very obnoxious should be left out and if the other Parties concerned would be as willing as I am, to take a part of what we proposed, the affair might be agreed to the Satisfaction of both sides. Mr. Colden and my self were originally that is in 1755 in petitioning for these Lands. We are both of this conciliatory opinion. The other Gentlemen became interested, about the time you thought of the Matter, I believe a little before the Indians gave you a Deed. The Spott of Jacob Miller is included within the description you give and may go with the Rest. If you can reconcile to yourself letting Mrs. Magin have part of the Land, I should think it right, as I am told She actually agreed with the Indians, and tho this gives her no absolute Right, yet she has I think a better Pretence than Mr. Klock who was the means of taking from her and her associates the best Land back of that where Klock lives, and leaving the worst behind for her, which I am told is scarce worth patenting.

Major Rogers has put in a Petition for a Tract of Land near Lake George.[1]

The five Nations lay no claim to the Lands on the Eastn side of Hudsons River. Those are properly within the same reasoning. I should be glad to know your opinion whether this Spott ought to be purchased of the five Nations, and of which of the Nations. I will apply to the Clerk of the Assembly: I am much hurried with Business, you will therefore excuse me if I do not answer or comply with your Letters with that Expedition it would give me Pleasure to do it. No News but our Assembly's voting 1787 Men, but the Act is without a Detachment Clause so they'l not be raised I fear. I am Dr. Sr. William

Your affectionate humble Servt.

Gw Banyar.

ADDRESSED: To Sir William Johnson Baronet at Fort Johnson

[1] *Calendar of Land Papers*, p. 301, and *Calendar of Council Minutes*, p. 403.

FROM RICHARD SHUCKBURGH

The preceding letter is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 112, by a letter of April 6th from Dr Richard Shuckburgh, at New York, to Johnson, mentioning medicines and expressing again a desire to be reinstated by General Amherst as Indian secretary. Destroyed by fire.

FROM DANIEL CLAUS

A. L. S.[1]

Montreal 9th April 1761.

SIR:

I have a few days ago found out and bought a horse which by the Accts. of People that knew the one Monsr. St. Luc de la Corne made you a present of, is the only one in the Environs of Montreal that will nearest match him; he is a Stone horse entirely black, five french feet high, and will be six Year old in May, his owner was offered 100. Dollrs. for him in the beginning of the Winter, but being now in want of cash, I got him for 60 Dlrs. Monsr. St. Luc paid his Bror. Twenty French Guineas for yours which the Chevr. la Corne told me himself & which surprised me having for a long time thought the latter made you the Present.

If I can get a carefull hand here, I shall send him down as soon as the Vessells upon Lake Champn. are going, wch. wont be before a fortnt. or 3 Weeks, and as this goes by Colo. Eyre (who goes to Genl. Amherst with all Expedition) it may come time enough, so that I can have your Directions, how safest to get him down or whether yourself will send a carefull Person to bring him.

We recd. two days ago the first Accts. within these 6 Weeks from below; wch. however contain nothing abt. the Destination of the Troops in Canada as I can hear. All the Regts. in America except Genl. Gages are to be reduced, vizt: 1000ds. to 700. and 700. to 500. not touching the officers; its supposed this

[1] Destroyed by fire.

was done because they in general wanted to be compleated, & it was not thought proper to fill them up with Recruits got here.'

Some Caghnawagey have applied to me to go to Albany and I obtained Gen^l^. Gages Pass for them; since w^ch^. others having asked again it seems the Gen^l^. is prepossessed of letting any more go, and says he wont suffer that Counterband Trade to be carried on as heretofore between the Albany People & Caghnaw^y^ Ind^ns^. w^ch^. was their only Scheme of going down I told the Ind^ns^. of it in as smooth a Manner I could, that if Gen^l^. Amherst came up Gen^l^. Gage would consult with him thereupon they were surprized that the Road of Peace opened & shown to them last Fall should be barred up again, I have told Gen^l^. Gage ab^t^. it and he is fixed in his Resolution so cannot do any more & therefore must refer it to you.

M^r^. Pennington [1] of the 44^th^. would hire some Caghnawagey Ind^ns^. to go w^th^. an Officer of s^d^. Reg^t^. that was cashier'd to Crownpoint before the Communication was opened and when they came to his Quarters at la Preierie he got into Dispute w^th^. them ab^t^. the hire & w^th^. a large club fell beating them till he was tired, ordering at the same time a parcell of Soldiers to keep at the Door while he was belabring them within, and at their telling him they expected no such Treatment by Virtue of the Treaty you held with them last Fall, he answered them in a despisefull, unbecoming Manner, that he did not pay any Regard to that and oblidged them to carry a Letter to their Priest wherein he desired him to send immediately three Ind^ns^. to go to Cr. point as he could not agree with these, and been oblidged to chastise them for their Insolence. The Priest then wrote the above Aff^r^. to Gen^l^. Gage, who sent for me and told me of it and at the same time delivered me an Answer to the Priests Letter, and said he had wrote to Maj^r^. Beckwith to enquire into the thing.

I am going to Caghnawagey to Day to see whether any thing has been done in it, and report it to Gen^l^. Gage accordingly.

---

[1] Lieutenant George Pennington.

A New England man, who has been these 4 years past among the St. Francis Indns. and gone several times to war with them when he committed the most horrid Cruelties of his own Accord, has been taken up at Swegachy where Mr. Meredith was posted last Winter, and brought down to be tried here, and after sufficient evidence & self Confession was condemned & hanged two days ago. Genl. Gage has given orders, and is resolved to take up all white Men of ours living wth. Indns. wherever they can be got, and intends to send them on board the first Man of War that arrives at Quebec. Mr James Hamilton is in Prison & destined for the same.

I have taken the Liberty to draw upon you for £50 Curry. in favr. of Messrs. Kennedy & Lyle, for wch. I shall be accotble.

I am glad to hear by the last Post that Captn. Lottridge is in his way coming here, as I long to hear from below having not heard from you since the last Favour of the 10th Decr. last.

I am with highest Respects & Compliments to Captn. Warren & yr Family Sir

Your most Obedient and most humble Servant

DAN. CLAUS.

To the Honble. Sr. Wm. JOHNSON Bart.

FROM WILLIAM CORRY ETC.

The preceding letter is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 113, by five which were destroyed by fire: a letter of April 9th from William Corry, at Albany, discussing Albany politics and trouble over church pasture claimed by "old Bogardus" and informing of payment of a note by William Cuningham; a letter of the 13th from Dr Richard Shuckburgh, at New York, about shipment of medicines, passes for Indian trade, Indian opposition to Connecticut settlement in Pennsylvania, General Monckton's dogs, and marine affairs; a letter of the 14th from Kennedy & Lyle, at Albany, inquiring as to George Croghan's draft, presented by Major Robert Rogers, and announcing arrival of gunpowder; a letter of the 15th from Daniel Jaqueri, at Albany, conveying information as to powder, shot and pistol balls in store, subject to Johnson's order; and a letter of the 18th from John B. Van Eps, regarding ammunition sent in care of Jacobus Johannes Van Norst and Cornelis Barhuyt.

FROM JEFFERY AMHERST

Contemporary Copy [1]

New York 17th. April 1761.

Copy.

DEAR SIR,

I send you by Capt. Minnett 182 Silver medals for that Number of Indians who were under your Command On Our Arrival at Montreal. Each medal has a Name Inscribed on it, taken Exactly from the List which you gave me in Canada, according to the Enclosed Copy.–

The Names of the Ashquesashna Indians were left blank, but, I imagine, it will not be difficult to find a person to add the Names to them, which I must beg the favor of you to have Inscribed on the medals, And that you will please to Deliver the whole, as a mark of the King's approbation of their faithfull Services, which they are to wear, as a proof of His Majesty's satisfaction of their Zeal and Bravery; And that they may be distinguished by this Token, whenever they shall Come to any of the Forts or Posts, from those unworthy Indians, who so shamefully abandoned the army after we left Oswego.–

Amongst these medals, there is One for Silverheels who is at present at Carolina, and I don't know but there may be more Indians there, who are Included in the List.

I Enclose One of these medals in Gold, which I beg your Acceptance of; and that you will permit me to say, no one has so good a right to it as yourself; for I am convinced those Indians that did Accompany the Army were Induced to it from the proper Care, and good Conduct you shewed towards them.–

I am, with great Regard,

Sir

&ca,

Jeff: Amherst.

Sir WM. JOHNSON Bart.

[1] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5.61, London, England. Inclosed in a letter of Amherst to William Pitt, May 4, 1761.

INDORSED: Copy Letter from Gen[l]. Amherst
To Sir W[m]. Johnson Bar[t]. Dated
New York 17[th]. April 1761.–
Accompanying 182 Silver Medals,
which the General desires
may be delivered to that Number
of Indians which Accompanyed
the Army to Montreal, at the
Reduction of Canada, to be wore
by them as a mark of the King's
Approbation of their Faithfull
Services, &ca.
in M. G. Amherst's of May 4:1761
N°. 67.

FROM DANIEL CLAUS

A. L. S.[1]

Montreal 21[st] Apr[l]. 1761

SIR

Capt[n]. Lottridge arrived here the 15th Inst. and delivered me your Dispatches for which I am highly oblidged to you; I shall endeavour to the utmost of my Abilities to execute the Trust you pleased to repose in me thereby. Doubtless you have reced. my Letters of the 26th Ul[to]. & 9[th] Inst. since w[ch]. Colo. Haldiman told me that he had strongly recommended me to Gen[l]. Amherst for that Company I mentioned to you in the former, but that he wrote to the Gen[l]. he expected I would quit the Ind[n]. Service and join the Regt. In such a Case I think I would rather chuse to remain in the way I am in at present if I could be sure of being continued in it, and therefore as no one but yourself can better judge herein, I humbly beg leave to throw myself upon you for your advice, whereby I shall content myself let the event be as it will, but as Cap[tn]. Rutherford expects an answer I must beg you will let him hear from you in a couple Lines.

[1] Destroyed by fire.

All the articles you required of me in the 3 Letters you honoured me with I shall endeavour to execute as well & as soon as in my Power.

As to Jacob Miller I shall send him down by the first good Opportunity the Priest being apprised of it and unavoidably satisfied to let him go. The French Man Mr. Eisenlord wrote to abt. the Contents of his Certificates is gone last Fall to France, and in case he was here I am told he could not answer the Demand as no public money had been paid yet by the Crown of France by wch. most all the Inhabitants here were great Sufferers.

I shall by the first Opportunity send the Continuation of my Journal; In the interim I remain with utmost Respects, & my Complimts. to Captn. Warren & the Family Sir

Your most Obedient and most humble Servant

DAN. CLAUS

P. S.

I am sorry to have bought the horse since you have countermanded it by your last but I am convinced you will have the best & strongest pair in the country in St. Luc's & him. I should not have ventured to send him by Ice as it was not strong enough in some Places on the Lake all Winter. One Mr. Chinn an Engsh. Mercht. has promised me to bring him down safe as soon as the Vessels go.

To the Honble. Sr. Wm. JOHNSON Bart.

FROM JOHN LOTTRIDGE

The above letter is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 113, by a letter of May 1st to Johnson from Captain John Lottridge, at Montreal, concerning a draft on Johnson for £35 New York currency in favor of Captain Abraham Douw, a borrowed horse for the loss of which he must pay, and abuse of the Caghnawagas by men of the 44th with Major Beckwith's countenance. Destroyed by fire.

TO DANIEL CLAUS

Df.[1]

Castle Cumberland May 1st 1761.

SIR

I come now to answer Yours of the 26th March, & 9th of April. Your haveing permission to purchase, I flatter myself is owing to some mention made of you last Winter to the General in several of my letters. I wish you may Succeed; in one of my last letters, I told you I would assist you as far as to compleat ye purchase, with what you could get for yr. Lieutenancy wh. you then imagined would be £300 Sterling. I understand Companys are but a thousand or Eleven Hundred Pounds now. I wrote Major Rutherford abt. it last Week & desired him to let me know his intention, which if inclineable to sell, & he would let me know his Terms, I would settle the Affair with him, when I have his answer shall let you know. In the meantime you should push it yourself & Collo. Haldimand, or any other friend you have, to assist you.

If you cannot get the horse you bought easily Carried hither, I would have you dispose of him, as I would not be willing to have much trouble about getting him here, altho I want him to match the one I have.

I am surprised Generl. Gage will not suffer the Caghnawageys & other Inds. inhabitting there to come to Albany after makeing it one of ye articles at the Treaty last Summer at Caghnawagey. I think it is not good Policy to keep them so much under at this time. I wrote Genrl. Amherst abt. it. I have answered yr. draft to Kennedy & Lisle.

Your proposal of marriage[2] surprises me a good deal, having never had the least hint of the kind dropped or mentioned to me

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[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] Claus to Johnson, March 26, 1761.

before; so that it seems to me verry extraordinary, and precipitate, besides it is giving me a bad impression of my Daughters regard & duty towards me, whom she should consult in a case, w^h^. concerns her happiness so nearly. It shall ever be a Maxim with me, to give a Child as great liberty in the choice of a Husband, or Wife as is consistent with the Duty they owe to a Parent, in whose power it certainly should be to have a voice, & indeed a decisive one, as from them must generally come, what will make them easy in the world with their own industry afterwards. If they exceed that, & will act independant (which seems now to be the case as you say) then I think all expectations from a Parent are forfeited. I have always had a regard for you, and shewed it by the Notice I have taken of you, which alone should have weighed with you, and prevented your carrying on any Intrigue of the kind privately in my Family. Had you moved the thing to me before to others, it would have been more in Character, & friendlier. I shall talk to her upon it, and when I know her Sentiments, will be able to say more to you on the Subject. In the mean time am Sir

Yours as usual

INDORSED: Letter to Lieut. Claus.

FROM DANIEL CLAUS

A. L. S.[1]

Montreal 2^d^. May 1761.

SIR

I was honoured with yours of the 7^th^. Ult^o^.[2] and accordingly have been with Gen^l^. Gage ab^t^. the Pany. He told me that by the Character he had of him no Body would be able to keep him as he would run away if even brought down to the Seacoast. However, if the Mohawks he belonged to would come and fetch

[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] Not found.

him from hence he would order to deliver him up. I have also spoke to the old Frenchman abt. giving a little Boy or Girl in Exchange of him, but he excuses himself of not being able of getting any in Town,[1] and offers to deliver up his Pany when ordered by Genl. Gage, which indicates of his having some hopes of keeping him, I think Genl. Gage has lost a good deal of his Lenity since he has this Government.

I was this week at Caghnawagey where I heard nothing but Complaints agst. the 44th Regt. officers as well as soldiers, however more so of the Latter. I presented them to Genl. Gage in writing, and he was surprised to hear it, telling me he had given repeated orders to Majr. Beckwith to keep up a good Understanding between the Indns. and the Regimt. but I find the Majr. dont countenance the Indians in the least by several proofs I have myself. The Night before I came to Caghnawagey the Indns. were so much alarmed at some strange Behaviour of his too tedious to mention, that they were up the whole Night and upon their Guard. I have given a hint of it to the Genl. and observed that the Indns. were now in Fear of us & perhaps might put up with some Ill usage, yet if that Fear was pushed too far, it might have such consequences as to bring a General Indn War upon us, all Nations being already jealous of our Success and would easily engage in it. He told me he would renew his orders to Majr. B. W: He granted them some powder and I have procured them some Shot but not out of the Magazeen those being given out to the Troops, it will please them as the Pigeons fly & they are scarce of Amn & Provs. I endeavor all in my power to keep them as easy as possible, they were extreamly glad to see me the last time telling me that my coming put them out of all Fears and begged I would stay longer the next time wch. I intend to ask the Genl. for.

I acknowledge with the highest gratitude the Singular Mark of your Favour in giving me Leave to draw upon you towards the

[1] *See* Claus to Johnson, February 2, and February 26, 1761.

Purchase I mentioned, but as by my 2 Letters of the 26th March and 21st of Aprl. your advice might make some Alteration, I have not yet, nor shall divulge it to Mankind untill I have your Answer. Mr. Ogilvie presents his Respects & says there are a few Indn. Prayerbooks in a Chest at Isaac Colliers the key of wch. he has not here, the one Mr. Welles is to bring here shall be corrected with all speed.[1]

Mr. Adams keeps with the 46th at Sorelle. If I could have the least Trace of Captn. Stodderts Debts here I would try to find out the People it seems to me he had some Dealings with the Merchts. at Caneghsadago if I am sure I would attack him abt. it.

I am sorry of having not had the Pleasure of seeing Captn. Warren. Remain with the highest Respect and Compliments to the family Sir

Your most Obedient and most humble Servant

DAN. CLAUS.

P. S.

All the Satisfaction the Indns. got for being so ill used by Mr. Pennington, was that they might bring away their Arms, Pack & Canoe wch. they were oblidged to Leave when beat so much. The Genl. says he heard they exaggerated their Story, but Mr. Penningtons own Confession in his letter to Monsr. Du Musseaux wch. he made the Indns. carry in the Bargain and whereof I hereby transmit you a verbal Translation, proves Ill Treatment & Presumption enough.

To the Honble. SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON Baronet

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[1] Rev. John Ogilvie was at this time chaplain of the 60th regiment, stationed in Canada.

FROM WILLIAM CORRY

A. L. S.[1]

Albany May 2d. 1761.

SIR

Our Sherif Mr. Van Schaick declines, it would be best to be prepared, I know the other side will have this profitable place if they can, for Mr. Yates[2] the lawyer. You can oppose him, by letting the Precident know that upon the Request of Genl. Amherst Mr. Yates was turned out of that office, as the Genl. said for stiring up division between the people and the Army.

A Jersey man this morning got a warrant from Mr. Liddeas. He went to the houses of three Constables to serve it, they were all deneyed being at home at 7 aClock this morning, The Jersey man could not tell what to make of it. Let an Albany man complain, how soon a troop of Constables would appear. How hard it is?

I can't but admire the Question to shew cause why a capable Subject should be put in office. The question would be much better stated, in my opinion, to shew cause why any of the old should be kept in, who have neither ability nor inclination to perform and fulfill the office they undertake.

When my Albany friends turned me out of the last commission, a street of little huts were built near my house up to the hospital, there was not one Justice in Albany would hear a complaint relating to them, at length they grew so outragious that Lord Rollo was oblidged to pull them all to the ground, whereas had there been but one Justice in Albany able to do his duty he could with one finger have restrained the whole to order and Decency. I shall send you a list as soon as possible. Sir yr Servt. to Commd.

WILLIAM CORRY.

To SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON Bart at Fort Johnson

[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] Abram Yates. *See* Van Der Heyden to Johnson, February 3, 1761.

JEFFERY AMHERST TO WILLIAM PITT

Extract[1]

New York 4th May 1761

SIR

. . . . . .

I have sent one hundred and Eighty two medals to Sr Wm Johnson, to be delivered to as many Indians, who accompanyed the Army to Montreal, it will please the Indians much, and I trust will have a good Effect. the Expence is not great, the whole amounting to 74 = 6 = 4 Sterling

J: A:

FROM WITHAM MARSH

A. L. S.[2]

New York, May the 5th 1761.

SIR

In the month of March, I had the pleasure of acquainting you that, as the major part of my Baggage was arriv'd, I shou'd send a medal by Mr. Jaqueri (clk of Stores to the Train) which I accordingly did, & directed it to the care of Col Vanderheyden at Albany, to whom it was deliver'd, & hope you've received it, of which I hope you'll favour me with an account when yr. Leisure will permit. As I hear your Brother, Capt. Johnson, is in Town, I omit sending you what little News is current, as I presume He'll transmit you everything worth knowing, besides what is in the Prints of yesterday.

The Pacquet being expected very soon, has detained me longer here than I intended, for as I expect some orders, and a new Commission in her, I imagin'd it wou'd be prudent to wait for

[1] Postscript of letter from General Amherst to William Pitt. In Public Record Office, C. O. 5.61, London, England.

[2] Destroyed by fire.

her, to avoid the necessity of returning soon after her arrival from Albany County; but if you have any Commands for me to Execute before she may arrive, I beg you'll order me to attend you on receipt of this, or whenever you please. With this, I take leave to send (address'd to Col. Vanderheyden's care) an engrav'd Glass and cover, with 3 of Gen^{l}. Amherst's victories mention'd on it, w^{ch}. I hope you'll accept: another w^{ch}. I caus'd to be made at Home, in honour of y^{r}. Success at Lake George, & Niagara, I have given to my good friend M^{r}. Com Gen^{l}. Leake. I am, Sir, y^{r}. mo. obed^{t}. & oblig'd Sert

WITHAM MARSH

Hon^{ble}. SIR W^{M}. JOHNSON Bar^{t}.

FROM JEFFERY AMHERST

L. S.

<New York, 7th May 1761.

SIR

Your Brother delivered me the Favour of Your Letter of the 23^{d} April,[1] by which I see you know Nothing of what M^{r}. Denny wrote to me about: M^{r}. Croghan; when you see him, I> imagine, <will be able to Clear up that affair.>

I shall mention <what you say to me. Lieut: Claus has> Wrote, to General Gage, <who,> I am certain <will do what> may be right for the Indians; and You may <Assure them,> whatever promises have been made, they shall be <strictly> Adhered to, and so long as they behave well, they <shall have> full Liberty for a free and open Trade.

I Send You a Copy of a Permit, I have given to <Captain> Rutherfurd, & Several other Gentlemen, for Settling <near> Niagara; They are to Buy the Soil of the Indians, <if> necessary; As my Permit mentions the Reasons for Granting this, I need Say no more about it.

[1] Not found.

The Indians at Detroit must certainly be in want of many things: I have given Copies of the List You trans<mitted> to me, leaving out the folowing Articles, Viz^{t}. Scalping <&> Clasp Knives; Razors; Tomahawks; Gun powder; Fow<ling> pieces; & Rum. The more Goods therefore sent up to <that> place, I think, the better, that it may Attach the Indians to His Majesty's Interest.

I hope soon to be at Albany, and that I Shall have the pleasure of Seeing You.

I am, with great Truth,

Sir,

Your most Obedient Humble Servant.

JEFF: AMHERST.

SIR W^{M}. JOHNSON Bar^{t}.

FROM RICHARD SHUCKBURGH

A. L. S.[1]

New York 11th May 1761

SIR

I take this opportunity of inclosing a Letter your Brother left wth. me the Morning he went on board Capt Lewis bound to Bristol.

General Amherst is gone into the Jerseys. M^{r}. O. DeLancey and Banyar I hear intend to make you a visit in about 3 weeks. The Pacquet may be expected every hour if not taken. The Man of War, under whose Convoy y^{r}. Brother went, was at the Dock yesterday.

I hear by Capt. Johnson that you have lately receiv'd a Letter f^{m} M^{r}. Pownall. I dont hear he is confirm'd by his present Majesty in his government of Carolina.[2] I believe he would like

[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] Thomas Pownall was appointed governor of South Carolina in 1759, but never occupied the office.

to be here & Gov^r. Boon [1] of y^e Jerseys would join his interest in that point as he is desirous of being Governor of South Carolina having a large estate there; if I was on y^e same eminence with you I shou'd be cautious how I answer'd any of his relative to Governments. Tis the opinion of most here that you might have whatever you pleas'd to Signifie to y^e Ministry & that the Gen^l. would admit me to act on y^r. application. He is expected soon to go to Albany in his way to Crown Point where it is said there is to be an Encampment as also at Oswego. I am y^r. ever oblig'd Servt.

R. SHUCKBURGH

To SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON Baronet
att Fort Johnson Albany.

TO CADWALLADER COLDEN

L. S.[2]

Fort Johnson May 12^th^. 1761

DEAR SIR/

It gives me great satisfaction to hear by my Brothers letter that you have recovered from your late indisposition.– I therefore could not omit the first opportunity of congratulating you thereon, and wishing you a continuance of health and prosperity —

Your kind offer in a former letter of favouring my recommendation in case of any civil vacancy in this – Province, I shall allways esteem as a proof of the sincerest friendship, and, at present encourages me to represent to you, that as the vacancy of a Sheriff for the City, & County of Albany must shortly happen, from the languishing state of M^r. Van Schaack, I beg leave, (if that place is not allready promised) to recommend the bearer Cap^t. Ferrall to your consideration, a Man of a good character,

[1] Thomas Boone became governor of New Jersey in 1760, and in 1762 governor of South Carolina, succeeding William Bull.

[2] In New York Historical Society, Colden Mss.

and estimating in Albany, and in whose integrity you may safely confide, for a faithfull and upright discharge of his duty in that station. If he Has the good fortune to be approved, of and succeed to that employment, I shall esteem it as a particular favour done me

I troubled you some time since with a Letter — concerning some Land which I was about taking up, & which I presume your late indisposition prevented you from answering, but as you are now so happily recovered I hope shortly to be favoured with your thoughts thereon

I am with the greatest respect, & sincerity

Sir
Your most obedient
& most Humble Servant
Wm. Johnson

The Honourable Cadwallader Colden Esq.[1]

INDORSED: Sr William Johnsons letter
May 12th 1761

FROM JAMES HAMILTON

L. S.

<Philadelphia, May 12 1761.

Sir>

I am to acknowledge <the receipt of yours of the 4th of March,[2]> in answer to mine relating to the <Settlement of the Connecticut> people in this province; and to return you my <hearty thanks> for your kind promise of communicating to me, any <thing> that should occur to you, which it may be necessary for me to <know.>

With regard to Teedyuscuncks complaint agai<nst the> proprietors about Lands, you may please to be assured, I <have

[1] The address is in Johnson's writing.

[2] Not found.

JAMES HAMILTON
Governor of Pennsylvania

not> the least desire to interfere in it, nor have ever used any me<ans to> divert him from appointing a time and place for the hearing of it, agreable to his Majesty's order. On the contrary whenever you shall please to give me notice that those preliminaries are agreed on, I shall readily appoint Com'issioners to attend and explain to you the Justice of the Proprietors conduct in that respect; being perfectly satisfied with his Majesty's wisdom in having referred this matter to be heard by You.

Upon perusing your letter of the same date to M^r^. Peters,[1] I was concern'd to find that you had been inform'd, that the Six Nation Indians had received three Belts of invitation to Philad^a^ since the winter. I hope upon inquiry you will find this intelligence not to have been well founded; since, with regard to myself, I do very sincerely assure you, I have never since my arrival sent the least <message or Belt of invitation to those people for any purpose whatsoever, nor have I the least expectation of a visit either of Friendship or Business from them.

If any other> persons of the province <have presumed to send Messa>ges to them, it is quite unknown to me, <and I should be glad> to be made acquainted with their names, <that they may be> dealt with according to their deserts.

I am sorry to acquaint you that the Connec<ticut> Settlement on Delaware still goes on; and that another is inte<nded to> be made at Wyomink,[2] the very place appointed by the Six Na<tions for> the residence of the Delawares and other Tribes who <were> obliged to remove from the inward parts of the province on account of the great increase of our people which spoilt their hunting, and that the Indians living there are so much alar<med> at this proceeding, that Teedyuscunck and Six or seven others came lately down to acquaint me, that Several had already deserted their habitations, and that he himself should

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[1] Johnson's draft destroyed by fire.

[2] *See* Hamilton to Johnson, March 19, 1754, and Fitch and Others to Johnson, April 2, 1754; also *Narrative and Critical History of America*, 5:180.

soon be obliged to go to the westward, unless a stop could be put to the Connecticuts people coming thither.

I have been, and still am so much afraid that this manner of proceeding will occasion a fresh rupture with the Indians that I have wrote to General Amherst upon it, and pray'd his interposition; in addition to which I now also beg the favour of yours in such manner as you shall judge most proper; and unless by these means a stop can be put to this Enterprize, I despair of its being done at all.

<I must also beg the favour that You will acquaint me whether the Six> Nations are appriz<ed of those proceedings and what their opinion is> respecting them? Since noth<ing is more certain than that the Lands do> yet belong to those nations; having, <never that I have> heard of, been fairly and openly purchased from them, <nor can> the people of any other province have a right to purchase <Lands in> the very center of Pennsylv[a]. all such purchases being <declared> null and void by an ancient and standing Law of this <Govern>ment.

Nothing but my concern for preserving the peace <so hap>pily establishd between his Majesty's subjects and our Indian allies, after the late terrible scene of murder and desolation; and the dangerous light in which this wanton and unjust proceeding of the Connecticut Men appears to me, could have induced me to trespass so much upon your time on which account I hope you will not only excuse it, but believe me to be with the greatest Respect

Sir

Your Most Obedient &
Most humble Servant

JAMES HAMILTON

S[R]. W[M]. JOHNSON Bar[t].

INDORSED: May 12[th]. 1761
Gov[r]. Hamiltons Letter

FROM DANIEL CLAUS

A. L. S.[1]

Montreal 24th May 1761

SIR

I had the honour of yours of the 1st today and thereby found what Pains you have taken in assisting me towards my future wellbeing, and altho (as I now find) it had not its wished for Effect, yet I always shall gratefully acknowledge your kind Endeavours.

I have at present contentedly resigned myself to whatever Steps Providence will take towards my Temporal Existance. The only real uneasiness I now have is your taking the Paragraph abt my Marriage in so different a Light, and thereby calling Miss Nancys Regard for, & Duty towards you in question, if I have represented her as acting independent of you, it is entirely owing to the Imperfection in the English. Language, for as long as I had the Pleasure of being acquainted with her, I always discovered in her a profond Love & Duty to her Parents, wherefore could not think of or presume to move such a Thing to her, and if my having a great Regard & Esteem for, & her being kind enough to retaliate it with Complaisance & Civility, may be called carrying on private Intrigues in your Family, I only must submit to your interpretation, for I assure you sincerely that I never intended it thereby; As to my having made my Inclinations known to others, I am in my conscience convinced of the contrary, knowing of no Person of so much Intimacy wth. me in America, as to confide things of such a Nature to & if any such came to your Ears they are mere Surmises. That I have sounded Miss Nancys Disposition towards me before I asked your consent, I dont deny, and if that may be deemed dishonorable it was not done with any disrespectfull Design, and hope you will attribute it to my Inexperience in those Cases and forgive me, all I meant in my Letter by meeting with no Discouragement on her side was that I flattered

[1] Destroyed by fire.

myself not to be disagreeable, and perhaps would not meet with a Refusal from her after obtaining your consent, for I assure you Sir with Truth that I never had nor expected any positive answer from her on that head, w^ch^. you will find when you speak to her, The Difficulties & Troubles of the Times hitherto, made it unseasonable for me to move the Affair sooner to you, wherefore I deferred it till now, and if the busy World has spread Reports of that Purpose they are upon my conscience only conjectures, for as you justly observe it would be much beneath the Character of any Gentleman to spread things especially of such a kind without Foundation or certainty. I flatter myself these Instances will represent to you that Paragraph in a better Light, and bring on your favourable Decision upon the affair.

You will have received mine of the 2^d^ Ins^t^. by w^ch^. I gave you an account of several Uneasinesses the Caghnawages laboured under, but I find now things go better, General Gage having spoke himself with Maj^r^. Beckwith, and made them a friendly answer upon their addresses granting them at the same time some Powd^r^. w^ch^. removed many Jealousies and they tell me now they live quiet and easy w^ch^. I wish may continue. The Swegachies have sent down for their Priest, and the General has allowed him to return, I never heard Ind^ns^. express themselves stronger for having Religion continued among them. The little Judgment I have of Ind^ns^. indicates to me that introducing Religion among them would be the only politic Scheme of securing the Interest of any Nation [1] as, if they once take to it they are very zealous and can be brought to any thing, it was by what I find the strongest motive that engaged them so hearty in the war.

The Arundax [2] & Anakunkos [3] have been on their Return from Hunting, but hearing by the way that a dangerous sickness had carried off many of their People did not proceed to Canegh-

[1] *See* Johnson to the lords of trade, March 6, 1756.

[2] Adirondacks.

[3] Onnagongues, or Onongunges.

sadago [1] but halted abt. 20 Miles above it near the River, and the Sickness now being entirely over & they not yet returned, I have after proposing it to Genl. Gage sent them a Message to proceed to their habitations in order to prevent Irregularities wch. might ensue with the Traders going up that Rivr. they may for ought I know under the pretext of keeping out of the Way of the Sickness have Fears & Jealousies of us but I have in the Message endeavoured to remove them. We hear from Mishilimakinac that our People are in the quiet Possession of that Country & the Indns. easy, there are some Ottawawas that were hereabts. since last Fall going up there in a few days. They are of 4 diffr. Nats. and I intend to send a Message by them to the Indians in those parts, reminding them of the Treaty of Friendship, you made last Fall, and assuring of our Sincerity in keeping it, of wch. they saw one part fulfilled by us vizt. a plentifull Trade, & exhorting them to endeavour to preserve that amity &ca.

Tiaogeara, the Caghnawago Sachm. Brants wifes Uncle is coming in a short time to see his Relations, there are some more Chiefs of Caghny. & Caneghs, going to Albany and now, I shall endeavour to get a Pass for them if I cant succeed they are resolved to go at any Rate.

Inclosed I send you a Letter from Mr. Roubaud.[2] I have paid him the £10 on yr. account. He is reconed by his own People & others that are a while acquainted with him, a little flighty, I have also sent my accts. public & private. Captn. Lottridge presents his respects, He told me when you settled with him in the Winter you could not recollect abt. an Indn. Acct. he gave in at Oswego in 1759 and asked me abt. it, all I can remember is, when he gave in the Acct. you were just setting off for your house, and had no time to settle it, so desired me to give an order upon Comins to the Amount of the Acct. then when Commins brought in his Bill I showed you the Acct. and as far I can recollect you

[1] Canassadaga, near Montreal.—*Doc. Rel. to Col. Hist. N. Y.*, 7:582.

[2] Not found.

told me you could not settle it till Captn. Lottridge was present himself, but whether I left the Acct. with you or put it with my Papers I don't remember, if I have it, it may be found in my Chest in a little Trunk. Messrs. Wade & Welles arrived here today. Their Cargo is safe on the other side, they came over Lake Champlain with the first Trip the Vessels made this Spring.

I shall now endeavour to send the horse by a safe hand, also some Vines, as they will be now constantly going back & forwards. I have with great Satisfaction & Surprise heard from sd. Gentln. what fine & great Improvements you made at Kingsborough since last year, and I am convinced it will be a new Place to me whenever I have the Pleasure to see it. I am likewise told you are taking up another Tract of Land near Canajoharee, should you choose to take in any Partners, Mr. Ogilvie (who begs to be remembered to you) and me, recommend ourselves if agreeable to you.

I have no more to add but am with the greatest Respects & Compliments to the Family, Sir, Your most Obedient and most humble Servant

DAN. CLAUS

P. S. Time would not permit me to copy the Accounts. The Indn. Acct. amounts to £50 – 13 – and the private £44. 16.–

To the Honble. Sr. Wm. JOHNSON Bart.

FROM GOLDSBROW BANYAR

A. L. S.[1]

[New York] May 28, 1761

DEAR SIR WILLIAM

I find by Mr. Colden that there is a Letter from you to me in the Hands of some Persons here. They have yet neglected to bring it to me, & I am not willing to let slip the opportunity of writing a Line or two to you by a private Express going to

[1] Destroyed by fire.

Albany. Two men are here from the Persons concerned in the Patent back of the German Flatts, and tomorrow I shall endeavour to do what I can towards a settlement. Mr. Dies neglected giving me an account of his demand so that I could not send you the whole charges here. I must however settle it as well as I can. I expected to have heard further from you concerning your Cannajoharie Purchase. Two Petitions each for part of the same Lands were granted the 4 February.[1] The Lycenses have not been issued. The President was of opinion on hearing the affair that the Parties should endeavour to agree together. I have waited hitherto in Expectation of hearing from you whether any agreement was likely to take Place, for to what purpose can it be now or could it have been to present your Petition when two for the same Lands were already granted, and two Gentlemen of the Council interested in the two Petitions. This being the case judge what can be done. Suppose your Petition drawn & Offered, if any Gentleman at the Board was to urge it was for the Lands included in a former Petition, it would be enough to prevent any further Procedure on it: The only Remedy then you have left is either to enter a Caveat against any farther Proceedings on those Petitions and bring the Matter to a Hearing when you will have an opportunity or urging what you can in behalf of your Pretentions, or to let the thing lye till the Parties, seeing the Impossibility of getting the Indians to sell the Lands, may be thus forced Either to drop it or to accept of the Terms you may be willing to offer them. Do not I beg of you imagine I am any obstacle to your designs for tho' I am certain that so far as the Government can give a Right, which I shall frankly own to you is preferable in my opinion to a private agreement with the Indians, I may Carry my Pretentions back to 1754 or 1755 I forget which, when there was a Lycense issued by Governor de Lancey and a Warrant of Survey, I say notwithstanding this,

[1] J. J. Petrie et al. *Calendar of Land Papers*, p. 295, and *Calendar of Council Minutes*, p. 402; A. Dowe et al., *Calendar of Land Papers*, p. 299, and *Calendar of Council Minutes*, p. 403.

I would waive it with the utmost Pleasure, if it could be of the least advantage to you, for it is only being a little industrious or rather more attentive to my own interest, and I have opportunities of being interested as often as I could wish in Petitions for Lands.

I have not forgot your Commissions, but as they are not fill'd up, the Express cannot wait for them. Governor Monkton [1] I hear expects a commission over the next Packet or Man of War. I doubt its coming quite so soon. Pray let me hear from you: It will take up much time to collect the Several Petitions that have been granted. In general there are 4 Each for 25000 acres back of Cosby's & Oriskany & about the carrying Place; The two of 25000 Each Westward of Schoharie; those will hardly find so much Land. One for 25000 Beginning at East End of Oneid Lake & stretching Southward & Westward. Two Dies has informed you of I suppose 8000 acres each on both sides the West End of Wood Creek; and three Major Rogers has informed you of. I am Dr. Sr. William your affectionate & Obedt. Servant

Gw Banyar.

2 of 25000 acres near Susquehanah; there are others with the President but not likely to be presented soon if at all.

FROM RICHARD SHUCKBURGH

The preceding letter is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 114, by a letter of May 29th from Dr Richard Shuckburgh, at Scotia, to Johnson on circumstances which detain him at Colonel Glen's, and his desire to be reengaged as Indian secretary. Destroyed by fire.

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[1] Robert Monckton was governor of New York from October 26 to November 18, 1761, and from June 14, 1762 to June 28, 1763.

TO GOLDSBROW BANYAR

Df. S.[1]

Castle Cumberland 5th. June 1761 [2]

DEAR BANYAR

I am at length favoured with a few lines from you the 28th Ultº. There was not the least occasion or necessity for the 2 Men you mention, nor for those who were down before on the same errand, to have gone to yᵉ trouble & expence of Journeying to New York, had you been so kind as to let me have known what yᵉ expence of that Pattent came to, as I repeatedly requested, the Pattentees who depended on knowing the amt. of it from me, now imagine I trifle with them, wh. is wt. I have never done to Mankind, and they are I find a good deal dissatisfied at my disapointing them, which was really yr. fault, and as to Mr. Dies acctt. I think he was long enough there to have given it in.

I am surprised to find so much trifling, & little low means used by some People in order to retard my getting a Pattent for that Tract of Land, wh. yᵉ. Conajoharees Voluntarily, and unanimously gave me a deed of gift for, wt. will it avail then to contend for a thing wh. is the Voluntary Act & Deed of the whole? as I mentioned before, and done in so solemn a manner, that they never will recede from it. I am certain the main end & design of his Majestys Instructions to his Govrs. relative to yᵉ purchasing Indn. Lands by his Subjects, was to prevent their being defrauded, and to have 'em satisfied, this I look upon to have been his Majestys Intention, and that, is answered in this case of mine, all to the less material part, that of first taking out a Lycense, wh. could not well have been sooner applyed for, if yt.

[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] In the *Collections of the New York Historical Society* for 1876, Colden Papers, p. 87–88, is a letter of June 2d from Cadwallader Colden, at New York, to Johnson on the Albany shrievalty and the Canajoharie land grant.

is the reason why I am stopped and my request for a Lycense refused, I shall think myself not well treated, and that there is some other Motive more weighty and prevailing than that of y^e^ want of Form, as mine would not be y^e^ first instance of y^e^ kind.

I am sorry to hear that the Gentlemen who are my oponents in this Affair have been pleased to say, that I have, and am engrossing too much Land in these parts, the Lands w^h^. I possess were pattented by others, and afterwards purchased by me, except one Tract which you know adjoining that w^h^. you were concerned in, but supposing I had made great purchases in these parts, with the consent of the proprietors, & to their satisfaction, I cant see the least reason why they, or any others should envy me, as my motive is the Settling the Country, w^h^. I have been promoting all the War at a very considerable expence, and risque, and as I never spared any pains to do all I possibly could for the protection of the Inhabitants (who were it not for me would not have remained on their Lands either this, or the last War) I think I have at least as good a right to purchase and add to what I already have perrilously acquired, & maintained in these parts, as any man in it.

I am ashamed to say so much about it, but am vexed to think I should be envyed of a thing so fairly & freely given to me. I shall add nothing more, until I learn from you, whether a Lycense will be granted me for that Tract at Conajoharie or not, w^h^. I shall be impatient to hear, in the meantime am D^r^. Banyar Y^rs^. &^ca^

W. J.

P. S. As to y^e^ Lycense w^h^. you say the gentlemen have got, for y^t^. Tract of Land, let them try to purchase it thereby and if the Ind^s^. will not agree to let them have it, what more have they to say or pretend to.

GOLDS BORROW BANYAR Esq^r^.

TO OLIVER DE LANCEY

Df.[1]

Castle Cumberland 6th June 1761

DEAR SIR

When I had the pleasure of seeing you In Albany the other day I entirely forgot to ask you for the bonds which were taken of me by the late Sr. Peter Warren. The accounts which were between us haveing by the consent of both parties been Settled some time ago and a ballance made by them Gentlemen in my favour I think the bonds should be Delivered to me. I believe I wrote you before on this Head. Should be glad now you would let me have the bonds Also a Deed from one Phillip Phillips to me for a Tract of Land in these parts Called Teuthendocta, which Deed, Mr. Warren I beleive tooke from me by [2] of Security which I could not have Suspected at that time.

Be so good likewise to let me know When it will suit you to let me have a lease for the two Lotts No. 3 and 4 in that Land wh. was Milns & let me know the terms or if you will lease me the whole which is 571 acres or 5 Lotts as now laid out it will be less trouble to you in which case the man who lives on a lott of it shall continue thereon on the same footing or lay as you Intended he should which will be the same to him.

Honrble. OLIVER DELANCEY Esqr.

I heartily wish you well & am with Sincerity & Esteem Dear Sir
Your most Obedient Humble Servant

TO JAMES HAMILTON

The preceding letter is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 114, by Johnson's letter of June 8th to Governor Hamilton of Pennsylvania touching the obstinacy of Connecticut settlers and Tedyescung's charge against the proprietors. Destroyed by fire.

[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] An evident omission in the original. Doubtless "way" should be supplied.

FROM DANIEL CLAUS

A. L. S.[1]

Montreal 10th June 1761.

SIR

I hope my last of the 28th came to hand, since which I had a Deputation from the Abinaquis, concerning Captn. Jacobs's affair, notwithstanding my acquainting Mr. Roubaud from you, that said Indians need not proceed for Albany untill they recd further Notice, and which he acknowledges to have reced. but makes the Deputation a Matter of such Importance, as not easily to be stoped, and therefore tells me in his Letter he would not mention it to the Indians. After I acquainted those Deputies with what you mentioned to me in a former Letter concerning their coming to Albany, they made a long Discourse upon the Subject, relating to me the Circumstances, and which I think heard Captn. Jacobs tell myself, vizt. that the Indian killed [2] was one of their own People, married & settled in their Town, and when taken Prisr. left to his own choice, either to remain or be pardoned or receive the Punishment which a Deserter from his Country in Time of War deserved, and he persisting in his Obstinacy was condemned by the Sentence of a Party that claimed him to be under their Jurisdiction, which Party since last Fall left St. Francis and established themselves among the Swegachies wherefore they living now at St. Francis could [3] be looked upon as Accessors or guilty of sd. Murder. At the same time they begged I would recommend these Circumstances to your Consideration, & hoped you would use your Influence with the Stockbridge Indians, and bring the affair to an amicable Issue, to contribute to it the more (altho' they were not the aggressors)

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[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] *See* Roubaud to Johnson, November 13, 1760 and Johnson to Roubaud, March 1, 1761.

[3] "Not" has apparently been omitted in the copy.

they had purchased a grown up Pany Indian of abt. 18 years, to replace the Indian killed, whom they were ready either to bring themselves, or deliver him up to whoever desired, with the Speeches & Belts requisite on such occasions, and which they hoped Captn. Jacobs would be satisfied with, and drop the affair into oblivion.

They at the same time asked to have a Smith and Interpreter allowed them, but I put them off as well as I could, knowing Gen. Gage would not come into it, besides they belonging to Tree Rivr. Governmt. I promised them to report their Deputation to you by the first opportunity and told them they might rest secured of your doing your Endeavours towards bringing about the affair. I gave them some Pipes Tobacco &ca. and a little Money to buy bread, and they sat off contented last Monday. I have nothing remarkable to mention with regard to the Indians in this Governmt. they are quiet and most all come home from hunting and had good success, they are selling their Furrs mostly in Town to my Trouble; I dont hear them complain of Dearness; and Goods grow cheaper every Day several London Vessels being arrived at Quebec, where every thing is now cheaper than at New York, there are near fifty Crafts at and in Sight of that Place, Salt is sold at 18 d. per Bushel. The best Commodity for Canada is Provis. such as Flour &ca. as many of the Inhabits. had no bread all Winter and have but little hopes of a good crop, this Summers Wheat being mostly burnt in the Ground for want of sufficient rain.

All Regts. are ordered to Crownpoint from hence except five which are imagined will remain in Canada vizt. the 44th, 46th Colo. Frasers,[1] the 2d & 4th Battn. Royl. Amn. wch. latter Garrisons Montreal, and I suppose will bring me to do Duty with them besides the dayly Trouble of Indns. but according to the Ideas of the army Indn. Business are looked upon as no duty.

Jacob Fisher is I hope before now arrived with his Mother having left this before I sent my last wherein I forgot to mention

[1] The 78th regiment.

him, there are likewise a Boy & Girl belonging to the Flatts gone down some days ago. I had them from Caghnawago where there is not a single Pris^r. more left. The Children left with y^e Arundax will be delivered up as soon as they come home.

Capt^n. Wait with his Rangers has before now relieved Michilimakinac, we long to hear how he was received. M^r. Meredith [1] of Gen^l. Gage's was drowned th' other day in long Falls coming from F^t. W^m. Aug^s.[2] to this place.

Its said Capt^n. John Campbell, alias handsome Jack, is to be married to S^t. Luc laCorn's Daughter. Ens^n. Robinson of 1^st Batt^n. 42 Reg^t. married a rich French officer's widow, & she goes with him to Crownpoint.

I have no more to add but am with my highest Respects to you & Complim^ts. to the Family, & M^r. Johnson if with you Sir Your most Obedient and most humble Servant

DAN CLAUS

To the Hon^ble. S^R. W^M. JOHNSON Bar^t.

FROM HENRY VAN SCHAACK

The preceding letter is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 114, by a letter of June 17th from H. Van Schaack, at Albany, to Johnson about a remonstrance of the common council against the conduct of Bradstreet: and a letter of the same date from H. Van Schaack on the mayor's avoidance of duty, Bradstreet's influence in the county and recommendation of Harmanus Schuyler for sheriff, and war movements on the continent. Destroyed by fire.

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[1] Hugh Meredith was a lieutenant in the 80th (Thomas Gage's) regiment. He was commissioned July 16, 1758.

[2] Near Oswegatchie.

DONALD CAMPBELL TO WILLIAM WALTERS

Contemporary Copy [1]

Detroit, June 17, 1761

<Copy of a Letter from Capt. Campbell Commanding at Detroit to Major Walters Commanding at Niagara. Dated Detroit June 17th, 1761, two o'Clock in the morning.

Sir; I had the favor of yours with General Amherst's Dispatches.>

I have sent You <an Express with a very Important> piece of Intelligence I have had the good <fortune to> discover; I have been lately alarmed with <reports of> the bad Designs of the Indian Nations against <this> place and the English in General; I can now Inform You for certain it Comes from the Six Nations; <and> that they have sent Belts of Wampum & Deputys <to> all the Nations from Nova Scotia to the Illinois <to> take up the Hatchet against the English, and have Employed the Messagues to send Belts of Wampum to the Northern Nations; there are now two Chiefs of the Senecas in the Wyandot Town privately to invite the Nations here to a Council at the Little Lake, or Sandoskey; I had a Just Information of all their desig<ns> before they had time to hold a Council with the Nations and have prevented it so far, that I Called the Nations to a Council this day, and told of the bad Intention of the Seneca Nation against us which I hope will have a good Effect, as they promised to have no Concern with them; their project is as follows; the Six Nations, at least the Senecas are to Assemble at the head of French Creek, within five and twenty Leagues of Presqu' Isle, part of the Six Nations, the Delawares & Shanees are to Assemble on the Ohio, and all at the same time about the latter End of this Month to surprise Niagara, & Fort Pitt, and Cutt off the Communication Every

[1] Inclosed in Amherst to Johnson, July 8, 1761, *q. v.*

Where; I hope this will Come time Enough to put You on Your Guard, and to send to <Oswego, and all the posts on that Communication; they expect to be Joyned by the Nations that are Come from the North by Toronto.

You have certainly a great many of them, at present at Niagara; You cannot use too much precaution against them; I hope when they find the whole plot is Discovered, they> will desist from <their Attempt; I> have sent an Express to Fort Pitt by <Presqu' Isle; it> would be proper you send one like<wise in case any> Accident should have happened to <my Express; I have> put my Fort in the best posture of Defen<ce I can, and> shall take all methods to prevent a Surprise; <I have> a good many Indian Nations here at present; <but> hope there is nothing to fear from them. I <have sent> Enclosed a Letter to General Amherst,[1] which <you will> be pleased to forward with the greatest Diligence. <I am>

Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant

Donald Campbell

If you think it is proper that S^r^. W^m^. Johnson should know of it; You may Communicate this Intelligence to him, but I hope he knows it before this time.

D: C:

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[1] Campbell to Amherst, June 17, 1761, in Niagara and Detroit Proceedings, July–September, 1761.

FROM CONRAD FRANK

Copy[1]

Burnets field June 17th 1761

SIR.

Two or three days ago, there Came down from Oneida a party of Indians about Twenty or Thirty, to have their Children Christened & Likewise to have Some of them Married, and as they went away to day, and got up as far as Franks's they Shot one of Stephen Franks's Hogs just by his House; So Franks's Son Justice Went to the Indian, and asked the Indian for What he had killed his hog; then the Indian immediately offered to Shoot him, and so Justice Frank & one Etigh got hold of his Gun, then he Draw'd his knife to Stab him; but at last the Indian got away from them and Shot Justice Frank through his throat Dead, and the Indian went off.–

So we thought Proper to Acquaint Sir William of it, to know What to do in this Affair. We have no More to add at present, but we remain Sir, Your Humble servts. at Command –

Hans Joost Herchheimer Justice

Conrad Frank

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[1] In New York Historical Society.

TO CADWALLADER COLDEN

Df.[1]

Fort Johnson 18th June 1761

SIR

I am honoured with yours of the 2 Inst.[2] by Captain Ferrall,[3] whom I am sorry my recommendation could not serve, as I am certain it would be more for the good of the Service, and that of the Inhabitants of the County than either of the two you mention. He is an Honest man, he is an Englishman, and one who would act very impartially, which was my only motive for recommending him, but as it is we must submit to those of greater consequence & Interest, and have things go on in the old Dutch Channel, which I flattered myself would not have been the case now.[4]

I cant realy see why that affair of mine concerning the Land which I have a Deed of gift for from the whole Castle of Conajohare Men & Women,[5] could be attended with so much Difficulty in Council as you are pleased to observe, that you and Mr. Banyar were of opinion, it would, there is no fraud in it, it was the unanimous & voluntary Act of them all which I beleive fulfils His Majestys Intentions, all to the want of a Lycense, which I applied for as soon as the Indians made known their resolution I dont think that any person having a Lycense for said Tract, got, or obtained when it was known I had a Deed for

[1] Destroyed by fire. In the New York Historical Society this letter, in Johnson's hand, is preserved in a form exhibiting a number of differences, mostly in capitalization and punctuation, when compared with the draft. Such differences as are important are indicated in notes which follow.

[2] Printed in the *Collections of the New York Historical Society*, for 1876, Colden Papers, p. 87–88.

[3] "Farrel" in the New York Historical Society letter.

[4] Cadwallader Colden, as president of the council, was the acting governor at this time. On August 8th he became lieutenant governor.

[5] *See* Johnson to Banyar, January 2, 1761.

it, as the Indians are Determined never to sell it to any one, after executing so formal & firm a deed to me, this being the case, I dont see what it will avail them Gentlemen to contend, unless they do it to give me trouble, which I believe will be more their Interest to let alone.

A Gentleman employed by Major Rogers & associates to attend the Survey of some Lands proposed to be Set out for them ab^{t}. Lake George, came to me the 16th Inst. and showed me a couple of Lycenses granted to Capt^{n}. J^{s}. Rogers & Hazzens [1] for purchasing Lands above Fort Edward on the West side of Hudsons River, on which I sent for the Chiefs of the Mohawks to come to my house in order that I might assist this Gentleman who is unacquainted with such affairs. They all came the next day, and after letting them know that a Number of Gentlemen wanted to purchase such Tracts, they made answer that untill they had justice done them with regard to some Lands they alledge & have for a long time complained to have been defrauded of, they were unanimously resolved not to dispose of any more of their Lands, that what they had left was rather too Little for their Hunting or Livlihood and as for the other Tract, for which there is a Warrant of Survey, they one and all protested against it and desired that Nothing rash might be done in it at least until you were acquainted with what they now say, which is that all the Lands on the West side of Hudsons River Lake George, & Lake Champlain, as far as to a Rock there called by them Rojioghne [2] belongs to them except what was sold, that it was so settled between their Forefathers & the Indians Inhabiting the Country of Canada, w^{h}. never was disputed by their Brethren or others before, that within them limits are their best Hunting Grounds, which they say they cannot apprehend his Majesty would (after the many assurances given them from time to time

[1] See *Calendar of Land Papers*, p. 300, 301, and *Calendar of Council Minutes*, p. 403.

[2] Regioghne. W. M. Beauchamp, *Aboriginal Place Names of New York*, p. 73.

of his resolution to protect them and their Lands) encourage or at any Rate allow, their Lands to be now taken from them without their consent, that if such was permitted (meaning the Survey at Lake George) or such they could then have no further dependance on any thing has been promised heretofore, and must look upon themselves from that time, in danger of being made slaves, and haveing their [1] taken from them at pltasurt, which they added, would confirm what the French have often told the Six Nations, and should our Brethren begin with us in that manner, who have at the risque of everything joined them in defending their & our Country, and now thought to set down in peace, what must our friends the Six Nations say or think, they certainly cannot expect more favours, if so much as we, therefore must be in a verry uneasy scituation, when they come to hear it. This and a great deal more too tedious now to trouble you with was spoke by them yesterday at my House in presence of the before mentioned Gentleman, who asked my opinion, what was best to be done, I told him I thought it best to prevent the surveyor going on the ground as he intended, untill he had acquainted the Gentlemen concerned with what had passed, & received their answer. He was also of the same opinion, and told me he would imeadiately write them.

I cannot Sir consistent with the duty I owe his Majesty and the good of the Service I am by him employed in avoid acquainting you, I am verry apprehensive that pressing the Indians so much to dispose of their Lands & that in such great Quantitys contrary to their Inclinations at present, will give them great umbrage and alarm all the Nations, and probably produce consequences wch. may be verry prejudicial to his Majestys Interest, and stop the settling of the Country, both which are now in a prosperous [2] and may, by a proper conduct towards them, be

[1] Omission in the copy; "lands" in the letter in the New York Historical Society.

[2] Omission in the copy; "way" in the letter in the New York Historical Society.

continued so, but should it unhappily fall out otherwise, I am certain it will not be in my power or in that of any other (without violent measures which I beleive any man of reason would be avoiding if possible) to bring them back to so good a state. This Sir I submit to you, in whose power it is to prevent it, and doubt not in the Least your doing every thing which may tend to his Majestys and the Publick good. I must beg leave to refer you to a letter I did myself the honor of writing you the 19th of March last, as there are two Articles of said Letter (one for building [1] a Church at Conajoharie, the other a request of the Mohawks, concerning the Lands wch. Mr. Barclay has & wch. they would be glad to have made a Glebe or pasture [2]) I should be glad of an answer to. I am &ca.[3]

FROM OLIVER DE LANCEY

The preceding letter is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 115, by a letter of June 20th from Oliver De Lancey, in New York, promising Johnson to return bonds as soon as Lady Warren's consent is gained, also deed, and proposing joint purchase of Mrs Cosby's lands (printed in *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 2:794; Q, 2:461). Destroyed by fire.

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[1] In the New York Historical Society letter, "liberty to build."

[2] "Parsonage" in the other form of the letter.

[3] The letter in its other form has "Sir, with perfect Esteem

Your most Obedient

& most Humble Servant

Wm. Johnson"

It also has the following address: "The Honrble.

Cadwallader Colden Esqr."

and this indorsement in Colden's (?) hand: "Sr Wm Johnson's 18th of June 1761."

FROM JEFFERY AMHERST

Contemporary Copy[1]

Albany, 22d. June 1761

Copy of a Letter from the Reverend Father DuJaunay, a Jesuit, to Father St. Pé, at Montreal – Dated at St. Ignace, 7th. May 1761.

Mon Reverend Pere,

Nous sommes actuellement icy tous trois, Le Pere le Grave doit retourner demain au fort, où on attend de Jour en Jour Messieurs Les Anglois du Détroit; Il y à quelque Opposition de la part de quelques Saulteurs Seulement: Nous tenons assez la bride à Ceux qui sont à Notre portés; main[2] Nous Craignons quelque facheux Evenement sur la Route: Ce que Je puis assurer de Science certaine, c'est que ni Mr. Langlade, ni aucun françois n'y ont aucune part outre l'obéissance qu'on doit à ce qui à étê reglé entre les Deux Generaux, les besoins sont trop grands pour qu'on puisse desormais se passer de la presence, ou du moins de l'assistance de Nos Vainqueurs, ce n'est que ce printemps que ces Etincelles Sauvages ont eclatées, tout l'hiver tout à été fort tranquille autour de Nous, Et J'apprends que les Chefs Outawas de de la Grande Riviere, qui ne sont point encore arrivez, n'ont que des Ideés Pacifiques.—

Mr. De Beaujeu partit du Fort vers la fin d'octobre dernier avec le pere Luc, les Officiers et les Soldats, il prit sa Route par la Baye; son Dessein etoit de se rendre aux Ilinois par Chicagou: Nous aprenons qu'il à tanté Ensuite de la prendre par le Ouisconsin, les Glaces l'ont Obligés d'abandonner ses Voitures, et une Partie de Son Monde, Et de chez les Puants, qui se sont

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[1] In Public Record Office C. O. 5.61, London, England. Inclosed in a letter of Amherst to Johnson, June 24, 1761, and in Amherst to William Pitt, August 13, 1761.

[2] This word should evidently be "mais."

ſaits ses Guides; Il a pris sa Route à travers les Terres; Nous n'en Sçavons pas d'avantage. On Nous assure que le *Mississippi* Va avoir le même Sort que le fleuve S^t^. *Laurent.* Depuis le depart de M^r^. Picquet d'icy, Je n'ay pû en avoir aucune Nouvelle.

Dumay Gendre de Madame Chevalier, à été tué au Détroit, par un fils de tous les Sauvages en sont Indignéz, et M^r^. Campbell, Commandant au Détroit, n'oublie rien pour Joindre ce Meurtrier, et en faire Justice. M^r^. De Belêtre, et les Officiers, qui l'accompagnoient en qualité de Prisonniers de Guerre ont été tués au petit fort de Niagara, Nous disent les Sauvages. Nous ne pouvons Croire cette facheuse Nouvelle, à laquelle Nous ne Comprenons rien.— Ceux qui ont poursuivis leur Route à la Grande Riviere s'en reviennent pleins de vie avec les Outaouas; Ceux de même qui son demeurés au fort n'ont eu que leur part à la misere Commune: Jugez en par ce trait, il falloit deffaire des Emballages pour en tirer de rats, J'ai vû de cette manufacture dans presque toutes les maisons du fort.–

Nos peres du Détroit partirent cette Automne pour se rendre aux Ilinois, où deja le pere de la morinie s'etoit rendu: On m'assure qu'ils ont hivernés à S^t^. Joseph, où les Hurons sont Venus pour les ramener au Détroit ayant etés Exhortés à cette Demarche par M^r^. Le Commandant du Détroit —

L'Affreux Beauregard, qu'on avoit deforgé, fort mal à propos (Mess^rs^: Les Anglois en eussent sans doute egalement fait Justice) à été tué à coups de Haches par les Sauvages avec qui il remontoit –

Le Cher frere à Nourri icy un temps trois Anglois qui ont passés l'hyver au fort; Un vient de partir pour les Ilinois avec une famille qui s'y retire; les deux autres ont pris parti avec les Sauvages; Nous avons de même étés Surchargés de Bouches affamées revenants de l'Ouest, en Sorte que l'abondante recolte Nous Suffira à peine pour Joindre la Nouvelle.

General Gage sent me the foregoing Intelligence on the 15^th^. Instant, which Confirms the Report of Mo^r^. De Beaujeu having

gone off to the *Illinois*; a Conduct very Scandalous & Unwarrantable, as Major Gladwin may perceive by the Copy of the Orders Sent to Mo^r. De Beaujeu, by the M^is. de Vaudreüil, which are very full and Explicit.–

The Report Spread by the Indians of Mo^r. De Beletre, and the Officiers that Accompanied him, being murdered near Niagara, is a New proof of their Villainous Dispositions in progagating Falsehoods.– Major Gladwin will Use all means to Contradict such infamous Reports, and Convince the Indians, that *Britons* are not Capable of such Behaviour —

Who *Beauregard*, mentioned in the foregoing, is, I know not; but I Suppose the other *three English* must be Deserters; and Major Gladwin, if he finds them, or any Other Deserters, will Secure them, & treat them accordingly.

Jeff: Amherst

Albany, 22^d. June 1761.

Copy

INDORSED: Copy.

Intelligence
Referred to in General Amherst's
Instructions to Sir W^m. Johnson.
Enclosure No^o. 56.–
in M. G. Amherst's of Aug^t. 13: 1761
N^o. 58.

Translation

MY REVEREND FATHER:

We are at present here, all three. Father Le Grave is to return tomorrow to the fort, where they are awaiting from day to day the English from Detroit. There is some opposition, but only on the part of some Sauteurs.[1] We keep a pretty tight rein on those who are within reach; but we fear some unhappy occurrence on the way. What I can assure you of, from certain

[1] Chippewas.

knowledge, is that neither M. Langlade [1] nor any other Frenchman has any intention except the obedience due to that which has been arranged between the two generals. Our needs are too great for us to be able hereafter to dispense with the presence, or at least the assistance, of our conquerors. It is only this spring that these savage sparks have burst forth; all winter everything has been very tranquil around us, and I learn that the Ottawa chiefs of [2] from the Grand river, who have not yet arrived, have none but peaceful intentions.

M. De Beaujeu left the fort toward the end of last October with Father Luc, the officers and the soldiers; he took his route by La Baye,[3] his design being to proceed to the Illinois Indians by way of Chicago. We learn that he tried afterward to take it by way of the Wisconsin river, but the ice compelled him to abandon his boats and a part of his company, and from the territory of the Puans,[4] who acted as his guides he took his way across the country. We know nothing more about it. They tell us that the Mississippi is to have the same fate as the river St Lawrence. Since the departure of M. Picquet [5] from this place I have been unable to obtain any news of him.

Dumay, son-in-law of Madame Chevalier, was killed at Detroit by a son of [6] All the Indians are indignant over it, and M. Campbell, commandant at Detroit, leaves nothing undone to overtake this murderer and punish him. M. De Belêtre and the officers who accompanied him as prisoners of war were killed at the little fort of Niagara, the Indians tell us. We cannot believe this distressing news, which we fail to understand. Those who pursued their journey to the Grand river, are returning full of life with the Ottawas. Those likewise who

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[1] Charles Langlade, trader and partisan, living at Green Bay.

[2] An omission in the French.

[3] Green Bay, Wis.

[4] Puans, a nation living near La Baye, *Doc. Rel. to Col. Hist. N. Y.*, 7:583; 9:889.

[5] *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 1:286, for Abbé Picquet's last movements.

[6] An omission in the French.

remained at the fort have had only their share in the common wretchedness. Judge of it by this circumstance. It was necessary to unpack the bales to get rats out of them. I have seen this process in almost all the houses of the fort.

Our fathers at Detroit departed last autumn in order to go to the Illinois Indians, where Father de la Morinie had already gone. I am assured that they wintered at St Joseph, where the Hurons have come to conduct them back to Detroit, having been exhorted to take this step by the commandant of Detroit.

The terrible Beauregard, who was released at a very inopportune time, (the English would also without doubt have brought him to justice) was killed with hatchet blows by the Indians with whom he was going up.

The dear brother was feeding here at one time three Englishmen who passed the winter at the fort. One has just left for the Illinois with a family which is withdrawing there; the two others have thrown in their lot with the Indians. We have in the same way been overburdened with famished mouths returning from the West, so that the abundant harvest will hardly carry us over to the next.

FROM GOLDSBROW BANYAR

A. L. S.[1]

New York 22d June 1761

DEAR SIR WILLIAM

The Business crouded upon me for some time, had made me almost forget the Commissions you so long ago wrote for. I now inclose them hoping no Inconvenience has happened from the delay. In my last I wrote you that the Germans from the Back of the German Flatts were with me. I settled the affair of that Patent and desired them to call on you and shew you the amount. I have kept a copy of what I gave them, which you may have at any time, in case you should want it. I then wrote you the Diffi-

[1] Destroyed by fire.

culties that would prevent the passing your Petition for the Lands back of Glen's Purchase. You have sent me no answer. If you persist in having a Petition preferred and intend to use the Purchase you made or the Deed the Indians gave you for those Lands, as an argument, it should be lodg'd here for the purpose, first getting it recorded at Albany to prevent accidents. In one of your Letters you mention that Mrs. Magin had £40 of you when she went on the Survey last Fall. She has undertaken to pay this sum to you. I should be glad to know if she has paid it, that I may write to her if she has not, or take some method to send it you my self. That Purchase has cost those concerned as much as any two Purchases I have ever heard of. The accounts amounted to within a small matter of £700 — £119 was cut off for charges for Trouble &ca the sum allowed is £571 and by the best accounts I can obtain the Land is hardly worth patenting. Mr. Klock and the Germans his Neighbors having got all that may be called good Land between the two Creeks between which these Lands lie.

We have no News. Governor Hardy (appointed for New Jersey [1]) expected to leave London in May or June, when Genl. Monkton and the other Governors' Commissions are expected over. I am with great Sincerity Dr. Sr. Wm. your affectionate humble Servant

Gw Banyar

[1] Josiah Hardy, brother of Sir Charles Hardy, was governor of New Jersey from 1761 to 1763.

FROM ALEXANDER COLDEN

A. L. S.[1]

New York June 22d 1761

SIR

Last night I recd yrs of the 17th Inst[2] wherein you forbid my Sending you the Draft which you had desired and which I shall observe. Give me leave to assure you, you have been misinformed, for not a person living has even seen that part of the Draft which I have plotted, nor have I near compleated the Draft you desired, so it was impossible for me to shew it.

As soon as I recd yr letter of the 28th Janry in answer to mine of the 18th of the same Month I set about ploting the Several Pattents & began at Oriskany laying down the Several Pattents on both sides of the Mohawks River; But by the time I had laid down those as far as Canajohary & at Cherry Valley My Father was taken dangerously ill & for three weeks I never left him Night or Day & could not do any kind of business. After he recovered so far that I could be from him I had such a run of business came upon me (& which I could not possibly lay aside) that I could not Set about Compleating the Draft and it lies now Just as I have mentioned above so that no one could reap any advantage from it had they seen it.

Nothing but my desire to oblidge you and the Indians made me undertake it. I find it a more difficult piece of work & a work of more time then I first imagined & therefore am not displeased I have your orders not to proceed upon it as the time it would have taken me up I now can employ to much more advantage to my self and familly. Had you desired drafts of any Particular part of the Mohawks River, I could have easily sent you those which perhaps might have answered yr purpose as Well as a Map of every Patent between Albany and Fort Stanwix which as I said

[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] Not found.

before will be a work of much time, for I must not only lose a good deal of time in plotting the Several Grants but also a great deal of time would have been taken up in Searching the records for the boundaries of the Old Grants.

I would not trouble you with saying so much on this head were it not that I am desirous of removing the Diffidence you seem to have entertained that I would not do all in my power to oblige you, than which no man can be more desirous then your humble Servt.

Perhaps you are displeased I never mentioned to you any thing in regard to yr Petition which you wrote to me about May 21st.[1] Mr. Banyar knew much more of that affair then I possibly Could & I Supposed had or would inform you fully how it Stood therefore it was needless for me to do it.

On what you mentioned to me of Clocks behaviour with regard to obtaining a Deed from the Indians in a fraudulent Manner, I delay'd Endorsing and sending up his Lycense for the 800 acres Mentioned in mine to you of the 18th of January: But Clock came down about a fortnight since and Insisted on having the purchase Surveyed pursuant to his Lycense of Purchase which I could not justly refuse & therefore the 14th Inst I endorsed it to and sent it under Cover to my Deputy Mr. Isaac Vrooman with instructions for him to go in person to the Conajohary Castle & inform the Sachems of his having Such a Lycense and where the Lands lay before he offer'd to make a Survey for Clock. This Step I knew I could Justify & if the Indians had not sold nor would not sell those Lands to Clock then he could not get them Surveyed as my Genl orders to all my Deputies are that they shall not Survey any unpatented Lands without the Consent of the Castle nearest the lands to be Surveyed & sending three Deputies one of each tribe to see the same performed.

I have had no returns of any Purchases made this Spring on the Mohawks River or west side of Hudsons River Nor has any

[1] Not found.

Grants passed except those old affairs of Mr. Hartwicks [1] and that of Tedy Magines between Cajoharan or Cannada Creek & Garoge Survey'd last fall by my Deputies Morgen & Campbell.

Never was so much Care taken that the Indians should not be deceived in the Sale of their Lands and that no Private Surveys should be made, as I have for some time past, as will plainly appear from my Instructions to all my Deputies & which I have on all occasions order'd Should be Interpreted to the Indians. I was flattering my Self my whole Conduct in Regard to Lands would have been pleasing to you and the Indians 'tho I now fear from your last you have taken some disgust which I am sorry for; however I have this Satisfaction, that I have done nothing willfully to give any reason for your displeasure; on the contrary I should esteem it a happiness to have it in my Power to do you any Service and to testify how Sincerely I am Sir Your Most Obedt humble Sert

ALEXR COLDEN [2]

P. S.

Since I wrote whats above Mr. Banyar informs me he has mentioned to you that tho he was originally concerned in that affair of Clocks which interferes with you, back of Glens Purchase, rather than give you any uneasiness he would give up all his pretensions intirely.[3] I assure you I will do the same tho I was to have been greatly Interested in that Purchase. What the other Parties will do I cannot take upon me to say. I fear they will not be so Compliant in giving up their Interests.

SR WILLIAM JOHNSON

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[1] See *Calendar of Land Papers*, p. 280, 302, and *Calendar of Council Minutes*, p. 399.

[2] Alexander, the son of Cadwallader Colden, was surveyor general of the Province of New York, 1762–74.

[3] Banyar to Johnson, May 28, 1761.

FROM JEFFERY AMHERST

Contemporary Copy[1]

Extract. *Albany, 24th. June 1761.*

When I had the pleasure of Seeing you here, I Acquainted You I should Order Three Hundred Men of Gage's, under the Command of Major Gladwin to Explore the Upper Lakes, & to Assist Captain Campbell in the Relief of the out posts, in Case the Latter part is not already Effected. These Orders are sent to Major Gladwin, & I Enclose You paragraphs of them, that you may be fully Informed of what I have done thereon.—

I Have Ordered the 300 Weight of powder, with the Horsemen's Tents You desired, to be Delivered to Messrs: Kennedy & Lyle, that they might forward them to you, and as I find it is Likely you will be ready the Latter End of this Week, I send Orders to Capt: Waters, who was Directed to take some Artillery to Oswego, to Quit that Service, and to be ready to Attend You; a Copy of the Orders to him is Enclosed.—

When You Arrive at Oswego, You will be pleased to Continue him, with his Detachment, with You, or to take any others, in his room as you shall Judge proper, for which I Enclose You a Letter for Major Duncan.—

I am Sorry to find, that you are Apprehensive, that the Indians are Brewing something privately amongst them; If it is Mischief, it will fall on their own Heads, with a Powerfull and Heavy Hand; and I am hopefull they are not so Blind, as not to See the Protection they Enjoy from the King; that they are sure of being Used well, as long as they behave well; and I trust You will take Every necessary Measure for Convincing them of this; and of Setting anything right, wherein they may have been misinformed, that they may not Contrive their own Ruin.

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[1] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5.61, London, England. Inclosed in a letter of Amherst to William Pitt, August 13, 1761.

I Enclose you a Copy of a Paper I have received from General Gage,[1] by which you will see the Unwarrantable & Scandalous Behavior of Monsieur De Beaujeu; for *Michillimakinac*, as well as *Detroit*, and Every post depending on those places, are Included in the Capitulation of Canada; and Monsieur De Vaudreüil's Letter to Mons^{r}. de Beaujeu, was very Explicit on that head.

I Also Enclose you a Copy of part of the Orders, which were given to Major Rogers, and paragraphs of Letters I have Wrote to Captain Campbell, with all such Other Papers, as I Judge can give You any Usefull Intelligence; that You may be Informed of the full State of Every thing that has been done regarding those posts.— It is likewise necessary that you should be furnished with a Letter to the Commanding Officer at Niagara, which is also Enclosed.[2]

I Shall not Attempt to point out to You the Measure that you will take with the Several Indian Nations; the thorough Knowledge that You have of them, with the Zeal, Judgement, & Abilities, which You have so often Exerted for His Majesty's Service, will now best Guide You, in doing Everything that may be Conducive thereto; And you will please to give to Captain Campbell, the Officer Commanding at the Détroit, all such Orders & Instructions, as You Judge necessary for permitting and Continuing an Open and free Trade, with the Indian Nations; for tho' these posts were, when in the hands of the French, the King's posts, and Trade was Carried on in the King's Name (Exclusively of all Others) the Commerce is now Open, and will Continue so, untill His Majesty's pleasure is known thereon.—

I must likewise desire You will give Capt Campbell such Orders as You shall Judge necessary for Ensuring Quiet Possession of the *Detroit*, *Michillimakinac*, & all the Out Posts, which are for the Defence & protection of the Indians, as well as

[1] *See* Amherst to Johnson, June 22, 1761.

[2] Not found.

for keeping the Whole Country in a proper Subjection to the King.

I Have Nothing further to Add, but to Wish you a pleasant & Successfull Tour to the Détroit; I shall be glad to hear from you, when any Occasion may offer; and when You have Effected the Service You go on, You will please to Return, when You Judge proper.

Jeff:Amherst

SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON, Bart.

INDORSED: Extract.
General Amherst's
Instructions
To Sir William Johnson;
on his going to call together the
Several Indian Nations at the
Détroit, &ca.
Albany, 24th. June 1761
in M. G. Amherst's of Augt. 13:1761
No. 56.

FROM GOLDSBROW BANYAR

A. L. S.

[*June 24, 1761*]

[[1]]
Gentlemen of the Cou[ ] could be done in it. The Council gran[ ] acres in one Patent in any Case which [ ] before them for a Lycense to purchase Land I [ ] if your Petition passes, they will observe the [ ] grant you no more. Another Petition may [go?] in for the Remainder. I can say nothing as [ ] Fate it will meet with but the President I can as[sure] You would be very glad to forward it. At the same time your deed will be look'd on as a private Purch[ ] and if your Interest

[1] Several lines are missing.

does not carry the Point, the deed will not avail, but if it would I have it not to produce, nor have I mentioned it in your Petition [for] that Reason, tho it is a Fact not at all doubted if therefore the Knowledge of the Fact will have all [the] Effect perhaps that the producing of it would have but I could not consistent with Method recite it in the Petition & have it not to produce. I was in hopes to have found you in a disposition to compromise the Matter, but I dont observe the least tendency that way in any of your Letters. I shall give you a Detail of the Facts attending this Affair, all which, so far as I shall not speak doubtfully of, you may depend on, saving some little variation perhaps in Point of Time as I have not the Papers before me.

In 1754 G. Klock came to New York (I am told Petrie was with him but dont remember) and applyed to me to draw a Petition for 50000 acres (I believe the Q^{ty}. was) between the two Canada Creeks back of Glen. A Petition was drawn presented and [[1]]
Name and he thinking [ ] I take [ ]
for granted the other Names con[ ] I had forgot this
declaration till reminded [ ] Colden. I suppose the
Troubles of the Times pre[vented] Klock from making the
Purchase. In the Fall of 17[ ] Du Bois as I understand the
Matter got acqua[inted with] this Matter, and Klock without
consulting any [ ] takes him in, & Du Bois writes
to me to prefer a Petit[ion to] renew the Lycense. M^{rs}. Magin
had pretention [ ] part of this Tract under a Lycense,
she informs me [ ] by Governor Clinton which I
have never seen that I remember. I theref[ore] declined doing
any thing in the Matter till Du Bois [came] to Town, when
Du Bois drew up a Petition to renew the [ ] Lycense
for 50000 acres, and finding that would not [ ] for
more than 25000, took in some Gentlemen here [with] him &
presented a Petition for the other 25000: after these Petitions
had been read in Council and referred. I received your Letter

[1] Several lines are missing.

first hinting your design, and desiring a Petition might [be] presented, but no name mentioned nor a particular descrip[tion] I believe. Before your Letter in March which inclosed the 40 Names & description came, the Petitions were passed for Lycenses to purchase on each 25000 a. The President then stopp'd the Lycenses and warmly recommended an agrem^{t}. between the Parties. I wrote you on the subject and M^{r}. Du Bois I understood was to have treated with you on the subject. All this has produced Nothing yet. I am informed M^{r}. Du Bois has said that in the Fall before you obtained your deed & before he came down hither as above he made you acquainted with his Design and offered that you might be a Partner, that you declined it & absolutely refused being concerned in it.

[[1]]

[ ]owed it would raise such [ ] Setts of People applying to the [ ] have a very bad Tendency. Nobody can deny [that] you deserve the Favour of the Government even [ ] to others, but is it right that they should break through [ ] Rules to give this Preference. How much Reason then have the Parties interested to expect in you [ ] Disposition to compromize a matter, where the Ba[lance] of Equity is so Clearly against you. For it is deny[ed] flatly, that you or any one else have a Right to pur[chase] Lands without Lycense from the Government [ ] that there is the least essential difference between a Deed of Purchase and a Deed of G[ift] Besides if we admit a Right in the Indians to give their Lands to whom they please, what becomes of the Right of the Crown or its Representatives to dispense the Crown Bounty. Let the Gentlemen on the other side then try to make their Purchase and if they cannot do it have they any further Pretentions? This naturally [lea]ds to an Enquiry into the Indian Right to dispose of their Lands independent of the Government or to force the Government to give the Lands to whom they please Would it not be better then to

[1] Several lines are missing.

listen to Conciliating Measures, you do not approve of the Proposals made to you from hence, Propose your own, I dare venture to say, so much would not be given Up by the Parties to any one as yourself.

I have wrote with that Freedom as I would do to one from whom I would conceal Nothing, and without any view to my own Interest, for from the Moment I found it would be a Bone of Contention, I determined to sacrifice my own Interest, if it could put an End to the Dispute.

[[1]

[ ] Issue to this Matter [ ] pass unnoticed any Censure that [ ] as to your [ ] to Engross too much Lands in your [ ] my utmost to remove these or any other Prejudices. [ ] the Mohawk Indians refuse selling any more Lands till their [Complaint] King is answered and that for this Reason have obstructed the [survey?] after the Partners have been to the Expence of sending up a [surveyor. This?] may appear a sufficient Reason to them. But it cannot [ ] weight with others who have not the least design or Inten[tion to] impose on them. Nor can it appear that they by persisting [ ] Resolution will hasten the satisfaction they look for in [regard?] to old affairs. They were undoubtedly imposed on as to their [ ] in the Case of Kayoderosseras they never meant I believe [ ] much as the Patent includes. People here will undoubt[edly] suppose other Reasons why this Obstruction is given. There [ ] other Persons concerned in Rogers's affair. but the Persons named [ ] Lycenses [ ] M[r]. Cunningham, young M[r]. Jacob Wa[ ] M[r]. Henry [ ] of mine & the two former [ ] dep. secretaries, M[r]. Colden M[r]. John Dies and my self. No Body has yet [ ] or I believe thought of taking up those Lands; and our views

[1] Several lines are missing.

are [ ] with them immediatly. Even by an Importation from Ireland it cannot be done immediately by other Methods: and we shall give away to settlers one half on paying their proportion of the Costs and charges we are put to in obtaining the Patents. As to the Mohawk Claim as far as the Rock Rogeo [1] in Lake Champlain, the only Evidence of that Claim is the Patent to Godfrey Dellius,[2] who purchased the Lands of the Indians, whose Patent was vacated [by an] Act [of] assembly and the Lands vested in the Crown, of which [this?] tract near Fort William is a part: and though it is [ ] the Indians have no Right to sell that Tract, yet we are willing to submit to pay them any thing Reasonable for it. And Rogers himself told me (or I understood him so) that you would assist him in the Purchase of what he had in view, and this was the Reason why we were confident of meeting with no Obstruction and sent up a surveyor. Orders are sent however to stop the survey, &c unless [*you* [3]] the Indians can be brought speedily to change their Minds the Parties here think they shall never obtain the Lands for the time to Come. I did not desire your Friendship in this Case, not only because I thought it unnecessary from your Engaging to assist Major Rogers, but because I would not nor do desire you to take any step on my Account in these Matters that you would otherwise think improper. The Parties concerned with Rogers are not nor would be known as it can answer no Purpose that [ ] in confidence that I mention them to you. I have lodg'd a Petition to secure to [ ] the 400 acres he had in view: He being dead I am told. I am very seriously [ ] to the Tendency

D^r^ S^r^ W^m^.

Your affectionate humble servant

GW BANYAR.

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[1] W. M. Beauchamp, *Aboriginal Place Names of New York*, p. 73.

[2] See *Ecclesiastical Records of the State of New York*, p. 1245, 2721, and map in *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, v. 1, opp. p. 368.

[3] Erased in the original.

FROM PETER DU BOIS ETC.

The preceding letter is followed by two to Johnson in the Johnson Calendar, p. 115, which were destroyed by fire: a letter of June 29th from Mattheus Ernest, at New York, about Coenradt Critzenberger's passage money, German immigration to the Mohawk country and European goods kept in store by his son; and a letter of the 30th from Peter du Bois, at Albany, in relation to a deed of trust to be executed in his favor by Johannis Hendrickse Vrooman and a purchase of madeira which will be made for Johnson.

NIAGARA AND DETROIT PROCEEDINGS, JULY-SEPTEMBER, 1761

Contemporary Copy [1]

Minutes of the Proceedings of Sir William Johnson Bart with the Indians on his Way to, and at the Détroit in 1761 whither he went by his Excellency Sir Jeff. Amhersts Orders to Establish peace, & settle all affairs between the English, and the several Nations of Northern and Western Indians –

1761

July 1st

Previous to Sir William Johnson's departure for the Détroit he assembled the Mohocks at Fort Johnson and after acquainting them with the cause of his Journey he in the Strongest terms recommended to them to preserve a friendly behavior towards their Brethren the English, and upon all occasions to manifest their Love for his Majestys subjects during his absence – to be industrious, and follow their Hunting as formerly, by all which

[1] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5.1276, p. 357, London, England. Inclosed in a letter of Johnson to the lords of trade, August 20, 1762. A diary, kept by Johnson, of his journey to and from Detroit in 1761 was destroyed by fire. It is printed in Stone's *Life and Times of Johnson*, 2:429–78.

they would recommend themselves to his Majestys favour and protection –

To which they answered that they were much pleased with Sir William's acquainting them with the Cause of so long a journey and wished him all imaginable success, but, could not avoid expressing their uneasiness for his safety, as he must pas thorough and meet with several Nations of Indians, as yet much attached to the French, and that there were likewise some of the Six Nations who could not be much Confided in, However, for their parts he might be convinced of their intentions to pay an implicit obedience to his advice, by their earnest endeavours to prevent any irregularities between themselves and the English and by their firm resolutions to live with them as Brethren and Allies – They then entreated that a stop might be put to any farther encroachments of ours upon them, as they sayed we had now hemmed them in on every side, and yet were still solliciting for more Land, which they begged we would not Continue to do, they having scarcely sufficient left for to hunt upon –

Sir William assured them that no more Land should be taken from them without being fairly purchased, his Majesty having expressly ordered the Several Governors to prevent any persons from settling on their Lands, without first obtaining the Indians consent, and legally purchasing it from them – At which the Mohocks expressed great satisfaction, and took their leaves.–

July 5th

Sir William Johnson left Fort Johnson in order to proceed for the Détroit.[1] On his arrival at Conajoharee he assembled the Indians of that Village, and acquainted them with the cause of his journey as he had done the Mohocks, to which he received an answer to the same purport as the former, they greatly enlarg-

[1] A letter from General Amherst to Cadwallader Colden, dated July 2d, states that Johnson is already on his way to Detroit. It is in the New York Historical Society.

ing upon our encroachments upon their Lands, to which having received a satisfactory Answer, they concluded with telling Sir William they purposed to send some Sachems and others to represent their Nation and speak in their names to the Western Indians at the intended Meeting, which Sir William highly approved of and took his leave of them, After which he proceeded to the German flatts where he found above thirty Chiefs of Oneida, and Tuscarora who were on their way to Fort Johnson in order to make up a Murder committed by an Oneida Indian about a Month before on one of the German Inhabitants of that Neighborhood,[1] but upon Sir William's arrival they requested to have a Meeting with him thereon.

At a Meeting held at Burnetsfield July 7th

Present

The Honble Sir William Johnson Bart.
The Revd Parson Occum
John Johnson Esqr.
Lieut. Smith of his Majestys Independt. Cos.
Justice Herkemer and several of the principal Inhabitants
Lieut. Guy Johnson of his Majesty's Independt. Compys as Secretary

Upwards of 30 Sachems &ca of Oneida & Tuscarora –

Conoghquieson Speaker, asked if Sir William was ready to hear what he had to say, on being answered in the Affirmative he proceeded –

Brother Warraghiyagey

We are come hither to wipe away your tears, clear your speech, and condole with you for your late loss, & therefore, with this string, we clear the darkness from your Eyes, that you may see clearly, and look upon us as Brethren –

Gave three Strings of Wampum

[1] *See* From Conrad Frank, June 17, 1761.

Brother

We are now assembled together to condole with you according to the antient Agreement between us, that whenever a like mischance should befall either of us, the other should condole with them on their loss, take the Axe out of their Heads, and Cover the deceased's grave so as to bury every thing in an Amicable manner, all which we now perform, and hope it may be understood as we mean it –

Gave a belt of 9 Rows of Wampum

Brother

We acknowledge ourselves extreamly concerned at the late Murder committed by one of our Nation; wherefore we now dig up that great Tree which reaches to the Clouds, beneath whose root runs a stream in which we will bury the late accident, so as it may never more be remembered, & hope that when you recollect that two of our Nation were some time ago murdered by one of your people, for which we never received any redress, you will be the readier induced to bury it in oblivion – A belt of 9 Rows

Brother

By taking these measures we keep up the Antient Custom subsisting between you and the five Nations of imediately condoling with each other on any mischance, whereby we preserve the Covenant Chain bright and lasting; but we are sorry to observe you look so coolly on us, and are very uneasy least should the Covenant chain not be preserved in like manner on your parts, it might prove of fatal Consequence, and end in the destruction of one of us – Therefore, with this belt we wipe away all your tears, and renew and strengthen the Covenant Chain of friendship which shall not be broken by us, and we therefore hope you will forget what hath passed and not let slip the Covenant Chain –

Gave a black belt of 7 Rows

Brother

We the Sachems of the Oneidas & Tuscaroras frequently cautioned our Young Men against Committing any Violence on any of the Inhabitants, or their property, but unfortunately for us, we are not (more than you) exempt from bad people, who will not hearken to advice, but get frequently in liquor which your people furnish them with, and as that was the cause of the late Murder we beg you will think more favourably of it –

A belt of 6 Rows

Brother

Having finished what I had to say relative to that Melancholy affair, I shall now begin on another subject

Brother –

This land which was given us by the Divine Being, we love as our lives, and therefore hope you will secure the possession of it to us, which has been ours from the beginning by preventing any more of your people from settling higher in the Country agreable to the desire of all these Nations, least, should we give the German Inhabitants who reside here a kick, we should drive them into the Sea, and should you on the Contrary kick us in return, we know not whither we should be driven, therefore, & to prevent any such ill consequences, we beg you'll secure our property to us by complying with our request

A belt of 6 Rows

Brother

At the commencement of this War, great promises were made us, that we should have a reasonable extensive trade, and that at the End thereof, you would demolish all your outposts & fortifications erected in our Country, but as it seems the War is not yet ended, & that many of the Commanding Officers at the several Posts, have used us very unfriendly, & not as heretofore, we request that whilst you keep up these Forts, you will post Officers at them who may behave in a brotherlike manner towards us, as

we shall do to them And as to the advantagious trade promised us, We are sorry to observe that instead thereof every thing is dearer than formerly, neither can our Young Men procure powder for hunting as we find it is prevented from being sold to them

Brother

In consequence of your request to us we have sent Messengers amongst the most distant Nations to engage them to enter into a peace between us, and you, which we are glad to inform you has had the desired effect.–

A belt of Seven rows

Brother

Here is a paper which was sent to the Council at Onondaga and as we are illiterate, we beg you will explain to us the purport thereof –

Delivered a printed proclamation from the Governor of Pensilvanis

The Speaker having finished, Sir William informed him he would consider on an answer to what he had sayed, which he would deliver them in the afternoon –

P. M. Sir William Johnson having sent to inform the Indians he was ready to answer them, they accordingly met

Present as before

Whereupon Sir William addressed them as follows

Brethren of Oneida and Tuscarora

Your coming down at this time carries with it a good appearance and also prevents my sending for you to meet me at the Oneida Lake as I purposed to do –

You have now (agreable to your custom) condoled the loss of the poor man who was lately murdered by one of your people near this place, and as I know it to be your custom, & imagine (from your behavior) that all of you present are a good deal concerned thereat, I therefore thank you for this part of the condolence – Gave three Strings of Wampum

Brethren

In the next place you say you are come to take the hatchet out of our heads which you lately struck into it, and to cover the grave of the deceased, so as it never may be seen or remembered – I am very sensible this has been your manner of acting on like occasions heretofore, but I am now to let you know that the General and Commander in Chief in America (who does not understand one Man's murdering another without suffering death for the same or without being delivered up to justice for a trial of his offence) expects and insists upon your delivering up the Murderer, and I as your friend recommend a speedy Compliance with his demand that it may shew how disagreable his crime appears to the Nation to whom he belonged, I therefore again desire you will comply therewith by this belt of Wampum – A belt

Bretheren

I take it well of you that you are desirous to take all measures whereby we may forget the late accident, but I must Observe that what you mention concerning two of your peoples being murdered some time ago by one of ours can be no mitigation of the present Offenders guilt, the case having been apparently different, as those persons of whom you speak were found plundering the House, and destroying the property of the person who killed them, which behavior would have justified his proceedings even by the equitable Laws of Great Britain and the many murders since that time committed by your people, should in my opinion have sufficiently cautioned you against so frivolous a palliation of the Crime – A belt

Brethren

I am glad to hear it is your intention to preserve the Covenant Chain bright and lasting, and I hope you will consider it as your interest to adhere to your present promise, for be assured should anything hereafter occasion a breach therein it must prove fatal to you, as well as disagreable to us if necessitated to act contrary to our present friendly intentions towards you – A belt

Brethren

You are all sensible that the imputing the late Murder to drunkenness can be no extenuation of the Offenders crime, A precedent which tolerates murder should never be admitted of, neither is it for your advantage more than for ours, I therefore insist on your immediate compliance with the Generals demand of delivering up the offender to justice – A belt

Brethren

With regard to what you have desired concerning your Lands, which you chuse not to part with, I am to inform You that agreable to a former remonstrance made on that head to the Court of London, his late Majesty was graciously pleased to send orders to his several Governors in America, whereby they are positively restricted from granting lands to any person whatsoever without your permission, and a legal purchase from you as Proprietors, for that you must blame yourselves should any farther grants be made contrary (as you say) to your inclinations, & that of the six Nations – A belt

Brethren

We have taken all measures in our power to render the Indian trade as extensive, and as advantagious as possible for you, and I am surprized you have not already felt the Effects of our endeavours from the number of Traders, well furnished with goods who daily resort to your Country, for the promoting of which Trade, and the preservation of goods & Merchandice, as well as for our mutual security and protection, those posts which you seem to wish destroyed are so essential that I am astonished you should wish their demolition; and if any misunderstang should have happened at any time to arise between the Officers at any of those posts, and you, it must either have been caused from Your ignorance of each others Language, and Customs, or from the imprudent behavior of some of your people who when in liquor take the most Extravagant libertys, to prevent which

for the future I earnestly recommend it to the Sachems to exert themselves upon all occasions by putting a stop thereto

Being now on my way thro' the Country, in case I discover any extortion or frauds committed by traders, the Offenders shall be severely punished, (tho' I imagine from the number of Traders now amongst you, that goods can neither be scarce, or Extravagant) and shall not fail to transmit your requests concerning powder to the General –

I am glad to hear you have sent Messengers to procure a peace with the distant Indians, as I have always had your welfare at heart, & have considered your union as so Essential thereto that I am pleased you have embraced my repeated advice on that head A belt

Brethren

The printed paper which you desire to have explained contains a proclamation from the Governor of Pensilvania setting forth, that several persons from the neighbouring Colonies had taken possession of some Lands near Cushietunk, and in the upper parts of Northampton County against which Teedyuscung Had remonstrated, declaring, that if they were not removed, the Indians would do it by force themselves; The Governor therefore issued the proclamation ordering them off, & forbidding any persons from settling thereon, or on any lands not yet purchased from the Indians, on pain of being prosecuted for the same –

Sir William Johnson having answered the several points contained in the Speech of the Indians – The Speaker desired to withdraw having something to deliberate upon which he would communicate in a few minutes, whereupon he withdrew On his return he addressed Sir William Johnson as follows –

Brother

It gives us great concern that we have it not at present in our power to comply with the Generals desire of delivering the Offender up to justice, he having made his escape to some distant part immediately after perpetrating the Crime, but we are deter-

mined whenever we can apprehend him to give him up immediately, and in the mean time we hope that this Crime Committed by an individual may not prove the occasion of our forfeiting your friendship or be deemed a National Act. And we could heartily wish that this accident might be made up in an amicable manner, without an infringement of that antient Agreement by which our Ancestors and Yours, were mutually engaged to settle such mischances without farther bloodshed –

The Conference being ended, Sir William Johnson called in the Chiefs of the Indians to his Quarters, and there introduced the Revd Mr. Occum [1] to them inform, as a person sent to them for their instruction in the principles & practise of the Christian Religion, earnestly recommending it to them to treat him with the respect due to one of his Sacred function which they sincerely promised to do, returning hearty thanks for this proof which the English gave of their regard for their future happiness – After which the meeting dissolved.

13th.–

Sir William Johnson being as far as Canada Creek * on his Journey was overtaken by Coll Eyre who delivered him a Letter from his Excelly. General Amherst enclosing the following letter of intelligence from Capt. Campbell Commanding at Détroit

Detroit 17th. June 1761 –

"I had the honour to receive your Excellencys Letter of 12th. April the 8th. instant –

It gives me the greatest satisfaction that you approve of my endeavors for the service –

I wrote you fully by the Officer that went to Niagara with the batteaus the 22d May, whom I daily expect with provisions – I send this express to Niagara that you may be informed of a

* A Creek which empty's itself into the Wood Creek, about 8. Miles from Fort Stanwix — (Johnson's own note.)

[1] See Johnson to William Smith and Others, December 9, 1761.

very important piece of intelligence which I have learned I have had several reports of the bad intentions of the Indians against this place and the English in General and have been at all pains to find out from whence it proceeded, and can now inform your Excellency for certain that it comes from the Six Nations who have sent Deputies and belts of Wampum to all the Nations from the Bay of Gaspé, to the Illinois, inviting them to take up the Hatchet against the English, two of their Deputys (leading Men of the Senecas) are in the Wiandot Town just now, who have communicated their intentions to several of the Chiefs, and demanded a Council with the different Nations of which I was informed by the Wiandot Interpreter to whom the Senecas told their business in confidence, he immediately informed me of the whole affair, upon which I thought it was of the greatest importance to call a Council of the different Nations, which I did today, before some of them knew what these Indians came about, I told them we were already informed of the bad designs of the six Nations particularly the Senecas, and that I knew there were Deputys from them to endeavor to involve the Nations here in a War which would certainly be their ruin — The Wiandots owned in Council that the Deputies were in their Town, and that they believed they came upon no good intention, they all promised they would by no means be concerned with them.— By the repeated intelligence I have had from People who are much in our interest, the scheme is, That the Chiefs of the Nations here, should go to a Council at Sandousky, where they would meet with several Chiefs of the Six Nations, Delawares, and Shawanese, who are principally concerned, & that the six Nations had fixed upon a certain time to assemble at the head of french Creek about 25 Leagues from Presqu'Isle, and expected to be joyned by a great many of the Nations who are gone to Niagara by Toronto; and at the same time the Delawares, & Shawanese are to assemble upon the Ohio, & both commence hostilities at the same time by cutting off the communications, and endeavouring to surprize the Forts every

where and if the Nations here, could be prevailed upon, they were to endeavor to surprize this place; the time fixed upon for beginning is about the end of this Month — As there was several traders from Pensilvania with considerable quantitys of Indian goods and ammunition at Sandousky, and which I understood they intended to seize upon, I sent last Night a party of traders servants consisting of 50 Men armed to bring the goods here, which will be a great disappointment to them —

I have put the Fort in the best posture of defence I could, & taken every method to prevent a Surprize — I sent an express last Night to Col[l]. Bouquet at Fort Pitt to advise him of this intelligence, and wrote to the Commanding Officer at Presqu' Isle* to communicate it to the different posts upon that Quarter I hope as this plot is discovered, they will not be able to do much mischief; but it is certain their intentions are bad —

There has been more Indians here this Year than ever was known to be, in one Season; a great many of them go to Niagara, as I allow no rum to be sold here —

There are a good many Traders here from Niagara, who have brought little else but Rum; the only supplys of Indian goods has been from Fort Pitt –

I have the honour to be &ca"

Immediately after Sir William Johnson had received the foregoing intelligence, he was overtaken by three Mohocks from Conajoharee, (which place they had left in the Morning) with a belt of Wampum, and message from their Nation to inform him that one of their people who had lived for several years at a Village beyond Chenussio, had been told in Confidence by one of the people where he resided that the Indians intended imediately to fall upon all our back settlements, & even to destroy the two Mohock Castles as looking upon them to be entirely in the English interest, upon receiving which intelligence he fled away

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* Presqu'Isle, scituate on Lake Erie, from which there is a road to Fort Pitt — (Johnson's own note.)

in order to give the Mohocks notice thereof The Conajoharees therefore by A belt of Wampum begged Sir William rather to return from prosecuting his journey than to expose himself to the dangers he must meet with in passing through a Country of Indians, Enemys to the English, and whose faith could not be relied on. To which Sir William By another belt returned them for answer, That he took it kindly of them to give him the before mentioned information, but hoped the Western Indians would consider well the consequence thereof, before they engaged in a design which must end in their ruin — That at any event he was determined to obey his orders by prosecuting his journey, & hoped by his timely arrival, to be able to put a stop to, or frustrate their designs — Upon which the Messengers were dismissed

17th

Sir William Johnson being at Fort Brewerton at the West end of the Oneida Lake, had an interview with Sequarésera Chief Sachem of Ganaghsaragey who informed him that there had been deputys sent by the Senecas to the Nations about Detroit, to perform the ceremony of Condolance on behalf of the Six Nations for the Indians who were killed in the Battle near Niagara in 1759, after which ceremony they were to strengthen and renew the old alliance subsisting between them, that the Cayugas were to perform the same ceremony, with the Northern Indians &ca at Cadarachqui & that on the return of the Deputys a Meeting would be called at Onondaga, at which the result of both embassys would be made publick to all the Indians of the Confederacy. Sir William then acquainted him with the Intelligence he had received concerning the Indians designs, the Madness & folly of which he represented to him, with advise to use his influence in frustrating any such attempt. On hearing of which the Indian seemed greatly surprized, declaring solemnly that no such design had ever been agreed to by the Six Nations, nor any such message sent by them to the Détroit, or

Cadarachqui Meetings — that if any such thing was in Agitation it must Come from the Senecas alone, & Concluded with promising he would use all his interest on his return home to enquire into the particulars thereof, and prevent its ill effects —

Sir William sent a String of Wampum by an Indian, to desire the Bunt & other Chiefs of Onondaga to meet him at Oswego to talk over some business as also to deliver might deliver them the Medals sent by General Amherst to all those of that Nation who accompanied the Army last year to Montreal, but on mentioning some particular Chiefs he was informed by the Tuscarora Sachem that they were gone on the Governor of Pensilvania's invitation to attend a Meeting in that Province, adding that his Nation, and the Oneidas had refused sending any Deputys thither

19th.

Sir William Johnson arrived at Oswego

20th.

Several Misisagaes, and other Indians came to his Tent, whom he informed of the Cause of his journey to Detroit, at which they seemed well pleased promising to acquaint their Nation therewith on their return home — asked the reason of so many Men, & so much Artillery passing by,— he informed them that some of the troops were sent to finish the Forts not yet compleated, and the rest for garrisoning the outposts surrendered to his Britannick Majesty by the Capitulation of Canada, which, from the lateness of the season could not be effected the last Campaign And that the Cannon were for these Forts, and for the Vessells on the Lakes —

Sir William sent a String of Wampum by a Chenussio Indian to desire the attendance of a few Sachems of his Nation at Niagara, within five, or Six days at farthest —

Two Onondagas arrived, & acquainted him that several of their Nation would attend him next Morning —

At a Meeting held at Oswego July 21st. with several Sachems and Warriors of Onondaga

Present

Sir William Johnson Bart
Major Duncan, Capt Grey, & several Officers of the } 55th Regiment
Lieut Guy Johnson as Secretary for Indn. Affairs
With Interpreters

Upwards of 40, Sachems & Warriors of Onondaga

Sir William opened the Conference by wellcoming them to Oswego, & after proceeding thro' the usual ceremony of Condolance acquainted them with the reasons for his not calling them to a general Meeting since his return from Canada — Informed them of the Cause of his journey to the Détroit, of his discovery of the Indians evil intentions, and proceedings there which he cautioned them against having any hand in — and that he expected the five Nations would have attended the Meeting which he was going to call — Advised them to mind their hunting and Trade, and to behave friendly towards the English during his absence, and by no means to pay regard to any idle reports which might be circulated about the Country tending to create a misunderstanding between the English and Indians — Gave a belt of wampum
Then proceeded as follows

Brethren

His Excellency General Amherst being desirous to shew his regard to merit, having taken notice of the behavior of all those Indians who, as became faithfull Allies continued with the Army after the reduction of Fort Levis & proceeded with them to Montreal, has thought proper to have Medals struck in Commemoration thereof, to be by me distributed amongst them as an

honourable mark of his approbation of their Conduct, & which will intitle the Wearer to some provisions, & good treatment at all the posts — It is with pleasure I now present you with those ordered for your Nation, and I flatter myself that you will on all occasions manifest the same zeal and attachment to his Majesty's service which hath intitled you to this publick mark of distinction —

Then delivered out the Medals for the Indians of that Nation — after which they withdrew to consider on an Answer with which they returned in about an hour, Whereupon the Speaker stood up and after returning many thanks for what Sir William had sayed to them, he went thro' the usual ceremony of condolance

Gave three Strings of wampum

Then pulling out a large belt which had been given them by Sir William, when they were called to go against Niagara, he proceeded —

Brother Warraghiyagey

On your setting out with the Army to the Siege of Niagara, you then promised us in a Meeting with our Nation, that after the reduction thereof, and of the rest of the Country, you would be enabled to regulate trade so as to reduce the exorbitant prices of goods, and likewise promised us good treatment for ever should we exert ourselves in conjunction with the Army against the Enemy, which we chearfully agreed to, and accordingly conducted you to Niagara, and assisted you in taking it, as a salve for the Wounds which you have received — Nothwithstanding which we find ourselves very much wronged and illtreated by your People in trade, as well as frequently ill-used without Cause at the several posts — This proceeding so contrary to your promises & our expectations has greatly alarmed us, and been the Cause of much uneasiness, we therefore entreat you that we may meet with better usage from the English for the future, otherwise,

we shall be induced to believe what the French so often told us would be the consequence of your reducing them —

Gave a large belt

Brother

We are surprized to find you are going to call a Council at Détroit, as you know that the Chief, and the only Council fire burns at your house, excepting that which we have at Onondaga, besides the Western Indians as agressors ought rather to have attended on you — You recommended it to us to mind our hunting & trade, and to live on good terms with our Brethren at the several posts, than which nothing would be more agreable to our inclinations, but we are sorry to observe that our Brethren don't seem desirous of living on any good terms with us, from their frequent acts of violence offered as well to us, as to our Women; as also from their hindering us from fishing, or hunting about the posts altho' in our own Country, & frequently taking from us what we have killed or taken, contrary to promise, & to the friendship subsisting between us and you, We therefore beg Brother that you will interpose, and see Justice done us that we may have a free & reasonable trade with powder allowed us, and that there may be also Interpreters fixed at the several posts who may prevent any future misunderstandings which otherwise may happen thro' our not understanding the Language of each other

Brother

With regard to what you spoke to us concerning the intelligence sent from Détroit, and to your kind cautions to us on that head, whereby you advised us to avoid entering into any such idel project, we can truly answer that we know nothing of any such plot, neither are we, nor shall we get drunk, & suffer our heads to grow giddy, being determined to hold fast the Covenant Chain, and hope you will do the same on your parts so that we may live together to be grey — This belt which you have delivered us, shall be sent to the several Nations, our Allies, to

acquaint them with what you say, & with our resolutions thereon which we hope will be a precedent for them to follow, and when they are all acquainted therewith you will receive a belt in return —

Brother

We esteem it a great favour that the General hath thought proper to remember those Indians who attended him last year to Montreal, by rewarding them with Medals, and we return you thanks for delivering them to us, assuring you that you may always depend on our remaining true Allies to the English; and altho' (through a misunderstanding which arose at that time) several of ours, and of the other Nations returned back after the taking of Fort Levis, you may with great truth acquaint the General that it was in no wise owing to their Want of zeal, and inclination to serve the English, as you must know that several of them have particularly distinguished themselves in your Cause during all the rest of the War

Gave a belt

Brother

Here is one of our People present named Kanadácta who had his hunting house near this place plundered (during the spring whilst he was absent hunting) of thirty buck skins, two Kettles, Gun, Axes and other things by some of the English then going to Fort William Augustus, he therefore hopes you'll get him Some redress, being greatly reduced thereby, and not having wherewithal to purchase Cloathing &c —

Gave a String

Brother

I now speak at the request of the Warriors who came here to see, and wish you a good journey and safe return, And I am in their names to let you know how much they are distressed for want of powder (which renders them unable to procure skins for trade & for the maintenance of their families) not being able to procure it even for their money, they therefore by this bunch of

Wampum entreat you to consider their Wants by letting them have a Couple of Casks of powder, with a proportion of ball, until your return which they shall look upon as a favour never to be forgotten — Gave a large bunch of Wampum —

The Speaker having ended, Sir William Johnson addressed them as follows —

Brethren of the Onondagas —

The belt which you just now laid before me with design to remind me of my former promises to you, I look upon as needless, since I have it on Record, as well as all your promises & Conduct which can never be forgotten — The behavior of many of your people last year in returning home & leaving the General, & me at Isle Royale after the reduction thereof, has set you before us in so bad a light that neither the General nor myself can think of serving you after such an Unbrotherlike Step, which, as well as some other parts of your Conduct, has occasioned our not intirely fullfilling all the promises made to you, However, if the promises you now make of preserving entire the Covenant Chain for the future be sincere (which will be your own interest) you may in that Case expect we shall treat you as friends, indulge You with a plentifull trade, and not permit any of our people to molest, or illtreat you undeservedly without meeting with punishment; The General being determined to act with the utmost partiality, and not permit either the English, or you to commit Crimes with impunity — Gave a belt

Brethren

Our Conquests in this Country being at present very considerable our trade and alliances must of course be more extensive than heretofore, It will therefore be necessary to have other Meetings & places of trade than my House & Onondaga, neither can you be in the least surprized, when you observe that we have Agents for the management of Indian affairs in several Quarters, namely Pittsburgh & Montreal the better to keep up a good understanding with, and Strengthen the Extensive Alliance which

continues to encrease by the acquisition of Nations, who are daily coming into, and uniting themselves with us, which they are induced to from our clemency as well as from a Consideration how much it is their interest so to do, I therefore recommend it to you to live on the best terms with all such Indians — with regard to any illtreatment which your people may receive at any of the posts, I am induced to think it must be chiefly owing to their own ill behavior when in Liquor, for which reason, I now recommend it to you to lay aside the immoderate use thereof, which, if you do, I am certain you will meet with no ill treatment undeservedly I would likewise advise you not to trifle away too much of your time about the posts, which you can so much better employ in hunting for the maintenance of your familys, and on my return I shall provide Interpreters to reside at the Principal Forts, who I hope may be a means of preventing Any further disputes arising between the English & you, from the want of understanding each others meaning —

Brethren

I am very glad to hear you profess yourselves strangers, & Enemys to the plot we lately discovered, if you act wisely you will continue in that disposition, nor readily engage in an Affair which must prove your ruin, & I make no doubt but on your communicating your resolutions to the other Nations of holding fast the Covenant Chain, and living in friendship with us, they will readily follow so laudable an Example, which will be the only way of living to be greyheaded and which I heartily wish you may do —

Brethren

If the person who robbed Kanadacta's Hunting House could be found, or was known he should be punished in such manner as the Nature of the Crime deserved, and proper satisfaction made to the Sufferer, but until he be discovered, he can have no satisfaction therein — I shall however, on my return Consider his losses by giving him some Cloathing.

Gave a String

Brethren

As I am pleased with your professions of friendship, & behavior at this meeting, & being sensible of your distresses, I shall speak to the Commanding Officer of this Garrison to let you have two Casks of powder for your familys support, and hope you'll shew yourselves deserving of that, or of any other favours which may be conferred on you, & which your Conduct alone must intitle you to hope for —

Gave a large bunch of Wampum

Sir William Johnson then informed them that soon after His return home, he purposed to call a Meeting of the Six Nations in order to strengthen the Covenant Chain & settle all matters on the best footing, after which he took leave, & the Conference ended —

P. M. Sir William Johnson, Coll Eyre, John Johnson Esq^{r}. & Lieut Guy Johnson embarked on board a Schooner for Niagara where they arrived on the 24th on Sir William's landing, the Commanding Officer Major Walters delivered him the following Letter,[1] & Minutes of a Conference[2] from Cap^{t}. Campbell Command, at Detroit —

Detroit 8th July 1761

" Sir

I take the liberty to send you a Copy of a Council held with the Indian Nations of Detroit at the desire of two Seneca Deputys from the Six Nations, by which you will Easily see that the Six Nations have for sometime past had very bad designs against the English — they came here about three Weeks ago, and invited the Nations to a Council at Sandosky, with the Delawares, Shawanese, and other Nations, but as I had been informed before

[1] The same as Campbell to Johnson, July 8, 1761, in the Johnson Calendar, p. 115, which was destroyed by fire.

[2] The same as Campbell to Amherst [Johnson], July 8, 1761, in the Johnson Calendar, p. 115, a document injured by fire.

of their designs, I prevented the Nations here from going there, upon their resusing[1] to go with them, they went back to Sandousky, where they met with the other Nations, who refused to take up the hatchet without the Consent of the Nations here, upon which they returned & held the Council, the Copy of which will inform you fully of every particular of the affair — Before I had this information, I was frequently alarmed with the reports that the Six Nations spread amongst the Nations here, who were at Niagara by telling them that they were soon to strike the English, and in general giving them a bad opinion of the English — If there is any merit in the discovery, I owe it entirely to the Wiandot, and Ottawa Interpreters who I beg leave to recommend to you for their behaviour in this affair — After all we could do there was a strong party amongst the Wiandots whom you know leads the other Nations here —

I am hopefull this discovery will disconcert their project I have been at all pains to satisfy the Indians, but beg leave to mention to you, that without our being at some Considerable expence with them, till matters are a little more settled, it will be impossible to keep them in our interest, As they have been in use to be entirely supported by the French. Several partys have gone to War against the Cherokees, but I am told have been stopped by the Shawanese and sent home without doing any thing — The Senecas tell me there are Deputys from the Cherokees, & other southern Indians in their Country, who wait for their return to know the Sentiments of the Natives here — When we took possession of this Country M^r. Croghan at the desire of the Indians employed the Smiths here to mend their Arms & Hatchets, which, as we had immense numbers of Indians here will amount to a larger sum than we expected, but at same time it would be of bad consequence to retrench that Expence in our present critical scituation —

[1] Transcript reads "s."

The great quantitys of Rum brought to Niagara, & here by the Albany traders is of the most pernicious consequence — I allow none to be sold here, which obliges the Indians to go for it to Niagara from whence they bring it in great quantitys which makes them troublesome & ill to manage —

As I am certain this abuse is without your knowledge I thought it my duty to let you know of it, & notwithstanding of the Number of Traders from Albany we should have little Else but Rum had it not been for the Traders from Pensilvania & M^{r}. Sterling from New York, who are the only people that have brought any Considerable quantitys of goods for the Indians —"

I am &ca

Copy of the Conference sent by Capt. Campble At a Council held at the Wiandot Town near Fort Detroit 3^{d}. July 1761 by the Deputy's of the six Nations with the Ottawas, Wiandots, Chipeweighs, & Powtewatamis —

Tahaiadóris, & Kayashoton, Senecas, & Deputys from the Six Nations delivered twenty Strings, & three belts of Wampum to the above Nations, with several speeches tending to accomodate all differences between them, & particularly that the Action between them at Niagara (in which they say many Warriors were slain on both sides) might be entirely forgotten, they then delivered four strings of Wampum with the following speech —

When the English took possession of Détroit, they willingly permitted your young men to go to War against their Antient Enemys the Cherokees, but we now desire & request that they may not go to War against them but remain at home for sometime: we have now finished all we had to say with respect to affairs between you and us —

They then produced a large red belt, by them termed the War hatchet, and addressing themselves particularly to the Wiandots, made the following Speech.—

As you are the leading Nation here, you have only to say the Word, & the others will follow your example; we invite you by

this belt to cut off the English at Fort Détroit, to which if you agree, it will give us the greatest Joy and pleasure, with Chearfullness we will return home to our Nation, & endeavor to do the same with the Garrisons at Niagara & Fort Pitt — The English treat us with much disrespect, & we have the greatest reason to believe by their behavior they intend to cut us off entirely; they have possessed themselves of our Country, it is now in our power to dispossess them & recover it, if we will embrace the opportunity before they have time to assemble together, & fortify themselves there, there is no time to be lost, let us Strike imediately, our Warriors are all ready prepared and impatiently wait till they hear from you —

The Nations declined giving them a direct Answer, but came with them the following Day being the 4th. inst to Fort Détroit and in open Council in presence of Capt Campbell Commandant & several other Gentlemen declared the whole of the Conference that had passed between them the preceding day, & delivered up to him the War belt in presence of the Deputys of the Six Nations to their great astonishment — Tahaiadóris, one of the Deputys on seeing the belt given up, stood up, & in great fervour expressed himself in the following manner.

Being it is thus far discovered I myself will declare the whole affair from the beginning, & accordingly after relating what had passed in Council between them the day before, continued repeating farther grievances agst. the English, & sayed that the belt which he had delivered to the Wiandots &ca and they had now given up, was not the real War hatchet, but a Copy of the true original one which was left with the Onondagas —

Capt Campble then addressed himself to the Wiandots & other Nations with them in the following manner

My Friends & Brethren

I return you my hearty and sincere thanks for the important discovery you have made of the bad designs of the six Nations against the English; your prudently rejecting their proposals of War, & the means you have used to put a stop to it, yields me

the greatest Satisfaction, I shall imediately acquaint his Excellency General Amherst of your good behaviour, & friendship to the English, & shall take particular care that you be constantly treated as friends, & allies, which I hope you will Always continue to be —

He then delivered a belt of Wampum to the Deputys of the six Nations with the following Speech —

I am very much Surprized at this Extraordinary behavior of the Six Nations, who have been always hitherto esteemed our greatest friends, and are now not only threatning to become our Enemys, but inviting other Nations to take up the Hatchet against us — You see your Designs are discovered, & will be disconcerted every where; by this belt of Wampum I advise you with all my heart, & in the most friendly manner to return home, and ardently recommend it to your Chiefs, & those of other Nations in concert with you to quit their bad intentions, & live in peace, for, if they proceed in their designs against the English, it will terminate in their utter ruin and destruction —

The Council was then dissolved for that day.

On the 5th. they assembled again, when each of the several Nations delivered four strings & a belt of Wampum to the Deputys of the six Nations, and addressed themselves in this manner —

We return you thanks for the agreable proposals of friendship you offered us, & forgetting the grievances that have happened between us, but by no means approve of your proposing to go to War against the English, we desire you will desist from your design as it is contrary to our Inclinations that there should be any disturbances, we now think ourselves happy being in peace and quiet, but if you go on to engage in Conjunction with other Nations agst. the English we shall look upon you as disturbers of the publick tranquillity, & will be obliged to interpose to put a stop to your proceedings, & restore peace and quiet again in the Land –

Tahaiadoris answered and thanked them for the friendly advice they had given him, said, notwithstanding the Six Nations had good reason to be angry with the English, that peace was best, that the Nations, & the English had now opened his Eyes, that he would bury all bad thoughts and forget the injuries done against them by the English, that he would return home and acquaint the Chiefs of the Six Nations, and all others in Conjunction with them, of the desire, and intentions of the Nations at Détroit & would recommend it to them in the most Ardent manner to lay aside all thoughts of war and live in peace – He then addressed himself in particular to Capt Campbell, told him that if he had the good fortune to get home before any hostilities were committed he would endeavour to put a stop to their bad intentions, would recommend it to the Chiefs to go and assemble at Sir W^{m}. Johnson's in order to hold a Council with him, & make up all differences, and after it was finished would willingly return to Detroit, to acquaint Capt Campbell, & the Nations here, with whatever should pass between them and Sir W^{m}. Johnson at the Council –

The above is a true Copy of the Council,
as it is explained to me by the Interpreters –

Donald Campbell
Capt R. A. Reg^{t}.–

25th

Some Indians Complained to Sir William Johnson of their having been robbed of 4 Horses, by the Garrison of Niagara, & that one of their people was shot in the breast & arm, by a Soldier of little Niagara – Sir William thereupon made them a present in order to satisfy them –

Another Indian complained of his brothers having been killed by some of the Garrison at Venango without any Cause, which occasioned the rest of the people of that Settlement to break up and go to Chenussio very much discontented –

27th

Sir William sent a Letter to apprise Capt Campbell at Détroit of Troops being on their way to take possession of the out posts, that the Indians might not be alarmed at their approach

At a Meeting held at Niagara July 28th [1]

Present

Sir William Johnson Bart
Coll[l] Eyre of the 44th. Regimt
Major Walters
John Johnson Esq[r]. Lieut Guy Johnson, as Sec[ry].
Du Coagne Interpreter

Wabbicommicot, Chief of the Chipeweighs, with several others of that Nation
Sir William addressed them as follows

Brethren

I take this occasion of calling you here to Wellcome & shake you by the hand, as also to return you thanks for your good behavior & friendly inclination towards the English, of all which I have been informed since my arrival at this place, I therefore now give you this publick testimony of my satisfaction at your behavior – Gave a string

Brethren

The many belts of Wampum and Calumets of peace which hang in this Room * convince me of your, and of the Neighbouring Nations good intentions, and the just sense which you all entertain of the blessings arising from peace, & our friendship – continue still firm in these sentiments so Essential to your own

* The Command[rs] Room in the Forts where conferences are held, & where all the belts which the Indians deliver are hung up — (Johnson's note.)

[1] An account of the proceedings of July 28th in the Johnson Calendar, p. 116, was destroyed by fire. A copy in the State Historian's office shows that it is virtually the same as the following.

happiness, keep up a good correspondence with this Garrison, & behave yourselves, soberly, & peaceably whilst here, or at any other place where you may meet with your Brethren the English, by which means you may be always assured of their favour & protection –

Gave a belt of wampum

Brethren

As I am now on my way to Détroit where I hope at a Meeting of the several Nations there, to establish a firm & lasting peace, and put all matters on the most permanent footing I shall be glad to have some Sachems present from your Nation in order that they might Communicate to your people the business which may be transacted at that Conference, & the mutual engagements there entred into between the Indians and us – After this General Meeting I shall to the best of my Judgment regulate the Trade there and elsewhere to the satisfaction of both Indians, & Traders, and I make no doubt but your future good conduct will sufficiently testify the sense which you have of our friendship, & the assistance which we afford to render you a flourishing people –

Sir William having finished what he had to say – Wabbicommicot returned him hearty thanks for the Speech which he had delivered to them, which he sayed they would always have at heart and take particular notice of He then produced their Pipe, or Calumet of peace, which he presented to Sir William and all present to smoke out of it, saying, that the smoke arising therefrom, would reach the Clouds and be seen by the most distant Nations –

He then begged Sir William would look at his appearance that the dress then on him, & which was his best would scarcely cover him – & hoped he would not be surprized that they were not able to cloath themselves by reason of their being debarred the liberty of purchasing ammunition to kill game for their carrying on of trade, and concluded by requesting Sir Will^{m} would take their Case into Consideration and also order them some

provisions of which they stood in the greatest need; [1] & that as soon as they had considered on a proper answer to what he had sayed, they would attend him therewith –

The Conference ended

An Onondaga Indian Just arrived from Détroit who had been present at the meeting held there between the two Seneca Deputys & the Western Indians, informed Sir William that what had passed thereat was chiefly spoke in Chabert Ioncair's name, who before he was made prisoner recommended it to the Senecas that in case the french should be conquered, they were to propose to the other Nations to unite & fall upon the English – The Indian was of opinion that many of the Ottawas were not yet well inclined towards us, but that the Wiandots seemed to be entirely our friends – That they asked him whether his Nation was concerned in the affair with the Senecas and on his declaring they were not, the Wiandots seemed vastly pleased –

30th

Wabbicommicot sent to acquaint Sir William Johnson that he was ready to give his answer in behalf of that Nation Whereupon the Indians all assembled

Present as before

Wabbicómmicot Speaker

Brother

It gives us great satisfaction to find that our Conduct has merited the approbation of the person who has the management of our Affairs, and you may rest assured that we are of one heart and mind with you – You desire we should send some of our people to be present at the meeting at the Détroit, I shall therefore readily accompany you thither, together with another Sachem

[1] The copy mentioned above has: "After drinking some punch their speaker arose & said they would withdraw . . . ."

here present, but as our Wives must be in great need during our absence, I hope you will consider their Case, & allow them some provisions.

Brother

Your upright dealing towards us, has convinced us of the esteem you have for our people, who are determined to shew by their future behaviour that they are very sensible of your strict adherence to what you first sayed to them, on the reduction of this place –

Brother

I hope you'll excuse our appearing in this dress, as our poverty prevents us from coming before you in a better; You may observe the Days are now clear, & the Sun burns bright, therefore, I should be very glad to wear a hat to defend me from its heat –

Brother

I have tryed several times with my Hands to catch fish for my living but found it would not answer, therefore I should be glad to have a Spear to kill them with; I am likewise prevented from hunting by reason of my Guns being broke –

Brother

I have discovered a fine Tree which I should be desirous to cut down for firing, but for want of an Axe I am necessitated to make a fire at its root in order to burn it down

The Speaker having ended, Sir William thanked them for their intention of sending the Sachems to Détroit, and desired they would be ready to set out when he did – told them he was pleased to find what he had said to their Nation on the reduction of Niagara had produced the desired effect, recommended to them to continue their good behaviour, & to cherish the friendship of the English, who were now become the only powerfull people on this continent – He told them, that altho' he had some Boats containing presents to be given at the General Meeting, they were not yet arrived, however he should consider their wants, & give them some Cloathing the next day, as also order some pro-

visions for the Women in the absence of their Husbands, & give those who returned home some Ammunition to Enable them to hunt on the road – And on his return from the Gen[l] Meeting, should consider the state of their Arms &ca & send them a Smith to reside at Niagara in order to repair them from time to time, and concluded with hoping that this favour towards them would meet with a gratefull return, and so far convince them of our friendship as to prevent their being led away to act as imprudently as some Indians had lately done, and thereby justly incense that people whose favour & friendship they were bound both by gratitude and interest to improve –

31[st]

Sir William delivered a small present to them for which they seemed very thankfull, and made the fairest promises of living in friendship for ever with the English – Adding that on their return home, their Nation on seeing the friendly usage they had met with, would be more & more convinced of our regard for them & that it would prove a means of securing them firmly to our interest –

August 1[st]

At a Meeting with several Wiandot Indians at Niagara

Present

Sir William Johnson Bart
John Johnson Esq[r].
Lieut Guy Johnson as Secr[y]

The Indians being all Assembled, Sir William spoke to them as follows –

Brethren

I desire by this belt you'll give your Nation notice of my being on my way to Détroit, & that I request they will imediately summon all the surrounding Nations to the intended Meeting, that I may be enabled to return before the bad season of the year sets in –

As Major Gladwin, an English Officer is now on his way with a body of men in order to explore the Lakes, & take possession of the French posts, evacuated to us by the surrender of Canada, I judged it necessary to inform you thereof that you might not be alarmed at their approach –

As a proof of my friendship for you, I now present you with some Cloathing & Trinkets with some Cash to buy bread for your journey home, & expect you will continue by your Conduct to merit the favour of your brethren the English

Gave a belt of seven rows

To which Speech their Chief returned the following answer

Brother

It gives us great pleasure to see & speak with you of whom we have so often heard, we therefore now shake you by the hand, as our friend, returning you many thanks for this mark of your friendship, and you may be assured if the wind will permit us, we shall be home in a few days when we shall faithfully deliver your message to the Chief Men of our Castle, who will doubtless dispatch runners to call the other Nations in order to meet you –

The Speaker having finished what he had to say, they took their leaves –

4th

A Seneca Indian (who during the siege of Niagara came out of the Fort with thirty of his people to Sir William,) this day waited on him, on the Indians being asked how the Senecas came to send the Message they did to the Western Indians at, and about Détroit, he answered that it must have been set on foot by some Indians living on the Ohio, who had one of their people killed at, or near Fort Pitt last spring, others much abused by the English – That lately five Delawares were killed near Shamokin, & a Seneca by the Garrison of Venango; all which, together with the illtreatment they generally met with at the Posts, induced them to imagine the English proposed to fall

upon & destroy them, and was probably the cause of their sending the belt amongst the western Indians – That Tahaiadóris one of their Messengers was Son to Chabert Joncair –

Sonajóana a Seneca Chief with several others arrived, and acquainted Sir William that he expected the rest as tomorrow

The Senecas came to inform Sir William that three young Indians sent from the Sachems were arrived to tell him that the Sachems & Chiefs of that Nation who were on their way to Niagara agreable to his summons, had returned back on account of one of their Chief Men named Karaghiánaghquás falling sick which prevented their proceeding,* but that they would be very glad Sir William would deliver what he had to say, to the Senecas then at Niagara, being thirty in number with their Chief Sonajoana who was impowered to hear, and acquaint the rest thereof— Sir William expressed his surprize at their not punctually obeying his summons, having something to say to them on which their interest & welfare greatly depended, however, that he should deliver what he had to say to those present in the Afternoon – P. M. Monsieur Gamelin (newly arrived from Detroit) informed Sir William that an Ottawa Indian had cautioned him to take care of himself as Niagara, & Détroit would be destroyed in a few days –

Sir William sent to acquaint the Indians that he was ready to deliver what he had to say to them – whereupon they assembled

Present

Sir William Johnson Bart
Major Walters – } Roy[l] Americans
Capt Etherington }
John Johnson Esq[r].
Lieut Guy Johnson as Secry
Du Coagne Interpreter
Sonajoana, & about thirty Senecas

* It is customary for Inds. to return home on any of their Chiefs falling sick. (Johnson's note.)

Being all seated Sir William spoke to them as follows

Brethren

My sending for you at this time was to acquaint you that I am sent by the General & Commander in Chief of his Britannick Majesty's forces in America, to the Détroit in order to call a Council and assemble all the surrounding Nations, & to establish all matters on the best, & most permanent footing in that quarter; to assure them of his Majestys protection so long as they continue to behave as Friends to the English, as also to regulate the Trade & at every other place where a trade is carried on between us and the Indians, thereby to convince them of our upright intentions, and resolution to see them done all manner of Justice whilst they deserve our favour and protection –

Gave a Belt.

Brethren

In the prosecution of my journey hither I had frequent Interviews with several of the Six Nations, but how great was my surprize when I was given to understand from a good Authority that you, the people in whom I had always reposed so much confidence, whose happiness and true interest it has been my constant study to promote, should without any reasonable motive for so doing attempt to disturb the harmony subsisting between the Indians and us, by sending Messengers with a War belt to Détroit in order to prevail on the several Nations of Indians inhabitting that Country to take up the hatchet, and joyn with you against the English,– Your Brethren, Your Friends and your Allies as you have always termed them, ties, which your perfidiousness hath now falsified –

However astonishing this your extraordinary Conduct may appear to the English in General, it cannot but affect me in a more particular & Sensible manner in consideration of the place which I hold under his Majesty which appoints me to the Superintendency of your, & the Six Nations affairs, A people on whom I have so often bestowed his Majestys bounty, Who must all

be convinced of my constant & indefatigable labour in promoting a good understanding between the English and you, and in pointing out to you the only means of enjoying peace & prosperity

So unjustifiable are your late proceedings as not only to surprize us, but to astonish those very Indians, so lately our avowed Enemys, who must look upon it as the highest perfidy in you, the long feigned friends of the English – suddenly to throw off the Mask at a time when all the Surrounding Nations had just began to taste the Sweets of peace, & to reap the advantages resulting from our friendly indulgences towards them, then, in violation of the most Solemn treatys to lay a scheme which must deprive them of the blessings of peace and commerce by endeavouring to engage those hitherto well disposed people in an unnatural and rebellious War which (if undertaken) must have unavoidably terminated in the ruin of the whole Indian Confederacy – But the Conduct of these wise people, hath convinced you, as well as us of their just estimate of the happiness which they enjoy, & the advantages resulting from our friendship, by their contemptuously rejecting your pernicious proposals, tending to a breach of the publick tranquillity – If then your Conduct has astonished those Nations as yet Strangers to us, in what light must you appear to the English, who have always hitherto esteemed and treated you as friends, and that at a Considerable Expence, and what measures can you take to extenuate your guilt, after your evil tho weak endeavors to promote an unjust War

Let me add as an addition to your Crime, that on my way hither, every other Nation of the Confederacy with whom I had any conference utterly disclaimed their being in any wise privy thereto and in the warmest terms disapproved of your proceedings –

I now therefore address & require you present who represent the Seneca Nation, peremptorily to acquaint me, whether the two Seneca Messengers sent with a belt to incite the Nations about the Détroit to a War against the English were authorized for

that purpose by your Nation or not, If so, what were the motives inducing you thereto, and what are your present resolutions thereon that I may be enabled to acquaint the Commander in Chief imediately therewith –

Concluded with severely chiding them for their stealing horses from about Fort Pitt &ca

To all which they promised to prepare an answer against the next Day –

9th

Sir William Johnson drew up Regulations for the Indian trade at Niagara, & Oswego, Stipulating the Quality & Quantity of goods to be given in exchange for the Indians Peltry – The Regulation for the former post he delivered Major Walters, & dispatched that for the latter to Major Duncan Comdg. Officer that the Traders might be compelled to govern themselves thereby, & the Regulations properly enforced –

The Indians assembled at Sir William's Quarters to answer what he had sayed to them the day before

Present as before

Sonajoana Speaker

Brother Warraghiyagey

What you declared to us yesterday has given us much uneasiness especially, as we are not only innocent, but entirely ignorant of the whole charge against us, No such Message having been ever to our knowledge sent by our Nation, It having been always our intention to live in strict friendship with the English; but we are of opinion that as those Messengers live near Fort Pitt they must have been dispatched by some Indians from that Quarter

We cannot deny but that some of our imprudent young Men have stolen some horses in the Neighbourhood of Pittsburgh without our consent or approbation, but we shall use all our endeavours to put a Stop thereto for the future, as well as to

any other cause of complaint, & hope thereby as well as by the rest of our conduct to shew our good intentions to regain your confidence & Esteem –

gave a bunch of Wampum

Brother

I now speak on the behalf of the Warriors & principal Women, begging you would consider their poverty, & allow the former some ammunition to kill game for their support, as also to have pity on our Women who have scarcely cloathing to cover their nakedness, & be assured that any favours which they may now receive from you shall be remembred in the most gratefull & friendly manner by the whole Nation –

gave a bunch of Wampum

Having finished what he had to say — Sir William spoke to them as follows –

Brethren of the Seneca Nation

I have attended with the utmost surprize to your Feigned Declarations of ignorance & innocence with regard to the late message sent to the Détroit, nor can your frivolous excuses that the Messengers lived Detached from you, have any Weight with me, being thoroughly convinced that they, or any other Tribes of your Nation (tho' ever so remote) would not presume to undertake so dangerous an affair without your Concurrence & approbation, as you must be sensible I well know your custom of consulting each other on affairs of much less moment, nay, matters of the smallest importance are never agreed to without the consent of you all –

This affair so villainous & treacherous in its Nature, has been fortunately brought to light partly thro the friendship and fidelity of the Western Indians, who have made publick your whole proceedings. I therefore now tell you plainly that I look upon whatever you may say, as an extinuation thereof, to be evasive, & Calculated with design farther to amuse and deceive a people who have too long credited your false protestations of friendship,

nor will all the Excuses you can frame with all the Rethorick you may be masters of, In any wise satisfy the General or convince me of your innocence, unless a Deputation of your Chiefs attend the Meeting which I am now going to call at the Détroit, & there publickly in the name of your people, & in the presence of all the Nations declare your entire innocence & disapprobation of any thing proposed by those Messengers last Month tending to excite a War against us and this I propose as the only step which you can take to satisfy your Injured Brethren the English, and to acquit yourselves to the Indians of any concern in what was then transacted –

returned them their own Wampum to shew he paid no regard to what they had said, which greatly confounded them.

After some time spent in Consultation together, the Chiefs rose up, and addressed Sir William –

Brother Warraghiyagey

We are all much concerned to find you are so severe upon us, after the honest declaration of innocence which we made to you, However, as it has not given you sufficient Satisfaction we shall send your belt off tomorrow morning to our Nation together with what you have sayed thereon, & make no doubt but some of our Chief Men will be imediately appointed to attend, or follow you to the Détroit, and there (agreable to your request) publickly satisfy you, & the World of our innocence of what we are accused –

Upon which Sir William desired they would lose no time in so doing least the Meeting might be thereby retarded, promised he would give them a little cloathing the next Day, & as to ammunition he told them that their want of it, & the little notice taken of them was entirely owing to their own ill behaviour last year in abandoning his Majestys troops after the Surrender of Isle Royale, neither could they with the least Justice expect that

we should put ammunition into the hands of a people who endeavoured to form a Confederacy against us, However, that on their solemn declarations of innocence, and in expectation that they might hereafter behave themselves as became faithfull Allies, he should so far consider their demand, as to allow those of their Nation present, as much as should serve them to kill game on their way home

After which they parted

This Day Sir Williams boats arrived with the Indian present.

10th

Nickas of Conajoharee with the Mohocks, & some Oneidas arrived –

11th

The Mohocks being desirous to speak with the Senecas upon the before mentioned affair, on behalf of their Nation they accordingly called them to the following Meeting, at which they requested Sir William to be present.

At a Meeting of the Mohocks & Oneidas with the Senecas at Niagara July 11th[1]

Present

Sir William Johnson Bart Lieut Guy Johnson as Secry
Nickas Sachem of Conajoharee
& other Mohocks & Oneidas
The Senecas as before

Nickas addressed them

Brethren of the Seneca Nation

The late imprudent steps which we are informed you have taken, has given our Nation much uneasiness, & cannot fail of

[1] This should be August 11th. July 11th Johnson was at Fort Stanwix.

disobliging the whole Confederacy, particularly as it hath been without cause & contrary to our inclinations, And I am to assure you in the Name of my Nation, that they, the head of the Six Nations are greatly disgusted thereat, & expect that by your Sorrow for what you have done, & your future good behaviour you will make some attonement to the English & to us whom you have so greatly injured, in that we are a part of the Confederacy I therefore exhort you to consider well what I have sayed as coming from the mouths of all our Nations, & likewise to lay aside that mean practise of stealing your Brethren's horses, & imediately to return all those which are in your possession, as also to send some of your Sachems to the Détroit with directions to declare your sentiments in publick, & thereby clear yourselves (if possible) to your brethren the English as well as to all the Western Indians of the plot with which you are charged –

Brethren

Unless you agree to what is proposed, & laying aside Thieving, Drunkenness & Quarrells live for the future on the most friendly terms with the English you may be assured that a publick rupture must ensue, on which occasion you must Expect no favour from us. as we are determined to look upon no Indians as our friends, who are Enemys to them –

Gave three Strings of Wampum

The Senecas thereupon after again denying their knowledge of, or concern in the plot, returned them thanks for their advice, which they promised to report to their Nation with whom they made no doubt it would have the desired effect, as it must be of great weight with them –

Then the Meeting dissolved

An old Seneca Chief called the belt, waited on Sir William he professed himself entirely ignorant of the Indians designs

12th

Sir William went to the Landing place, or La Platon, from which time to the 17th was spent in getting the Indian presents &ca over the Carrying place to little Niagara, the Weather being very wet

On the 17th Sir William left La Platon & proceeded to Little Niagara where he made preparations for proceeding thro' Lake Erie to Détroit –

19th Sir William embarked for Détroit having with him a Detachment of the Royal Americans, & some Provincials, Indians &ca making in all 140, on board of 13 Battoes, & Canoes –

September 3d

Sir William arrived at the Détroit[1]

4th

A. M – The principal Sachems & Warriors of the Delawares, Shawanese, Mohiccons, Wiandots & Six Nations, residing over the Lakes, or on the Ohio, & its several branches waited on Sir William Johnson & acquainted him that agreable to his message delivered by George Croghan Esqr Depy Agent, they came thither and had waited his arrival in order to attend the Conference to which they had been summoned; Assuring him that his safe arrival gave them infinite Satisfaction – Whereupon Sir William after after thanking them for their punctuality in obeying his Summons, ordered some pipes & Tobacco to be distributed amongst them, & after giving each of them a dram they retired –

Then the principal Sachems & Warriors of the Wiandot Castle opposite Détroit waited on & addressed him in the following manner –

[1] The following is the same essentially as Johnson's account, in the Johnson Calendar, p. 118, of preliminary meetings with Indians at Detroit, September 3–4, 1761, a document which was burned but of which a copy is preserved.

Brother

By this String of wampum we heartily and sincerely wellcome you to our Country, & wipe the Sweat from off your Eyes, that you may see and distinguish clearly your Brethren of all Nations who have with pleasure assembled themselves here, to attend the Conference agreable to your desire.

Gave a String

Brother

With this String we clear the passage to your heart and remove from your remembrance any ill news which you may have heard on your way hither, so that you may freely speak your mind, & declare your sentiments, as well to your Brethren the Indians of the several Nations residing in & about this Country, as on the Ohio, and its branches, who are all Assembled here in obedience to your Summons —

A string

Brother

With this string we open your ears that you may likewise hear & attend to what your brethren of the several Nations here assembled shall have to say at the ensuing Conference

gave a String

The Speaker having ended, Sir William Johnson returned them thanks for the friendly manner in which they had wellcomed him to the Detroit, expressed his great satisfaction at their readiness in obeying his summons and desired to know whether all the Indians who were to attend the Meeting, were yet arrived, to which they answered that there were some Indian Chiefs of each of the Nations in the Neighbourhood who were yet behind, but that they were expected within a few days. After which each of them received pipes, Tobacco & a Dram and then departed –

Then the Chiefs & Warriors of the Powtewatamis, Ottawas, and Chipeweighs, successively waited on him, & after going through the usual cememonys practised at Meetings on these

Occasions, were treated and dismissed by Sir William in the same manner & form as was used with the Wiandots

Mr. Croghan delivered Sir William The following Minutes of a Conference held by the Delawares with the other Nations at Détroit, August 20th with their Answers –

The Delawares called the other Nations to a Council and Condoled with them, & went thro' all the usual Ceremonys on these occasions – Then told the Indians to meet the next day, that they had something to say to them before Sir Wm Johnson's arrival –

On the 21st. When the Indians were all assembled the Delawares sent for Capt Campble, & Mr. Croghan to be present, & proceeded as follows, first addressing the Wiandots –

Uncles the Wiandots

As we are come with our Brethren the English to your Council fire, we have something to say to you from all the Tribes of the Delawares & other Nations to the sunsetting, & we desire you will hear it –

Gave a belt

You sent us word sometime ago that you were determined to live at peace with all Nations, we are glad to hear it, and as we have now travelled the road you have made, & seen your Council fire we find your road good & believe you are sincerely desirous of propagating a lasting peace which we are glad to see –

Gave a belt

When we heard what you had done we set off to help you to make this road of peace, and as far as we have come we have thrown such Logs as you did not see off it, so that it is now smooth and pleasant to travel, and by this belt we desire it may be made clear & pleasant to the very place where the Sun goes down, thro' all Nations that we & our Brethren the English may travel it in peace to visit our Brethren, & they us, that our Children unborn may enjoy the good of this peace –

Gave a belt

By this belt I Clean out your Council House, and throw every thing that is evil from your thoughts, that you may for the future believe no false reports from any Nation, that will disturb the peace which is now to be made between us, & our Brethren —

Gave a belt

Brethren

We have brought with us a junk of the first Council fire which was kindled at the Sun rising, which was a fire of peace, we now kindle it in your Council house, that all Nations to the Sunsetting may see that it is a fire of peace, and come to it to confirm the peace with us, & our Brethren the English —

Gave a belt

Uncles the Wiandots

Every thing is now done on our part to strengthen the peace, we desire you to be strong on your part, and not to listen to any idle reports, we tell you, we are determined to hold fast by it & our Brethren, we desire you to do the same & all other Nations to the Sunsetting, that our Children may enjoy the blessing of this peace — Gave a belt

They then repeated the same to the Ottawas, & gave them as many belts, and also to the Chipeweighs & Powtewatamis in like manner

On the 25th the Wiandots had a meeting with the Delawares When they repeated all that had been said to them, & assured them, they were well pleased with what they had said; and would make it their study to preserve the peace, & returned a belt for every one which they had received as did the other Nations —

P. M. Sir William Johnson settled with Major Gladwin the Number of posts to be taken possession of & the strength of each Garrison &c —

5th The Huron Women waited on Sir William to wellcome him to the Détroit, & presented him with some Indian Corn, the

produce of their Lands, in return he ordered a Beef for their Nation — The Priest, & all the principal Inhabitants likewise waited on him —

6th

The Ottawas made a Speech to Sir William by Monsr. Le Bute Interpreter begging he would consider their wants & Necessitys which were very great (particularly their Want of powder) and that he would likewise consider the French Interpreters, and other kept in Office about them, & Continue them in their several Employments — gave a belt of Wampum

Sir William answered them

That he should in due time consider the Wants which they had represented and hoped they would for the future by their hunting and by an Industrious way of life be enabled to Support their familys without any other assistance —

That he should likewise consider all those Interpreters, or others who had behaved themselves well, and as he saw occasion continue such of them as were judged the best qualified — Gave a belt in return

7th

Sir William had all the Chiefs of the Delawares, Shawanese & the rest of the Nations living on the South side of Lake Erie &ca with him this Day, when he informed them that he would open the Conference by making a Speech to all the Nations on Wednesday next, at which time he desired that they, & all the rest of the Nations would be ready to attend the same, and after giving to each of them pipes, Tobacco, and Rum, they took their Leaves promising to be ready at the appointed time

8th

Sir William prepared, & Explained his Speech to the Interpreters — he likewise prepared the following Instructions for the Officers going to the several Posts

Detroit Sept^r. 8^th 1761 —

Instructions for the Officers Command^g at Michilimackinack, S^t Joseph &ca relative to their conduct with the Indians —

The Officer to keep up a good understanding with all the Indians who live near his post, & with those who may resort thither on business & to see that no injustice is done to them in trade or otherwise —

To prevent his Garrison from having much Intercourse with the Indians, or rambling abroad amongst them, as that often creates disputes & Quarrels between a soldier, & Indian for want of understanding each other —

As it will be necessary to have an Interpreter at each of the posts, the Officer will (after he arrives at a knowledge of the French Inhabitants) choose one of the honestest & best Qualified of them to serve as Interpreter when called upon, & not otherwise, who will be paid yearly what the Officer agrees with him for, which cannot be much, as it will not prevent him following his other business —

To keep up a Correspondence as well as possible with the Officers of the next posts, as also with the Command^t. of Détroit, which will enable him and them to act uniformly, and have good intelligence and knowledge of the dispositions of those Nations of Indians in whose Neighbourhood they are posted — In order to prevent as much as possible abuses in trade, the Officer is to see that all Traders strictly adhere to the regulation made for that purpose, on pain of being banished, & no person is to be allowed trading with, or carrying goods to any Nation or place to the Northward, or Westward of the Détroit, except where there is a Garrison & an Officer Commanding, who is at every such post to see that such Trader shall before he is permitted to trade, produce his passport for that purpose from Sir W^m. Johnson his Majestys Sole Agent and Superintendant of Indian affairs, or his Deputy, and sealed with his seal at Arms —

On the Officers arrival at his Post, if the Indians make application to have their Arms &ca mended, and that he judged it necessary to comply therewith, He is to order any Smith residing there, to repair the same, agreeing on the most reasonable terms with him, which Smith is annually to present an attested Accompt to the Commanding Officer, of the Work done by him, in order to its being transmitted to Sir William Johnson, who will discharge the same —

These Instructions Sir William delivered Captain Campbell that the Officers might have Copies thereof

9th

The Indians all Assembled, it being the Day appointed for opening the Conference —

Proceedings at a Treaty held at D'etroit by Sir Will^{m}. Johnson Bart with the Sachems, & Warriors of the several Nations of Indians there assembled

Present

Sir W^{m}. Johnson Bart —
George Croghan Esq^{r}. D. Ag^{t}. for Ind^{n}. affairs
Capt. Campbell Command^{g} at Détroit

Capts	Balfour	Gages Reg^{t}.
	M^{c}Leod	
Lieuts	Lesly	R Americans
	M^{c}Donnell	
	Williamoz	Gages
	Campbell	
Ensigns	King	Gages
	Horsefall	

with several other Gentlemen &
Lieut Guy Johnson as Secretary

Interpreters	Mons^{r}. Le Bute	for	the Ottawa
	Mons^{r}. S^{t}. Martin		the Huron —

The Sachems, & Warriors of the following several Nations — Wiandots, Saguenays, Ottawas, Chipeweighs, Powtewatamis, Kickapous, Twightwees, Delawares, Shawanese, Mohicons, Mohocks, Oneidas & Senecas —

Sir William opened the Conference with the following Speech —

Brethren of the several Nations here assembled, Sachems, Chieftains & Warriors —

It gives me great pleasure to meet so many Nations assembled here on my summons, and as I am come A long journey to see, and talk with you, on matters relative to your interest, in order to prepare you to hear the same I do agreable to the Custom of our Ancestors, wipe away those Tears from your Eyes which were shed for the losses you sustained during the War in which you were imprudently engaged against the English, that you may clearly discern your present interest & look with a Chearfull and friendly countenance when you speak with, or are spoke to by your brethen the English *

Gave three Strings of Wampum

Brethren

Having cleared your Sight, I do in the next place open the passage to your heart that you may at this Meeting speak honestly & brotherlike, & not from the Lips as some unthinking and evil minded Nations have lately done —

Gave three Strings

Brethren

Several of our people being killed in the War in which you were engaged against us. I now therefore wipe away the blood which was shed that the sight thereof may no more offend or grieve you —

Gave three Strings

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* N. B. These Ceremonys of condolance &ca are always performed at the opening of a Meeting. (Johnson's own note.)

Brethren

I do also pluck out of your heads the Hatchet with which we were obliged to strike you, & apply a healing salve to the Wound.

Gave a belt of 7 Rows

Brethren

As the bones of those people which you have lost, do now require interrment, I do with this belt of Wampum gather them alltogether, bury them deep, & level the graves with the ground so that they may no more be seen —

Gave a black Belt of 15 Rows

Brethren

The great King George my Master being graciously pleased some years ago to appoint me to the Sole management & Care of all his Indian Allies in the Northern parts of North America directed me to light up a large Council fire at my House in the Mohocks Country for all Nations of Indians in amity with his Subjects, or who were inclined to put themselves under his Royal protection to come thereto, and receive the benefit thereof. This fire yields such a friendly warmth that many Nations have since assembled thereto, and daily partake of its influence — I have therefore now brought a brand thereof with me to the place with which I here kindle up a large Council fire made of such Wood as shall burn bright & be unextinguishable, whose kindly Warmth shall be felt in, and shall extend to the most remote Nations, and shall induce all Indians, even from the setting of the Sun to come hither and partake thereof —

Gave a belt of nine Rows

Brethren

With this belt I clean out and purge your Council Chamber from all rubbish in order to prepare it for our future reception so that we may meet and deliberate therein for the time to come without any manner of impediment —

Gave a belt of six Rows

Brethren

With Satisfaction I inform you that his Excellency General Amherst is well pleased to hear of your friendly behaviour towards his Majestys Forces, at their taking possession of this place last Year, as well as of the promises you made us of becoming our friends and Allies, & of renewing the old Covenant Chain at the Meeting then held here in presence of M^{r}. Croghan my Deputy, as also of your late Wisdom in Rejecting the belt sent you by some Indians with intent to stir you up against your Brethren the English, which had you agreed to must have not only terminated in your destruction but that of all those concerned — And I have the pleasure to observe that all the Indian Nations through which I passed on my way hither were so well convinced of its consequences that they publickly disavowed their knowledge or approbation thereof, I thereof take this opportunity of addressing each Nation here assembled desiring to be informed, who were the people who sent that Belt hither, & what were the motives alledged to induce them to so unjustifiable a proceeding —

Gave a belt of twelve Rows

Brethren

With this belt In the name of his Britannick Majesty I strengthen and renew the antient Covenant Chain formerly subsisting between us, that it may remain bright & lasting to the latest Ages, earnestly recommending it to you, to do the same, and to hold fast thereby as the only means by which you may expect to become a happy & flourishing people.

Gave a belt of the Covenant Chain
containing 20 Rows of Wampum

Brethren

The Just War which his Britannick Majesty undertook for the defence of his lawfull Claims, & the territories which he was bound to protect for his Indian Allies in America being well known to all here present, it will therefore be judged needless to

recapitulate the same at this period, or to acquaint you with the great success with which his Arms hath been blessed by the entire reduction of Canada and all its Dependencies —

The happy period being now arrived which has freed you from the Calamitys of War & enabled you to enjoy your long desired tranquillity, His Majesty allways attentive to the Welfare of his Subjects and Allies is now resolved to shew you the mild use which he purposes to make of his Victorys by Cultivating the arts of peace, repairing the ruins and devastation usually attendant on War, & establishing harmony and concord throughout all his dominions — For these purposes am I sent by the General & Commander in Chief to renew in his Majesty's Name the friendship formerly subsisting between you and us, to give assurances of his clemency and favour to all such Nations of Indians as are desirous to come under his Royal protection, as well as to acquaint you that his Majesty will promote to the utmost an extensive plentifull commerce on the most Equitable terms between his Subjects & all Indians who are willing to entitle themselves thereto, & to partake of his Royal Clemency by entring into an offensive and Defensive Alliance with the British Crown — Gave a belt of 15 Rows

Brethren

I can with confidence assure you that it is not at present, neither hath it been his Majestys intentions to deprive any Nation of Indians of their Just property by taking possess^{n}. of any Lands to which they have a lawfull Claim, farther than for the better promoting of an extensive Commerce, for the security and protection of which (and for the occupying of such posts as have been surrendered to us by the Capitulation of Canada) Troops are now on their way; I therefore expect that you will consider and treat them as Brethren, and continue to live on terms of the strictest Friendship with them — and as I now declare these his Majestys favourable intentions to do you justice, I expect in return that nothing shall on your parts be wanting to testify the

just Sense which you all conceive of his Majesty's favour, and of your earnest desire to live with the British Subjects on the terms of friendship and alliance —

Gave a belt of 7 Rows

Brethren

I have heard with great satisfaction from Mr. Croghan that agreable to my desire made to the several Nations two years Ago, of delivering up what English prisoners remained amongst you, or were still in your possession, you have in Consequence thereof given up a Considerable number, and as we are now to be unted by Alliance & become one people, I expect you will likewise discharge any who yet remain with you — Agreable to the promises then made — Gave a belt of 7 Rows

Brethren

It gives me great concern to hear daily complaints from your Brethren the English against you on account of your stealing his Majestys Horses, & those of the Traders who bring goods to dispose of amongst you; As a behaviour of this kind so unlike that of Brethren may, if not imediately discontinued be productive of very fatal Consequences — I therefore by this belt recommend it to you all to desist for the future from a practise so mean, & scandalous & unbecoming the Character of Men who claim the title of Brethren and British Allies, and I hope that what I have now been obliged to say on that head will sufficiently put a Stop thereto & prefent me from being obliged to consider you as a people incapable of relishing the benefit of friendly admonition or advice —

Gave a belt of 8 Rows

Brethren of the Delawares

The sensible and friendly manner in which you delivered your sentiments on several interesting points at the Conference held between you and the Nations inhabiting these parts before my arrival here (as appears by the Minutes of that Conference

now before me) gives me the highest idea of, your wisdom, as well as of your friendship for us, and cannot fail of producing the most salutary ends, When attended to and seconded by the rest of the Nations of the Confederacy, and therefore as a proof of my Intention to promote so necessary a work, I do by this belt of Wampum offer my assistance to make the road of peace even, broad, and easy for travelling as far as the Setting of the Sun — Assuring you that whenever it may happen to be any ways obstructed, or out of order I shall use all my endeavors towards the repairing of the same, and thereby keep open a friendly intercourse with our Allies to the latest Ages —

Gave a belt of 9 Rows

Brethren of the several Nations here assembled

Altho' the management of your Affairs is the Province allotted to me by his Majesty, I am no less bound by inclination than by duty to serve you, & so long as you shall pay a strict adherence to every part of the present treaty, I shall esteem all your Nations as our true and natural Allies, treat with you independent of any other Nation, or Nations of Indians whatsoever, & use the utmost exertion of my abilities in the promoting of your interest & welfare —

Let me then recommend to you, unanimity in preserving inviolably, & without the least infringement every part thereof to the latest posterity — Let me exhort you to remember that you are now furnished with the means of becoming a great and flourishing people, and to consider the due observance of the present union as the basis on which your freedom and happiness must for ever depend — Gave a belt of 7 Rows

Sir William having ended his Speech — The Mohocks & Oneidas addressed the other Indians in manner following

Nickas Sachem of Conajoharee Speaker

Brethren of the Huron & Ottawa Confederacy

I am now on the part of my Nation to wipe your Eyes that you may see us clearly, and discover us to be your brethren, and I now likewise clear your births from any rubbish which may be therein —

Gave three Strings of Wampum

Brethren

With this belt I level the graves of all those Indians of your Nations who were slain during the War, so that the sight thereof may no more grieve you, or give offence to those yet unborn —

A Belt

Brethren

I now clear away, and dispel those dark Clouds which Your late Father the French threw over the Earth by plucking the Sun out of the firmament, so that all your Nations were in darkness & consequently could not see your friends the English, and us, neither could you attend to your own interest, therefore with this belt I now clear away and remove the Clouds, and put the Sun in its proper place, so that you may again behold your Brethren, and Friends, & be enabled to pay attention to your own interest —

A Belt

Brethren

I am sent hither by my Nation to acquaint you all of our disposition & resolutions to remain steadfast friends & brethren to the English, (as we always have been) & we earnestly recommend it to you to follow our Example so essential to your own interest — As our Brother is now come to settle all matters on the most amicable footing & renew the Covenant Chain of friendship, we hope you will embrace this favourable opportunity and hold each other fast by the Arm, so firm that nothing may ever seperate us till our deaths — A belt

Brethren

We are the Door of the six Nations, as we live next to our Brethren the English we must therefore of Course be first acquainted with whatever News may be stirring, I must therefore beg and request you will not listen, or pay the least regard to any evil reports which may happen to be brought to you by, or from any of the other Nations (Such as that from the Senecas the other day) since if any thing ill is intended against us, you may depend on seeing the Mohocks here — A belt

Brethren

You now see your Friend and Brother who is come into your Country for your benefit, and that of all Indians whatsoever, he has made the Lakes hither smooth, & the roads even and good, so that they may be passed without any interruption, I have accompanied him & contributed my small assistance towards the completion of so good a Work, I now therefore beg to recommend the same to you, & that you may strictly attend towards the same for the future so that our intercourse may for ever be free & uninterrupted — A belt

Brethren

Your Brother having taken so much pains to establish tranquillity, as a means for preserving the same I must recommend it to you Sachems to put an imediate stop to your young men's practise of stealing Horses either belonging to the King of England, to the Traders, or any other persons who are your Brethren, as a Continuance in so doing must not only prove to your prejudice in preventing the Traders from Coming amongst you, but must, as your Brother has already observed be inevitably productive of a quarrel, as well as overset the good work of peace which your Brother has been at so much pains to establish

A belt.

Having finished his Speech, the Conference broke up for this day, the Indians retiring to consider on, & prepare an Answer —

10th

P. M. The Indians all assembled to deliver in their Answer

Present as Yesterday

Anáiása, Chief of the Hurons, addressed Sir Wm. as follows

Brother Warraghiyagey

By this Belt we return you our Sincerest acknowledgments for your compliance with the Customs of our forefathers in drying up those tears which were shed for our losses in the War which we were imprudently led into against the English, as also for clearing our sight so that we may now see our interest —

Brother

We return you hearty thanks for your goodness in clearing and opening the passage to our hearts, so as to enable us to speak our Mind freely together, and we are greatly rejoyced and return thanks to the great being above, for preserving and conducting you hither for so good a purpose which we are certain must afford great satisfaction to all Indians whatsoever —

A belt

Brother

We are likewise very sensible of your goodness in wiping away the blood which was shed, so that the sight thereof might not give any farther Cause of grief — A belt

Brother

Your taking the hatchet out of our heads with which you were obliged to strike us, and your applying a remedy to our Wounds claims also our most gratefull Acknowledgmts A belt

Brother

Your goodness in collecting the bones of our slain which required interrment, & in burying them, & levelling the graves so that they may no more be seen, we heartily return you thanks for, as we do likewise for your clearing the Sky, and dispelling the darkness under which we have lived by bringing us peace.

A belt

Brother

The Choice which the Great King of England made of you for the Superintendency of our Affairs, affords us all much satisfaction, we already feel the good effects of your Council fire in that you bring us the agreable news of peace, we likewise heartily thank you for the Council fire which you have kindled at this place and which it shall be our constant study to renew and keep it continually up, so that we may always partake thereof —

A belt

Brother

The care you have shewn in Cleansing out our Council Chamber so that nothing may prevent our proceeding on business We take very kindly, and shall for the time to come keep it in such good order that it may always be prepared for our mutual reception —

A belt

Brother

We are very happy in finding that our behaviour last year on the taking possession of this place by the English has meritted the Generals and your approbation, and we hope that all the steps which we have since taken will be considered as so many proofs of our firm intentions to keep the Covenant Chain bright and lasting and so to hand it down to posterity —

We are now to answer your demand concerning the belt sent to us, the motives for their so doing who were the cause thereof we know not but here is the Man * now present who was one of the Messengers, he best can inform you, and we hope our proceedings thereon with which you are well acquainted, will convince you of our disapprobation thereof —

A belt

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* Pointing to Kayashoto one of the Seneca Messengers then present — (Johnson's own note.)

Brother

We thank you for renewing the old Covenant Chain subsisting between our Ancestors, & you, and we on our parts heartily concurr with you therein, and with this belt we now renew & strengthen it, and shall hold fast by it for ever —

A belt

We are heartily obliged to the great King for his good intentions towards us, & to the General for sending you to us to promote the good work of peace, and to heal our Wounds which were still running, and it is with pleasure we tell you that we now begin to see with our own Eyes, & can perceive the pains you have taken to dispell the darkness which so long hung over us, and to make the way smooth between our Brethren and us; We therefore with pleasure embrace This union, and we joyn ourselves together with our Brethren with a strong Chain which can never be broken, and we hope that on your parts you will do the same, and that you will never forget the Words which you have now made use of, but that you will send us a plenty of goods, & that at a Cheaper rate than we have hitherto been able to procure them — A belt

Brother

It gives us great satisfaction to hear that the King has no intentions to deprive us of our Lands (of which we were once very apprehensive) and as to the Troops who are now going to the distant posts, we are well pleased therewith, and hope they will look upon and treat us as Brethren, in which light they shall always be Esteemed by us as we are determined to live on the best terms with them — A belt

Brother

We are greatly concerned to find you have had any occasion to speak to us concerning the stealing of horses, which, be assured has never been done with either our approbation or Consent, but has proceeded from some of our idle young Men who you know

are very difficult to restrain, however, we shall for the future exert ourselves & do all in our power to put a stop to that, or any thing else which may give you uneasiness, and we believe that what you have sayed thereon at this Meeting will make them ashamed, & prevent their so doing for the future —

A belt

Brother

You have spoke to us concerning the English prisoners — which we delivered up, & desired if any remained yet amongst us that we might imediately set them free — It is now two years since we were spoke to on that head at Fort Du Quesne, by our Brethren, who desired that we might dismiss all such prisoners as were amongst us who were willing to return home, all which we have complied with, but we must observe that they are no Slaves with us, being at their free liberty to go anywhere, or act as they please, neither is it our Custom to Exercise any Authority over them, they having the same priviledges with ourselves — We beg you will not suppose that we ever illtreated any, or detained them a moment longer than they chose to stay, and now assure you that we have not one remaining amongst us, having delivered over Six, which were the last we had, to M^{r}. Croghan some days ago —

A belt

Brother

Many of our people having been frequently illused as well by the Soldiers, as Inhabitants of this place, we therefore entreat you to take the same into your consideration & prevent them from so doing for the future —

There is but one thing more which we have to say to you before we Make an end, that is, to remind you of your promises concerning trade, of which, and of the dearness of goods, and Scarcity of ammunition we could say a great deal, The traders selling their Goods so dear that we are scarcely able to purchase them, besides, many articles are very scarce & in particular

powder is sold so sparingly & is so hard to be got that we are all apprehensive we must shortly be obliged to leave off hunting entirely, as our Young Men cannot procure sufficient to cloath themselves or provide for their Wives & Children; all which Brother we beg you will seriously consider on & let us have our goods cheaper & a sufficiency of powder for our hunting so that we may be enabled to trade as formerly.—

A belt

The Speaker having ended — Macátepilesis — Speaker for the Ottawas arose, & after going through all the ceremony of Condolance as the Hurons had done — he proceeded

Brother Warraghiyagey

Hearken to your Brethren the Ottawas, and all that Confederacy here present —

Brother, We were called to Fort Du Quesne at the time of the War between you and the French, we imediately attended your summons where we found M^r^. Croghan who spoke to us by order of the General, that we might acquaint the Nations of his intentions to live at peace with them, & to require them to do the same, & act as Friends & Allies to the English; since which time we have begun to look upon you as Friends, and not in the light in which you had been represented to us by the French —

A belt

Brother

I speak on the part of all our Confederacy here present who are charmed with the speech which you made to them Yesterday, & determined to act for the future agreable thereto, & to make all Nations of Indians acquainted therewith, even to the setting of the Sun, & with the great Work which you have now executed, whereby you have established tranquillity throughout the Land, & made the Roads & the Waters of our Lakes, smooth & passable which were before rough and dangerous.—

A belt

Brother

You have wisely recommended to us to pay no regard for the future to any evil reports which may be spread, & you desire to know the people who sent the bad Bird lately Amongst us, to stir us up against our Brethren — It is certain such bad Birds have been amongst us, but we should look upon ourselves as a very unhappy people if we payed any attention to such disturbers of peace whom we shall always despise for attempting to put such evil thoughts into our ears, who are all determined as one Man to hold fast by the Covenant Chain for ever — But if you would know who this bird is, Cast your Eyes to Kayashota & you will see him — A belt

Having finished what he had to say on behalf of that Confederacy — Anáiása, Speaker for the Hurons &ca stood up, and after performing the ceremony of Condolance addressed the Mohocks as follows —

Brethren of the Mohocks —

We return you many thanks for your good work in assisting your Brother to clear the Sky, and dispel the Clouds which hung over us, and we in return now clear away your Cabins from any rubbish, so that your Chiefs may meet & deliberate therein, and also renew your fire making it of such Wood as shall burn for ever bright.— Three strings

Brethren

It is with much pleasure we now see you here employed in so good a Work, and we are very sensible of your Nations Wisdom in sending you here, for which we return them thanks. & you may assure them that we are unanimously resolved to keep the Covenant Chain bright and to hold each other so fast by the Arm that nothing can seperate us, & we beg you will consider that this Alliance which you have made is not an inconsiderable one, being made with all the Nations of the North and West —

A belt

Brethren

We are Extremely obliged to you for your friendly admonition concerning any evil reports which may be spread amongst us, You may be assured we will do as you have recommended, & should any bad news come amongst us, or amongst any of the Nations, we shall imediately rise, and come to you, & our Eyes shall be upon you, & Ears open to hear News from you only — A belt

Brethren

We return you many thanks for your goodness in assisting our Brother to make the roads even, & to smooth the Lakes hither; we shall with pleasure give all the Assistance in our power towards finishing them & keeping them in good order for ever, even to the setting of the Sun — A belt

Brethren

We have listned attentively to your good advice, and Cautions to us, not to steal any of our Brethren's Horses for the future, but to deliver all those up which we have — We are very sorry that some of our Young people have given occasion to complain, but we shall for the future prevent it, & comply entirely with your desire being convinced that we should do wrong to our Brethren, & injury to ourselves if we persisted in such a practise.— A belt

The Huron Confederacy having finished, The Ottawas &ca after performing the Ceremony of Condolance with a White belt, proceeded as follows.

Macatepilesis Speaker

Brethren of the Mohocks

We are well pleased and approve much of what you have sayed to us, and be assured we are now so united that we will not permit any Nation to hurt you, but that we will give you, and our Brethren the English our Friendly Arm should any Nation rise up against you —

Brethren

We are all unanimously resolved to abide by, & follow whatever has been, or shall be proposed at this Meeting, and no person shall be able to change our resolutions —

Brethren

You now see that we have linked ourselves with a Chain of Iron to our Brethren the English and to you, and we hope that no person shall be able to break that Chain, or dissolve our union —

We observe the Conduct of our Brethren the English who have already began to spread peace amongst us, & hope therefore that you who are so nearly allied to us will not be wanting in aiding and promoting the same, & that you will not forget what now has been sayed — On our parts here, we most solemnly assure you that we shall always remember, & abide by the same — We are now Brethren all together & united, and have nothing more to do but to offer our hands to each other whenever we shall meet on the Lakes, Rivers, or in the Woods, with either the English, *French*, or Indians —

Gave a bunch of black & white Wampum

Then the Speaker of the Hurons addressed them —

Brethren of the Mohocks

We have it not in our power to make a Silver Chain, it is you that can make such, therefore, we beg you may make it so strong that nothing can break it, & you may be assured we will hold fast thereby to the latest Ages, and this we desire you will make known to all the Nations your way, as we shall do in these parts, that from the rising to the Setting of the Sun, the good work of peace and union here now made & settled may be for ever known & observed A belt 6 Rows

After which Wabbicommicott Chief of the Chipeweighs addressed them on behalf of the Ottawa Confederacy

Brethren of the Mohocks

Although we are a Numerous Nation, we are but an ignorant People, so that we shall not say much at present, but hope we shall within a short time meet and say a good deal to our Brother Warraghiyagey who has now brought peace to our Country which was in a treamor, & has fixed our hearts in their proper places which before his arrival were fluttering & knew not where to settle — We now take him by the hand, as all the Nations have done, with a Certainty that nothing can seperate us, we give him now this bunch of Green Wampum which has a power to dispel all darkness by Night or by Day, and will lead him through any part of our Country without stumbling or hurting his feet; and this pipe which is known by all the Nations here I give to you Brethren of the Mohocks, to smoak out of it in your Councils with your Brother Warraghiyagey, the smoak of which shall be seen, and shall reach to the most remote Nations —

Delivered a bunch of Green Wampum to Sir William, & a Calumet of peace to the Mohocks —

On Wabbicommicotts ending his Speech, Kayashota the Seneca Messenger (who had accompanied the Messengers Who came with the War axe to the Hurons) stood up, and made use of many words to Exculpate himself from the imputation laid to his charge, observing with Vehemence that he being as far as Chenussio on his way to Fort Johnson was met by Tahaiadoris the other Messenger, who earnestly requested he would accompany him to the Détroit, which he was at length persuaded to do, and on his arrival there was greatly astonished at hearing the proposals made by his Companion to the Wiandots of which he before had not received the least intimation —

Sir William then rose up & addressing Kayashota told him he should be very glad to find he was able to clear himself of bearing any part in so treacherous an affair, but as it was of much consequence, he should the first opportunity insist upon his Nations giving him all the particulars thereof, when he hoped

that he might appear as innocent as he then pretended — Then turning to the rest he told them that the next Day he purposed to deliver out the presents to them, & dissolved the Meeting —

11th

The presents having early this morning been divided into parcells for each Nation — The Indians to the Number of 500 assembled about noon, when the Delawares and Shawanese spoke to Sir William in the following manner

Brother Warraghiyagey

We return you thanks for the friendly sentiments you Expressed at the Meeting in favour of our late proceedings, & as we hope that every thing on your parts will be strictly adhered to, you may rest assured that nothing shall be wanting on our's to shew the sense which we have thereof, & the satisfaction which an Union with you affords us —

Sir William then spoke to all the Nations

Brethren of the several Nations here assembled

I return you thanks for the manner in which you received my Speech, and the approbation & acceptance which all my proposals met with — I earnestly recommend it to you to continue in, and to cherish your present sentiments, the good effects of which, yourselves will every day be sensible of —

It gives me concern to hear that you should have met with any illusage from either the Soldiers, or Inhabitants of this place, who I am apt to think must have been provoked thereto from the behavior of some of your people when in liquor, however, I have spoke to Capt Campbell thereon who seems very well disposed towards you all, & will pay a due attention to any reasonable complaint made to him, as well as prevent such ill treatment, & see justice done you for the future

Brethren

I am much pleased with your free and Candid Declaration of the partys concerned in sending the Belt lately amongst you,

and hope that you will consider them, or any people who may attempt the like for the future, as Enemys to your Country, Disturbers of the publick tranquillity, and violators of the solemn union entred into between the English and you —

Gave a belt

Brethren

Having brought you some Cloathing Ammunition &c of which I judged you might stand in need, I desire you will make an equal distribution thereof amongst you, and consider it as a proof of his Majestys bounty, & esteem for his Indian allies, and I earnestly recommend it to you to shew by your future conduct your just sense of such favours, & of the blessings which you enjoy from his Royal Clemency & protection —

Then the presents being in parcells for the Number of Nations present were by them divided amongst one another, after which Sir William Johnson ordered an Ox to be roasted as a Feast for them —

12th

Sir William sent for an Indian called the White Mingo alⁿ Kanághoragait [1] & the Seneca (who accompanied Tahaiadoris to the Detroit) named Kayashota to whom he spoke much concerning the Message laid to his charge, and after Expatiating on the folly of undertaking any enterprize against so powerfull a people as the English, represented to them that without giving ourselves much trouble we might easily have persuaded many of the Western and other Nations to fall upon them, & revenge our quarrel, they being easily inflamed against the Senecas, very little affecting that Nation, and entirely disapproving of their late scheme — That on his return home he would call a Meeting of the Six Nations when the whole affair should be thoroughly canvassed, and if they seemed heartily sorry for their Attempt, he

[1] Alias John Cook, a Seneca chief. See *Journals of the Military Expedition of Major General John Sullivan*, p. 129 (footnote).

hoped he might be still able to make up the breach between the English & them —

Then Sir William condoled the death of a Young Seneca killed at Venango, by covering his grave (after the Indian custom) with a black stroud &ca after which they Departed

A. M. Sir William had a Meeting with several Chipeweighs, the chief of whom addressed him as follows,

Brother —

We take this opportunity of repeating to you our assurances of living hereafter on the most friendly terms with the English, and of observing punctually every thing recommended by your Speech which gives us great satisfaction, as does your friendly treatment which has convinced all the Nations here of your Esteem for them. Your presence has made the Sky, and Sun bright, & Clear, the Earth smooth, & level, The roads even & pleasant, & the Lakes gentle and safe; we beg you will continue in the same friendly disposition towards us, & we shall look upon ourselves as a happy people, & that you will let us have a plentifull & fair trade on reasonable terms —

Gave two large bunches of Wampum —

Sir William thanked them for what they had sayed, and begged they would always continue in those Sentiments, as they might be assured of our adherence to whatever we had promised them so long as they remained our friends

15th

Sir William had the three Huron Chiefs with him, when he thanked them for their conduct in the affair of the War belt Which was sent to them, strongly recommended to them a steady & uniform adherence to all the advice he had given them, and that as he looked upon them as the head of the Ottawa Confederacy for which reason he had lighted up a Council fire at the Détroit, he therefore desired they would take care to keep

it in good order, and not to neglect their friends, and Allies, as other Nations had done, notwithstanding his repeated admonitions — cautioned them against attending to evil Minded People, or their Wicked Schemes, & laid before them the danger of quarrelling with the English —

They returned him many thanks for his advice, which they promised to pay the strictest attention to, & informed him that they had discovered that the Senecas had given another belt to the Shawanese, who answered them thereon that they would act as the Hurons did —

Sir William then dismissed them with a Private present

16th

This Day Sir William drew up & Delivered to Captain Campbell Regulations for the Indian Trade at the Détroit, Michilimackinack, Miamis, & Sandousky as also for Fort Pitt, & the River Susquehanna to Mr Croghan Deputy Agent for Indian affairs in that quarter

17th

Every thing being in readiness for Sir William Johnson's Departure from the Détroit he embarked in his boat in the afternoon & proceeded to the Huron Village, near Détroit where he was to remain that Night having a good deal to say to the Indians there — On his arrival he proceeded to the Huron Council House where he found the Indians all Assembled

At a Meeting held at the Huron Village near D'etroit

Present

Sir William Johnson Bart
George Croghan Esqr. Depy Agent
John Johnson Esqr.
Lieut Guy Johnson as Secry.
Monsr. St. Martin Interpreter

The Chiefs and Warriors of the Hurons, Powtewatamis &ca —

Anáiásá, Speaker for the Hurons addressed Sir W^m^

Brother Warraghiyagey

All the Nations living about the Détroit have attended with great satisfaction to what you have sayed to them & will with pleasure observe whatever you have recommended, and I am now in their names to speak to you on an Article of the utmost consequence to us, namely that of Trade, and of the exchanging of our furrs for Merchandice, which is not at present on the best terms for us, & which Capt Campbell always told us you would regulate on your arrival here —

Gave seven strings of Wampum

Brother

We were always told before the reduction of this Country that whenever you became Masters of it we should be very well used, find the same treatment which we had met with from the French, and get from you such necessarys as we wanted, for which reason we now beg you will allow us a Credit when the Autumn comes in for what we shall want, as the French were used to do formerly, and all the Nations in these parts hope you will agree thereto —

Brother

You know that the greater part of our Warriors agreable to the request made to them last year by M^r^. Croghan are gone to War against the Cherokees for which reason we beg you will have pity on them, as when they return home they will be quite naked, we likewise pray that you will not omit any thing for our service & that the Great Man who governs all, will not forget us, that you will order our Guns & Hatchets to be mended for us as also procure us some Hoes for our Corn of which we stand in as much need as of any thing else — This is the earnest request of all the Nations hereabouts, and we beg that as we shall for the future deserve it, we may meet with the same

favours & indulgences as those Nations of Indians do, who live in your Neighbourhood, to whose good usage we are not Strangers — Gave six Strings

Brother

These three belts which we now deliver you, are in return for three belts which you delivered us when you sent to recommend peace to all our Nations, whereby you exhorted us to be always well disposed towards the English; We have given one of these belts to our Brethren the *Shawanese* to desire that they may likewise remain friends, and well disposed as you have recommended to us, which we shall always observe.

Gave three Belts

Brother

All the Nations inhabiting about the Détroit are charmed with your discourse to them, in which they could not find the least cause of Exception, they beg therefore that all the English may be informed of the good work now made, & of our good intentions towards them as we shall make all our Young people Acquainted therewith — We likewise return General Amherst many thanks for his care of us in sending you hither, and accompanying such agreable news with a handsome present, and you may assure him that all we have sayed is the Truth & from our hearts; We entreat you will on your part consider what hath passed, and live peaceably with us, & recommend tranquillity to both the Troops and Inhabitants of this place, whereby we shall look upon them as true Brethren, & form one heart and one body together, & that when any trifling crime may be committed contrary to the present Agreement, by any ignorant, ill-disposed and Ungovernable person, we beg you not to look upon it either as an Act authorised, or approved of by any of our Nations, or as a thing agreable to us in General, but that we may together enjoy the blessings of the present peace and union without any differences or interruption whatsoever —

Gave a large belt

Having finished what he had to say, Sir William addressed them

Brethren of the Hurons &ca —

I was unwilling to let slip the opportunity of visiting you at your Castle before I left this Country, especially as I was desirous to bid you farewell, & hear & answer whatever you might have farther to say to me —

The resolutions which you have made of abiding by what I have recommended to you gives me great satisfaction and you may all be assured of every things being inviolably Preserved on our sides, whilst you act as Friends and Allies towards us, and pay a due attention to the solemn alliance into which you have now entred —

In order to satisfy you on the Subject of trade, and to convince you of our desire to let you have all Indulgences which we can reasonably afford you, I have made & left a Regulation for the Trade at the Détroit, Michilimackinack & other posts, and have fixed the prices therein so low that I am apprehensive the Traders will scarcely be enabled to afford trading with you, or bringing goods amongst you on such reasonable terms —

Gave a belt

Brethren

With regard to the Credit which you desire of the Traders it is absolutely out of my power to satisfy you, as all English Subjects are free, & cannot be compelled to sell their goods without receiving Value for the same unless they themselves chuse it, so that it must entirely depend on their inclinations.

I am pleased to hear that many of your people are gone to War against the Cherokees your antient Enemys which I never pretended to solicit you to, as knowing you to be Principals therein, and I heartily wish they may return with good Success, which is a Warriors sufficient recompence, and at the same time I hope you will consider our distance, & the difficultys of com-

plying with, or assisting you in your demands, & as to the having your arms repaired I shall give orders to M^r^. Croghan to send a Smith from Pittsburgh for that purpose, and shall send you some Hoes in the Spring Gave a Belt

Brethren

I return you thanks for your sending one of the Belts which you received to the Shawanese, & for your Exortation thereon to them, as well as to the other Nations, and for recommending it to them to make their young Men acquainted with all that had passed at the Meeting Your assurances of remaining our firm friends, & your approbation of this Visit, & of the present which I delivered you are very agreable to me & I shall on my return home acquaint his Majesty and the General therewith, and with all that hath been transacted in Council between us, with which I apprehend they will be well satisfied —

As I have recommended it to the Commanding Officer at the Détroit to prevent any of the Soldiers or Inhabitants from using you ill, I expect in return you will endeavour all you can to prevent any differences on the parts of your Young Men who are frequently very imprudent in their Conduct, & Guilty of many irregularities —

Brethren

I give you thanks for all the Assurances you have made of remaining firm in your resolutions of abiding by the present Treaty, and promising to communicate your intentions to all the other Nations, as also for your presenting the Calumet of peace, & the bunch of Green Wampum, as proofs of the truth of what you had sayed, and I sincerely wish that the Chain of friendship together with these your resolutions may remain entire & unbroken for ever on your parts, which I am confident It must whilst you regard your own peace & welfare and the friendship of the English, so long therefore as you pay a strict attention thereto,

you may depend on our preserving the Chain entire, bright, and unsullied, and that we shall afford you all the Protection, friendship, and reasonable indulgences to which your conduct shall intitle you —

The Conference then ended

18th

A M. The Hurons &ca waited on Sir William and after repeating what he had said to them the last Night, returned their hearty thanks for the same & gave a bunch of Wampum — Then told him they were very glad to hear he would represent what had passed and been said by them to his Majesty and to the General, & hoped their conduct would be pleasing to the King and Him, as they were determined to remain his Friends & Allies, and to live in strict amity with the Mohocks and with all his Subjects in America by preserving the Covenant Chain for ever entire, Thanked Sir William for having spent a Night at their Castle and wished him a pleasant Journey and safe arrival at home.—

Then Sir William Delivered the following Instructions to Mr. Croghan his Deputy

Détroit Septr. 18th. 1761.

Sir

You are required imediately to proceed to Sandousky (together with Capt Montour whom you are to dispose of as you shall judge best for the service) and from thence to the Ohio, where you will collect all the English Prisoners who may yet be found amongst the Indians, or in their Towns, and send them forthwith to their respective former places of abode —

After having effected this service you will return to Fort Pitt and there agree with a Smith on the most reasonable terms, who is to repair to D'etroit there to remain for one year in order to mend the Arms &ca of any Indians in amity with the English, who may apply to him for that purpose by order of the Commandg Officer

As I have promised to the Nations living in the Neighbourhood of Détroit a parcel of *Hoes* for weeding their Corn-fields, you will order a Couple of hundred of the middling sort to be imediately made and sent thither by the first conveyance with directions for the distribution of them as equal as possible.—

You are next to proceed to Philadelphia, & wait on General Monchkton before whom you are to lay the accompts relative to the Indian Expences which have lately accrued, And Lastly You are to give me notice of the success which you have had in getting the prisoners out of the Indians hands, as also to inform me of any other matters relative to the department of Indian affairs — I am &c —

Sir William Johnson having taken his leave of the Indians, proceeded to his Boat and embarked in order to return to Fort Johnson, where he arrived on the 31st of October —

The foregoing is a true Copy of Sir Wm. Johnson's proceedings with the Indians on his way to, & at the Détroit.
Examd. with the Records of Indian affairs

GUY JOHNSON Lieut of his Majestys Indept. Company, as Secretary

Sir William received the following Answers to some Questions proposed by him to the Interpreters & some Intelligent Persons residing at D'etroit

Answer to the 1st. Question concerng. the Inds. Numbers in that part

The Hurons are 200. & upwards, The Ottawas 220. The Powtewatamis 160, & those called *les Sauteurs du Détroit* are 200. The Savages of Saguinant, & of Yachetanont [1] are 400 makeing in all 1180. Fighting Men who live about the D'etroit.

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[1] Detroit.

They are all connected together, & in an offensive & defensive Alliance with the Delawares, Shawanese, Miamis, Wawiaghtonos, Máskoutins, Quicapous, & all the Nations of the North

To the 2d Article

In the time of the French the Garrison of D'etroit consisted but of 20 Men, that of the Miamis 10 or 12. Wawiaghta and St Joseph the same — The Inds. never shewed any dislike to such Garrisons, but frequently desired the General not to augment their number, but that the more Traders were amongst them the better

The Inds. did not like their new establishments, the building of new Forts giving them great cause of Suspicion

To the 3d. Article

The French had a Vessell on Lake Superior, & another on Lake Huron but they never answered their purpose. Lake Superior is the most practicable for Navigation, by reason of its many little Harbours, and places of Shelter against Storms — The Navigation thereof begins about the 10th. or 15th. of June & ends about the end of September — Lake Huron is more Difficult for Navigation Lake Michigan & Lake Erie are very Shallow

The Navigation of Lakes Michigan & Huron commences about the 20th. or 25th. of May, & ends about the end of October —

The Navigation of Lake Erie begins about the 15th. or end of April and ends about the End of November.

The most Considerable posts or places for Trade are Le Baye [1] Le pointe de Chagoüamigon,[2] Le Nipigon [3] & Kamanistygouyo [4]

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[1] Green Bay, Wis.

[2] In Northwestern Wisconsin on Chaquamegon.

[3] Lake Nepigon in Ontario, Can.

[4] Fort William, near Thunder Bay, Lake Superior.

INDORSED: Pensylvanis.
Minutes
of the Proceedings of
Sir Will^m. Johnson Bart &ca
with the Indians on his way
to, and at the Détroit in 1761.
X. 25.

EXPENSES OF WESTERN INDIAN MEETINGS [1]

5 Men a hundred Days @ 3/ ℔ Day Each...	£75:	0:	0
20 thousand Wompum @ 60/ ℔.....	60:	0:	0
5 hundred Tobaco @ £7:10 ℔ hundred —...	37:	10:	0
6 Casks powder 400 Weight only for y^e. Distant posts @ 20£;.....	80:	0:	0
6 C^t Lead @ 1/ ℔ P^d.....	30:	0:	0
1000 flents @ 5/ ℔ hundred.....	02:	10:	0
20 p^d. of Vermilian @ 20/.....	20:	0:	0
	£305:	0:	0

INDORSED: M^r. Croghan's Calculation
of Expences attending
the visit of the Western
Indian Nations —

[1] In British Museum, Additional Manuscripts 21655. fo. 287, London, England.

FROM CADWALLADER COLDEN

In the *Collections of the New York Historical Society* for 1876, Colden Papers, p. 96–97, is a letter of July 2d from Cadwallader Colden, at New York, to Johnson on the Canajoharie land grant and a grant on the east side of the Hudson.

TO SIR JEFFERY AMHERST

Extract [1]

German Flatts 7th July 1761.

Extract of a Letter from Sir William Johnson to General Amherst; Bearing Date, at the German Flatts 7th. July 1761.

On my Arrival here, I met with about Thirty of the Chief men of Oneida & Tuscarora, who were on their Way to my House, in order to Settle Matters relative to the Late murder. I Immediately Assembled them tögether, and after the Ceremony of Condolance was gone thro', they Expressed their great Concern for that Unhappy Accident; and Informed me that notwithstanding they had constantly Cautioned their Young men not to offer the least Insult to any of the Inhabitants, or their Property, unfortunately One of them being Drunk, Committed it without their Knowledge, and immediately fled; Neither have they as yet been able to Learn which way he is gone; when they do, and can get him, they will readily Conform to Your Demand of Delivering him up. They then added that as two of their People were some time ago Murdered by One Smith near this Place, for which they never met with any Redress, they hoped it would be a means of Inducing Us to forget the late Accident, which was Committed so contrary to their Inclinations or Intentions.

[1] In New York Historical Society, New York City.

FROM JEFFERY AMHERST

L. S.[1]

Albany, 8th July 1761.

SIR,

I enclose You a Copy of a Letter I have received this moment from Captain Campbell at the Detroit[2] with also one from him to Major Walters;[3] and one from Major Walters[4] to me; I Doubt not in the least but you Will have received Intelligence of a part of this, which I look on has proceeded from what You acquainted me some time ago, was Brewing amongst the Indians but as there is something more particular in regard to the Six Nations, in what Captain Campbell writes me, than in what he has mentioned in his Intelligence to the Commanding officer at Niagara; I therefore transmit you a Copy of his Letter, that you may[5] Such measures as You Judge proper for totally suppressing Every part of the Indians Intentions; which seem to me to be so very wild, that I cannot give credit to them.

I am, with great Regard, Sir, Your most obedient Humble servant,

JEFF: AMHERST.

SIR WM. JOHNSON, Baronet.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST GEORGE CROGHAN

There is found in the Johnson Calendar, p. 116, a letter of June 6, 1757, from George Croghan to Governor Denny and the provincial commissioners on Indian presents, with an order to pay Paull Peirce, £119, 8s, 6d for goods; and this was accompanied by a letter of August 29, 1758, from Denny to the Commissioners on Peirce's account and a legal protest against Croghan in Peirce's behalf based on the commissioners' refusal to pay the bill; copies attested by William Peters, notary public at Philadelphia July 11, 1761. Destroyed by fire.

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[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] Campbell to Amherst, June 17, 1761, in Niagara and Detroit Proceedings, July–September, 1761.

[3] Campbell to Walters, June 17, 1761.

[4] Not found.

[5] Omission *in* the copy.

FROM JEFFERY AMHERST

L. S.[1]

Albany, 11th: July 1761.

SIR

I Have this morning Received the favor of Your Letter of the 7th. Instant, from the German Flatts, where I See You have met the Chief Men of the Oneida & Tuscarora Nations, who were on their way to your House, to Settle matters relative to the Murder lately Committed by an Indian: There Excuse of not knowing where the Murderer is gone, I take it, is a Made one, to avoid giving him up, which I must persist in, as far as Depends on me, that he may be brought to Justice, and that the Civil power may bring its Jurisdiction in Force.

As to what they say of two of their People being heretofore murdered for which they have met with no Redress, there seems to have been a Neglect in that; but that is no reason why the present Murderer, is not to be brought to Justice; at that way of going on there will be no End to these Mischiefs.

The Indians may be Assured I will protect them in their Lands; Whether they dispose of them or not, is entirely at their own option, I shall never force them to dispose of any, but will Secure them in what they have; and no otherwise Interfere with their Lands, than by taking such Posts as I may think necessary, for ensuring the protection of this Country for the King; This I will always do as far as I shall Judge proper; and the Indians may be assured I shall always use them as they Deserve; Reward them as far as is in my power, if they merit it, & punish them if they Deserve it.

Their Complaints of the Dearness of Indian Goods, must be greatly owing to an Abuse in the Traders, which I am glad to

[1] Destroyed by fire. In the New York Historical Society is an extract comprising the first two paragraphs, which exhibits some variations from this text in capitalization and punctuation.

Section thro C D.
PLAN
of
Fort Fredrick,
in
ALBANY.
C
B
A
D

find you intend to Regulate in the best manner You can; I fear the people to whom you give passes Misuse the Liberty You give them of Carrying off small Quantities of Rum, and that they take Nothing Else; if this was better Regulated, I should think it would greatly help to Supplying the Indians with things that are proper for them.

You will see by a Letter I sent you from Captn. Campbell that he complains that the Traders from Niagara, which of Course, go from Oswego, Carry nothing with them but Rum.

I Do not Doubt but all the Nations will Complain of not having powder sufficient; but I am for giving it to them with as sparing a hand as possible.

General Monckton writes me word that he has sent orders, for forwarding Cattle from Pittsburgh to the Detroit for You; that Mr. Croghan Set out from New York, on the 4th for Pensylvania; I hope he will meet you in time and that you will be Supplied with as Much fresh provisions as You will want.

There is a Report in New York, that Lord Rollo [1] has taken St. Dominique which probably may be true.

The Lowness of the Waters must certainly render Your Journey tedious; but I am in hopes You will be able to get all Your Batteaus on, without Damaging Your presents, and I sincerely wish You a Successfull and pleasant Journey. I am with great Regard, Sir, Your most obedient Humble Servant,

JEFF. AMHERST

SIR WM. JOHNSON, Baronet.

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[1] Andrew, fifth Lord Rollo. "In June 1761 he was sent in command of twenty-six thousand troops to the West Indies, and, landing in Dominica under fire of the men-of-war, he drove the French from their entrenchments, and in two days reduced the island to submission."—*Dictionary of National Biography.*

FROM WILLIAM BAKER

[*Lond°. 15 July 1761*]

D^R SIR

Your Brother [ ] your Letter the 6th Instant dated 13th Apr[1] [ ]

I am glad to find that you had Received my [ ] Account Currant made up to the end of the last Ye[ ] you had found it agree with your Books.

You desire my Opinion whether [ ]ly to Rise or not, In Answer thereto, There is no doubt [that] Peace will bring the three ℔ Cent Annuities above Par, th[ ] above 100, which are now about 86. In November last you have seen they were at 81¼. In January they were at 74½ and since that at 89. The fall was Occationed by the vast Sum borrowed by the Publick in December & by the inability of those who had undertaken to Lend. And the Rise was instantly upon the knowledge of an approaching Congress, every day as appearances alter towards a speedy accommodation, they vary One or two ℔ Cent, these alterations you may be assured are assisted by the designs of the dealers who are Interested in such fluctuations, but the Stability of the funds is as certain as that of this Government and the market prices must most certainly be at or above Par the moment that Parliament have done borrowing, and that will be so soon as they have discharged the Arrears of their Expences, and in a [

] with your Brother on the [ ] to write to you on the head; he went a few d[ays ago to Ire?] land, the Result of our thoughts were that you [ ] memorial to his Majesty setting forth your Military service attended with Success, which had not been if a great [ ] your own fortune had not attended

[1] Not found.

the Service, that your [ ]ve you Rank but no pay which undoubtedly was intended [ ] your Military Capacity, which is entirely distinct from that of [ ] Agency among the Indians, and to pray that you may have the [ ] pay as others of the like Rank from the time you took the Field first as a Military Officer.

I dont know what Success you will have in such an application, but as the War draws near an end perhaps you may have the better chance, when Peace is settled the surest way will be to come here and solicite for yourself, People are ashamed to deny Justice to the face of the Injured, which they don't scruple Refusing their friends or attorneys Solliciting for them.

Your Letter was sent to Mr. Pitt,[1] but he is a Gentleman who is not to be seen even about the most Urgent business, nor ever Answers any Letters but what his Office obliges him, this is most true though it may seem incredible, as I know by experience in various cases.

Mr. Charles Townsend[2] is now become secretary at War, pray write your case to him, I have no interest there you [ ] tters Military [ ] Memorandum of [ ] And your Tenants Letters shall be forw[ ] a proper means of doing it.

I am

[ ] JOHNSON:

Londo. 6 August 1761

SIR:

I confirm what proceeds. Your letters for the [ ] I have sent to Holland, having a son [ ]pondence is much in those pa[rts?] their respective directions in [div]idend has put me in a [ ] in the

[1] Johnson to Pitt, October 24, 1760.

[2] Charles Townshend, secretary of war from 1761 to 1763.

Consolidated Bank An [ ] name as at foot which
[ ]

1761. July 29. Paid for £30 [ ]
28th Inst. of [ ]
into the [ ]
Brokerage [ ]

TO JEFFERY AMHERST

Df.[1]

Niagara July 24th 1761

SIR

I have been honoured with yours of the 8th inst by the hands of Coll. Eyre containing the intelligence from Capt. Campbell at Detroit[2] corroborating what I had formerly suggested to your Excellcy. The same day being then at Canada Creek I was overtaken by 3 Indians sent express from Conajoharee which they left in the morning of that day to inform me of the intelligence they had received from a Mohock of their Castle (who had long resided amongst the most distant Senecas) relative to the intended ruptures between us, upon discovery of which, as well as on hearing that they purposed to attack the Mohocks from their attachmt. to us, he left their Nation in order to give timely notice of their designs. The Conajoharees therefore by a belt of Wampum intreated me to return from so hazardous an Expedition as that on which I was proceeding. I returned them thanks for their intelligence telling them that I was determined to continue my Journey, & hoped that my timely arrival at Detroit might put a Stop to their Evil intentions.

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[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] Campbell to Walters, June 17, 1761, and Campbell to Amherst, June 17, 1761, in Niagara and Detroit Proceedings, *q. v.*

The lowness of the Water at this very dry season occasioned my taking a small battoe on board of which I came to Oswego, when I was favoured with yours of the 11th Inst.

On passing Fort Brewerton I was met by the Chief of the Tuscaroras with a few other Indians, with whom I had a short conference, & to whom I gave some admonitions relative to their Conduct, Representing the fatal consequences which must follow so unwarrantable a proceeding. They assured me that they were utter Strangers to the before mentioned intelligence, and that the Journey of the Seneca Depys. &ca. to the Wiandots was with no other design as they were informed than to renew the ancient Covenant Chain, & condole with them for their losses sustained at Niagara in 1759, where they, the Wiandots, & Ottawawas lost a good many men, & this they found it unnecessary [1] to settle on hearing that those Nations were a good deal out of temper with them on that account, and indeed from the proceedings at the conference at Detroit, that will appear to have been part of their errand.

At Oswego the Onondagas likewise in a meeting declared their entire ignorance of any thing tending toward a Rupture amongst the Indians, and endeavoured by all the Rhethorick they could make use of to convince me of their invariable attachment to us, from which behaviour & declaration being satisfied that they were not parties to any such plot I was induced at their earnest entreaty to give them an Order for some powder, & Lead of which they stood in great Need.

Being unwilling to halt any length of time before I came to this post I proceeded in one of the Vessells then ready to sail leaving my boats to follow.

On my arrival here I received a letter from Capt. Campbell [2] at Detroit enclosing a Copy of the proceedings of a meeting held

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[1] So in the proof; the word should manifestly be "necessary."

[2] Campbell to Johnson, July 8, 1761, in Niagara and Detroit Proceedings, July–September, 1761.

at the Wiandot Town near Detroit with the two Depys. of the Six Nations[1] &ca. confirming the accts. of their former intentions, to which proceedings, I refer your Excelly. for particulars, as I understand he has likewise sent you a Copy thereof, together with the belt of Wampum, on which they spoke, a thing necessary to me to produce at a genl. meeting with them, as well as hereafter, as a proof of the discovery of their proceedings & malicious intentn. towards us for which reasons I should be glad it was forwarded after me by the first opportunity.

I sent a belt of Wampum from Oswego to assemble some of the Chiefs of the Senecas to meet me here with whom I shall have a conference relative to their conduct & the above discovery wch. I expect will have a good effect, as I intend to have likewise tomorrow with the Chief of the Mississagaes of which Nation there are sevl. now here, and 'tis with satisfactn. I learn that they, & the western Indns. act very well, & seem to bear no part in, nor Do they encourage or approve of the present intended step proposed by the Rest.

I am informed one of the Vessells buildg. by Mr. Dyce will be launched in about 10 days. Majr. Gladwin with the Lt. Infantry left Oswego the same day on which I did for this place, but the contrary winds have as yet I believe prevented his arrival.

By some deserters from Illinois now here I am informed of the low state of the inhabitants in that quarter, who have not received any European supplys for this considerable time past. That the Indians in those parts, from the long residence, & connexion of the French with them, are entirely in their interest, & would certainly take up arms in their favour if the French had it in their power to supply them with Ammunition, &ca. As they are shortly to go down, Your Excelly. may receive a more full information from themselves. My boats not being yet come hither, I am detained until their arrival, when I shall proceed on

[1] Copy of the Conference . . . near Fort Detroit 3d July, in Niagara and Detroit Proceedings, July–September, 1761.

my journey with[t]. delay and take all possible measures towards preventing the Indians designs from being put in execution, by pointing out to them their true interest, and thereby preserving to the utmost of my power the peace and Tranquility of this Country.

I am with &[ca].

P. S. I beg leave to assure your Excell[y]. there is an absolute necessity for putting into the hands of the Com[dg]. Off[r]. or rather allowing him to give the dist. Nations & others who resort here Ammunition & a little prov[ns]. on their return if we want to continue their friendship. They must suffer greatly without such assistance. The officers and others have assured me that several of the dist[t]. Ind[ns]. who were coming here this Summer to trade, perished by the way for want of ammunition to kill Game for their Subsistence.

INDORSED: Niagara July 24, 1761
Letter to General Amherst on the intended rupture of the Indians.

TO SIR JEFFERY AMHERST

There is found in the Johnson Calendar, p. 116, a letter of July 29th from Johnson, at Niagara, to Amherst, relative to proceedings with Chipeweighs and Mississagees, encroachments on Indian territory, and reinforcements despatched to Detroit. It was destroyed by fire, but the letter is printed in Stone's *Life and Times of Sir William Johnson*, 2:145–47.

FROM JEFFERY AMHERST

L. S.[1]

Albany, 9th August 1761.

SIR

I see, with pleasure, by Your Letter of the 29th Ult°. from Niagara, that You had got so far on your way and that from your Conference with Several Chiefs of the Chippaway Nation, & some Missisageys, as well as from the very good character given you by the Commanding officer and every one Else there of the behavior of those Indians You are convinced they are not Concerned in any Schemes against us.

You will find the upper Nations equally remote from any Such bad Intentions; they seem sensible, and indeed they cannot well be otherwise, of the advantages they may reap from His Majesty's protection, and the trade proposed to be settled for them; There has been a Meeting at the Detroit between those Indians, & Deputies from the Six Nations, which has Ended, as I Expected, in the descovery of the disaffected, & the overthrow of their Machinations, which never gave me a moment's Concern, as I know their Incapacity of attempting anything Serious, and that if they were rash enough to venture upon any ill Designs, I had it in my power not only to frustrate them, but to punish the delinquents with Entire Destruction, which I am firmly resolved on, whenever any of them give me Cause; but I am hopefull they never will.

On the other hand, as I am desirous to take the proper notice of those, that behave peaceably and quietly, and strictly adhere to His Majesty's Interest, I must Desire that You will be pleased in Your Conference at the Detroit, not only to repeat what you said to the Chippaways & Mississageys at Niagara, but, that you

[1] Destroyed by fire.

A PLAN
of the
CITY of ALBANY
Fort
Scale to Feet.

will Express to the Ottowas, Wyandots, Chippaways, and Poutowatamis, the sense I have of their Prudence and proper behavior at the Councill, to which they were called by the Deputies of the Six Nations,[1] a Copy of the proceedings whereof, I have directed Captain Campbell to Lay before You.

You are sensible how averse I am, to purchasing the good behavior of Indians, by presents, the more they get the more they ask, and yet are never satisfied; wherefore as a Trade is now opened for them, and that you will put it under such Regulations as to prevent their being imposed upon, I think it much better to avoid all presents in future, since that will oblige them to Supply themselves by barter, & of course keep them more Constantly Employed by means of which they will have less time to concert, or Carry into Execution any Schemes prejudicial to His Majestys Interests; and to abolish entirely every kind of apprehension on that account, the keeping them scarce of Ammunition, is not less to be Recommended; since nothing can be so impolitick as to furnish them with the means of accomplishing the Evil which is so much Dreaded.

The Indians need be under no apprehensions of Losing their Lands, it never was my Design to take an Inch from them, unless where the necessity of the service obliges me to it, and that they have been warned of, so that they need not take any umbrage at the Settlements on the Carrying Place, where People, Horses, Carriages &ca. are absolutely necessary to keep up the Communication with the upper posts and those that are now there for that purpose, have no grants of those Lands, but are only upon Sufferance till His Majestys pleasure is known, and untill that is known they must not be removed.

With regard to their objection against our Erecting a Blockhouse at Sandusky, that has no manner of weight with me; a

[1] Copy of the Conference . . . near Fort Detroit 3d. July 1761, in Niagara and Detroit Proceedings.

post at that place is absolutely necessary, not only for the above purposes of keeping up the Communication, but also to keep the Canadians in proper Subjection; I must and will therefore, say what they will, have one at that place.

You were perfectly in the right to advise an immediate Reinforcement for Captain Campbell and I am much obliged to you for it, as it will gain a great deal of time; I cannot neither but approve the Caution You have given Cap[t]. Campbell to apprise the Indians of the Troops intended to be sent that way, for as they are not proposed by way of hurt or Detriment to them, it is very proper to avoid giving them any unnecessary alarm.

I am, with great Regard, Sir, Your most obedient Humble Servant

JEFF: AMHERST

SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON Bar[t].

FROM JEFFERY AMHERST

L. S.[1]

Albany, 11[th] August 1761.

SIR

The Packett which has been so long Expected, & had almost been given over for taken, or Lost, is at last Arrived, and by her I yesterday received Letters, with the Confirmation of the Success of his Majestry's Arms against the Citadel of Palais on the Island of Belleisle,[2] which Surrendered by Capitulation the 7[th] of June last, and as this happy Event will, I am Certain, be particularly agreeable to You, I would not fail communicating it to you by the Earliest opportunity, and for your further Satisfaction I herewith transmit a Copy of the London Gazette of the 14[th] June, Containing the Articles of Capitulation, and the Letters Introducing the same to His Majesty's ministers.

[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] Belle-Isle-en-Mer, France.

As I did not doubt you would, via Philadelphia, be Informed of the Chastizement the Cherokees have met with from the King's Troops, under the Command of Colonel Grant, in Carolina,[1] I did not mention them in my last Letter to You of the 9th Instant; but lest I should prove mistaken, I have the pleasure to Acquaint You, that from what has been done in those parts, there is the greatest room to Expect, that those Indians have, e're this, Eagerly Seized upon, & Accepted the offers that have been made to them, by way of preventing their Entire Destruction, which certainly cannot fail, if they continue obstinate & persist in their Error, since Colonel Grant has not only destroyed Fifteen of their Towns (of the Names of which you have a List Enclosed) but also 1400 Acres of Corn, pease, & Beans, & has driven near 5000 Men, Women, & Children, into the Woods, where, if they do not make a proper Submission, they cannot fail of starving in the Winter.

From this Example the Indians may be Convinced that We have it in our power to Reduce them to Reason, and You will accordingly make use of this last, as well as first piece of Intelligence, among those You are to Treat with, in such a manner as You Shall see most for His Majesty's Interest.

I am, with great Regard, Sir, Your most Obedient Humble Servant,

JEFF: AMHERST

SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON Bart.

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[1] Lieutenant Colonel James Grant, of the 40th regiment defeated the Cherokees in an action at Etchoe June 10, 1761.

A MEETING WITH SENECAS[1]

At a Meeting with The Belt & other Senecas at Niagara Aug^{t}. 11th 1761. Pres^{t}. S^{r}. W^{m}. &^{ca}.

The Belt Speaker

Brother

We are very sorry to find you are under a necessity of taking so long a journey as that on which you are now proceeding, especially as we are certain you have many difficultys to encounter in your way & that your person is not secure, nor your life safe from your enemies. But our uneasiness on your account meets with a great addition from reflecting that this journey in which you are so much exposed is generously undertaken with the design to promote our interest & Wellfare. Accept therefore of our most ardent wishes for your Success therein & be assured of our earnest desires & prayers for your safe return from discharging a Business so essential to our happiness.

A Belt 7 Rows.

Then representing that his prov^{n}. was out begged for a Little supply, together with some Ammunition to carry him home.

A String.

That as a proof of the treatment which he met with he might have a Cag of Rum to take back which he would open before the Sachems in a meeting at his Castle where he should acquaint them with all that passed between S^{r}. W^{m}. & himself. A String

INDIAN PROCEEDINGS

The preceding is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 117–18, by proceedings of the Easton conference, held August 3–12, by Lieutenant Governor James Hamilton, of Pennsylvania, Richard Peters and Benjamin Chew of the Council, Joseph Fox, provincial commissioner, and others with deputies of the Onondagoes, Cayugas, Oneidas, Nanticockes, Mohickons, Delawares, Tuteloes and Conogs; Samuel Weiser, James Sherlock, Joseph Pepy, Isaac Stille and David Seisberger, interpreters (printed in *Pa. Col. Rec.*, 8:630–54). Destroyed by fire.

[1] Destroyed by fire.

FROM SIR JEFFREY AMHERST

L. S.[1]

Albany, 18th. August 1761.

SIR,

In my Answer to Your favor of the 29th. Ultimo, I forgot to Acquaint You, that the One You mentioned having wrote to me the 24th of Said Month, by Captain Buttler, was not Come to my hands, nor is it Yet, Unless that of the 25th July, received last Night, Should be it, Which I am apt to believe.

My above Mentioned Answer bearing date the 9th Inst is so very full, Upon the same Subject Matter of Your Letter now before Me, that I can have little Else to trouble You with than Repetitions, Which however, I had rather be guilty of than not to take the Proper Notice of the Intelligence You are pleased to furnish me with, And for Which, I am obliged to You.

Nothing can do more honor to the Mohawks, than the Cause Assigned for the Motive of the Senecas Quarrelling with that Nation; I hope, for their own Sakes that they will Continue firm in their Attachment to Us.

The Endeavors of the Conajoharees to prevent Your Journey to the Detroit, is Just of a piece with those of the Little Carpenter to delay the Progress of Colonel Grant's Operations against the Cherokees, Calculated with no other View than to gain time for brewing, and afterwards Attempting Mischief; but they certainly Must have known very little of You, if they could Conceive that Such Insignificant Reports were Capable of retarding, or putting a Stop to Your Progress; I am sure it would rather hasten it, as Your Determination thereupon, and Answer to them, has plainly proved.

Your Admonitions to the Tuscaroras, & Others are most Judicious, and I am very glad to hear that they disavow being Privy to any bad Designs; a Proof if they were concerned in Any, that they are Sensible of their Incapacity to bring them to bear, Which alone is Sufficient to keep them within due Bounds.

[1] In New York Public Library, Emmet Collection.

I am very glad that Captain Campbell Sent You a Copy of the Conference held at the Wiandott Town near to Detroit, since it would Earlier, and better Prepare You for Your Meeting with the Indians; And tho' I am afraid the Belt You desire cannot get to You in time, Yet I send it herewith that it may take its Chance.

By the Proceedings of that Conference You will, not only have Seen the Disappointment the Six Nations have met with, but also the Resolutions of the Upper Indians to adhere firmly to His Majesty's Interest; And I Doubt not but they are, by this time, one and all, Perfectly Convinced of the necessity of their being So; if they are not, I must desire You to let them know from Me, that upon the first Hostilities they May be Guilty of, they Must not only Expect the Severest Retaliation, but an Entire Destruction of all their Nations, for I am firmly Resolved, Whenever they give me an Occasion, to Extirpate them Root & branch, but I am hopefull they will not force me to that cruel Necessity.

I have repeatedly given You My Reasons for being Sparing in Our bounties of Ammunition, Yet I cannot refrain from Recommending it to You anew, More Particularly So, as I am well Convinced of the Truth of Your Intelligence from the Illinois, Where I am certain they must be deficient in that Article, as well as in all other European Supplies, Unless they have been furnished with them by those Who Call themselves, His Majesty's Faithfull American Subjects Which I am but too much afraid is the Case; And therefore it is the more Necessary not to give Any to the Indians, lest they Should Encrease their Stock from Our Bounty.

One of the Deserters You Mention, is Come here, and I have Examined him; he Seems a very Intelligent Man, and Confirms to me the inability of the Enemy to Undertake Anything Serious against Our Settlements, or Inhabitants.

I am, with great Regard,

Sir

Your most Obedient

Humble Servant.

To Sir William Johnson Bar^{t}. Jeff: Amherst.

TO JEFFERY AMHERST

Df.[1]

Little Niagara Aug^t. 19, 1761.

SIR

I did myself the honour in m last of the 29^th ult^o to acquaint your Excell^y. of my conference with the Chipeweighs & Mississagees After which they agreed to my desire that some of their Sachems sho^d. attend me to the Meeting at Detroit, who are now with me in consequence thereof as are also some Mohocks Senecas & Oneidaes. My boats which had so long detained me, arrived at Niagara the 13^th inst. upon which I made all possible dispatch to get them & the goods &^ca. over the Carrying place, which, with difficulty (by reason of the Cattle being much fatigued) I yesterday effected. And shall set off from hence if possible this day.

Major Gladwin, & his Detachm^t. left this on the 14^th but the High Winds has much delayed him as he was only entering the Lake the 17^th, & yesterday's storm must have prevented his moving. I was yesterday on the Island where the Vessell is building, which is in great forwardness, & will be launched in three, or four days, after which she will proceed to Detroit.

The Senecas have absolutely denyed their knowledge or approbation of the late plot ag^t. us [2] attributing the whole to a Castle of Seneca & other Ind^ns. near the Ohio, who they say had some young men killed & others abused by us, and as a proof of their inocence thereof have agreed to send Deputys to attend the Meeting at Detroit there publickly to disavow w^t. the 2 Messengers had done last month in y^e name of the Six Nations. I have left a Regulation for the Ind^n. trade at Niagara, and sent

[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] *See* Campbell to Johnson. July 8, 1761, in Niagara and Detroit Proceedings, July–September, 1761.

another to Maj^r. Duncan at Oswego, which if punctually observed, will I hope produce the desired effect.

Your Excell^cys. Letter of the 14^th Ult^o.[1] I received a few days ago, and shall endeavour all in my power to procure those things which you desire, if they are to be had ab^t. Detroit, As nothing could afford me greater pleasure than the executing any of your Comm^ds. to your Satisfaction, being with y^e great^st. Sincerity & respect Sir y^r. Excell^cys.

INDORSED: Letter to Gen^l. Amherst.

INDIAN PROCEEDINGS, ETC.

The foregoing letter is followed in the Johnson Calendar by three papers p, 118, destroyed by fire: an agreement, drawn at Ston Rabi August 19th, between Johannes Van Derwerken and Jorg Schenck, witnessed by Christian Dillenbach and Wilhelmus Dillenbach, by which Van Derwerken binds himself, in £100 New York currency, to give title to 59 acres, and Schenck obliges himself, in the sum of £100, to pay £50 in instalments of £20, £15 and £15 for the land [In German]; a letter of the 31st from Lieutenant Governor Hamilton, at Philadelphia, to General Amherst, transmitting proceedings of the Easton conference and mentioning Indian complaint against Johnson (extract); and an account of Johnson's reception at Detroit and preliminary meetings with Indians, September 3–4 (*See* Niagara and Detroit Proceedings, from original in Public Record Office). A copy of the last paper is preserved.

[1] Not found.

MEMORANDA OF POINTS OF INQUIRY[1]

Detroit 7br 6th, 1761.

To learn from Monsrs La Bute[2] & St. German[3] the names of ye several Nations of Indians in this Country, their numbers of men, places of residence, their connections, disposition, and Warrs.

2d. How many Posts the French had in the Indn. Country, the number of men in each, how maintained, from whom they received their orders, how often relieved, how liked by the Inds. on what footing Trade was carried on wth. the Indians in all their parts, & how far the bounds of Canada extends, and that of Mississippi.

3d. Whether the French had any shipping on the Lakes Huron, Michigan or Superior, whether & wh. of them is reckoned the best Navigation, how late & early they can be used in ye Season.

4th. Which Post or place was always looked upon as the best for trade, what prices the French generally paid for Bever firrs &ca.

5th. What Posts & Settlements from Mississippi to the Illinois Country and what number of Inhabitants, Soldiers & Slaves.

Wm. Johnson

FROM SIR JEFFERY AMHERST TO JAMES HAMILTON

The preceding paper is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 118, by a letter of September 6th from General Amherst, at Staten Island, to Lieutenant Governor Hamilton, expressing hope that a copy of proceedings at Easton has been sent to Johnson at Detroit. Destroyed by fire.

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[1] Memoranda of information to be gained at Detroit. Destroyed by fire. For the information *see* close of Niagara and Detroit Proceedings, July–September, 1761.

[2] La Butte, an interpreter at Detroit.

[3] St Germain, an interpreter.

TO JEFFERY AMHERST

Df.[1]

Detroit Sept^r. 10^th 1761

SIR

After a tedious passage of 15 days on Lake Erie I arrived here the 3^d inst. The weather has been so bad that I apprehend one of my boats with my Interpreter is lost he not having yet been heard of. M^r. Croghan was here before me w^th. the Shawanese, Delewares & 5 Nations living ab^t. the Ohio, but no Cattle, there being none at Pittsburgh which has greatly disappointed me. On my arrival I imediately made preparation for the Gen^l. Meeting with the Indians, which I yesterday opened by delivering them a Speech, the particulars of which I have not now leisure to transmit to your Excell^cy. It was received with great Satisfaction, and this day they have appointed to give me their answer thereto. From their behaviour I draw the most favourable conclusions, and hope in my next to be enabled to acquaint your Excell^cy. with the result thereof.

Major Gladwin lyes here very ill of a fever, & yesterday Cap^t. Balfour set out with 120, of that Reg^t. in execut^n. of your orders, Cap^t. McCloud[2] returns to Niagra for prov^ns. of which there is great want here. Cap^t. Campbell will acq^t. you by this opportunity with the reasons which induced us to make those alterations in the former dispositions, however, notwithstanding the lateness of the Season, the loss of provisions, & ammunit^n. on the way hither, with other accidents, I am in great hopes we shall still be enabled to relieve causes & garrison the posts, & effect the other ends required agreeable to your Excellencys instructions.

I am with all imaginable sincerity & respect S^r. y^r. Excell^cys.

His Excell^cy GEN^L AMHERST

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[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] Major Henry Gladwin, Captain Henry Balfour and Captain Norman McLeod were attached to the 80th, General Thomas Gage's, regiment.

TO WILLIAM WALTERS

Df.[1]

Detroit Sept^r. 10^th 1761.

DEAR SIR

I take the opportunity of Cap^t. McCloud's return to Niagra to acquaint you that the lateness of the Season & the necessity we were under (from the want of prov^s. here) to make up the compl^mts. wanted for the posts out of what came in the boats wth Gages Reg^t. hath induced me (Maj^r. Gladwin being very ill of fever) to send Cap^t. Balfour, with 120 of Gages, as far as they can proceed with any possibility of return, & Cap^t. McCloud is with the rem^r. sent for a fresh supply to your Garrison. Cap^t. Campbell tho' in great want of Ammunit^n. as he tells me, has sent what he could possibly spare with the officers to their posts, & will therefore want a Supply of 2 Barrels of powder, with a proportion of ball, mostly small Ammunit^n. being a verry material article here. For want of officers, we are obliged to leave an officer of Gages with 10 men at the Miamis.[2] M^r. Holmes being very ill, in case Cap^t. McCloud returns with a Supply of provisions for this post, there will be an officer, Serj^t. & 10 men wanted to Garrison Wawiaghta;[3] if otherwise we shall not be able to relieve it, & in that case an officer & Serj^t. only will be required. Cap^t. McCloud will acquaint you with any farther particulars relative to the above disposition &^c.

I expect to be enabled to set out from here in a few days and with Compliments to the Gentlemen of your Garrison, I remain Sir

Lastly for Missillimacinac Gorrel La Bay Slosser S^t. Joseph Newland, Miamis, Holmes if well, Wawiaghtanock.[3]

INDORSED: Letter to Maj^r. Walters comd^g. at Niagara.

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[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] Fort Miami, on the Maumee river.

[3] Fort Ouatanon, on the Wabash river.

FROM JAMES HAMILTON TO SIR JEFFERY AMHERST

The preceding letter is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 119, by a letter of September 13th from Lieutenant Governor Hamilton, at Philadelphia, to General Amherst, suggesting in what ways Johnson may be made acquainted with the Easton proceedings. Destroyed by fire.

CADWALLADER COLDEN TO CORNELIUS HORNBECK AND OTHERS

Contemporary Copy[1]

(Copy)

New York, 16th Sepr. 1761

GENTLEMEN

I Have communicated your letter to the Gentlemen of the Council, & by their Advice, You, together with Coll: Hardenburgh, & Coll: Ellison, the Members of Assembly for your County, & such others of the Principal Inhabitants of the Same, as You shall Call to Your Assistance, are to meet the Indians at the time they shall Come, as they have Requested, to Renew Amity & Friendship with His Majesty's Subjects.

On their Expressing their Sorrow for what is passed, & freely delivering up all our people who are detained among them; and their promising to live peaceably & friendly with all His Majesty's Subjects, for the future, You may assure them of the protection of this Government.

They must not be permitted to Demand any Gratuity or Sum of Money, for the Delivery of any of His Majesty's Subjects, as such Demand is inconsistent with that Friendship & Submission which they profess & must be looked on as an Indignity offered to His Majesty's Authority.

As it is usual for the Indians to make presents at these Meetings, it will be proper for you to Return presents to them, as an Assurance that you will pass over & forget the Injuries they have

[1] Destroyed by fire.

done, on their duly performing the Assurances they shall give You of their future good behaviour. At the same time you are to advise the Indians not to Approach near any of the Houses on our Frontiers, without first giving Notice to the Inhabitants, and having their Liberty & Consent to come near them.

M^r^. Bruyn, One of your Representatives can Inform You, in what manner you may expect to have the necessary Expence upon this occasion paid.

You are to keep regular Minutes of all Your Proceedings in this Affair; and of everything Material which shall pass, in Your Conferences with the Indians; and you are to transmit a full and perfect account of all your proceedings herein to me, or to the Commander in Chief of the Province for the time being.

I am, Gentlemen, &^ca^.

To Cornelius Hornbeek, Levi Pawling
Jacob Hornbeck, Coll. Hardenburgh
Coll. Ellison, L^t^. Coll. Haasbrouck,[1] & Jacobus Bruyn Esq^r^.

TO OFFICERS AT WESTERN POSTS

Df.[2]

Fort Detroit 16 Sept^r^. 1761.

Instructions to the Officers at the diff^t^. Posts among the Northern & Western Ind^n^. Nat^s^. at Missilim^k^. &^ca^.

The officer to keep up a good understanding with all Ind^s^. who live near his Post, and w^th^. those who may resort thither on Business, and see that no Injustice is done them in Trade or otherwise; to prevent his Garrison having much intercourse w^th^. the Ind^s^. or rambling abroad among them, as that often creates

[1] Abraham Haasbrook and Jacobus Bruyn represented Ulster county in the Assembly of 1761–68.

[2] Destroyed by fire.

Disputes & Quarrels between soldier & Ind^{n}. for want of understanding each other.

As it will be necessary to have an Interpreter at each of the Posts the officer will after he arrives at a knowledge of the French Inhabit^{s}. choose one of the honestest and best qualified of them to serve as Interp^{r}. when called upon & not otherwise, who will be paid yearly what y^{e} officer agrees with him for, w^{ch}. cannot be much as it will not Prevent him from following his other Buss.

To keep up a Correspondence as well as possible wth. the off^{rs}. of y^{e} next Posts, also wth. the Command^{r}. at Detroit, w^{ch}. will enable him & them to act uniformly and have good Intelligence & knowledge of the Dispositions of those Nations of Ind^{ns}. in whose Neighbourhood they are posted.

In order to prevent as much as possible Abuse in Trade, the officer is to see that all Traders strictly adhere to the Regulations made for that Purpose, and no Person to be allowed trading with or carrying Goods to any Nation or place to the N:ward or W:ward of Detroit, except where there is a Garrison, & an officer comm^{dg}. who is at every such Post to see that such Trader shall before he is permitted to trade, produce his Passport for that Purpose from S^{r}. W^{m}. Johnson, His Maj^{s}. Agent and Superintend^{t}. of Ind^{n}. Aff^{rs}. or his deputy, and sealed with his Seal of Arms.

On the Off^{rs}. Arriv^{l}. at his Post if y^{e} Ind^{s}. make application to have their Arms &^{ca}. mended, & that he judges necessary to comply therewith, he is to order any Smith residing there to repair the same, agreeing on the most reasonable Terms wth. him, w^{ch}. Smith is annually to present an Attested acc^{pt}. to the Comm^{dg}. Off^{r}. of the Work done by him in order to its being transmitted to S^{r}. W^{m}. Johnson who will discharge the same.

TO HENRY BOUQUET

L. S.[1]

Detroit Sept^r. 18^th. 1761

SIR/

The many complaints made to me by the Indians of the dearness of goods, & extortion of the Traders, hath induced me, with General Amhersts approbation to make the enclosed Regulation for the Trade at your Garrison, as I have likewise done for Oswego, Niagara, Detroit &c^a. and hope it will be a means of putting an end to the general Clamour amongst the Indians on that head & that by a strict adherence thereto they may be convinced of our upright dealing in trade, and intentions to live on terms of Friendship with them

M^r. Croghan by whom I now write will inform you of my proceedings, & of the success of the meeting at this place with the several Indian Nations.

I heartily wish you an Agreable season at Fort Pitt And remain with sincerity

Sir

Your most Obed^t.

&

most humble Serv^t.

WM. JOHNSON.

COLL. BOUQUET.

INDORSED: Letter from Sir
William Johnson
Detroit 18^th Sept^r.
Received by M^r. Croghan
the 2^d. Oct^r. 1761

[1] In British Museum, Additional Manuscripts 21655. fo. 170. London, England.

PRICES FOR INDIAN GOODS [1]

1 Stroud 19/	£0..	19..	0
1 Pair Halfthicks Stockings.....	0:	3:	9
Gartering to wab the Stroud.....	0:	7:	6
1 Plain Shirt	0:	8:	0
1 Rufled Shirt	0:	15:	0
500 Wampum	1:	2:	6
1 Arm Band 1 Wrist Band } of Silver	1:	5:	0
1 dozen Broches	0:	10:	0
2 ℔ Powder	0:	4:	6:
4 ℔ Lead	0:	2:	0
4 Knives ..... @ 10d.	0:	3:	4
¼ ℔ Vermillion.....	0:	3:	9
4 yds Ribbon ..... @ 10d.	0:	3:	4
6 yds Callicoe ..... @ 4/.	1:	4:	0
1 Plain Shirt..... for the Wife	0:	8:	0
1 Matchcoat	0:	10:	0
small things of several kinds.....	0:	10:	0
	£8:	19:	8

INDIAN TRADE REGULATIONS AT FORT PITT

D.[2]

By the Honourable Sr. Wm. Johnson Baronet His Majestys Sole Agent Superintendant & Colln. of the Six United Nations, their Allies &ca, &ca,—

[1] In British Museum, Additional Manuscripts 21655. fo. 282, London, England. Inclosed apparently in a letter of Johnson to Bouquet, September 18, 1761.

[2] In British Museum, Additional Manuscripts 21655. fo. 283–84, London, England. Inclosed apparently in a letter of Johnson to Bouquet, September 18, 1761. A copy of the order without the regulations is in the New York Historical Society, Miscellaneous Manuscripts.

As Nothing can contribute more to the Strengthening and extending his Majestys Indian Interest in this Country, then a free open Trade on the fairest and most reasonable terms with the Indian Inhabitants thereof, I have, with the approbation of his Excellency General Amherst, Judged it adviseable for the preventing of any extorsion or abuses therein, to make the following Regulations with Regard to the prices of Indians Goods, Hereby ordering all Traders &c, strictly to adhere to the same on pain of being banished from the Post at which they Trade by the Commanding Officer thereof, their Lycence to be taken from them and they rendered incapable to trade at any of his Majestys Garrisons, or Posts for the future and Each of the Comm^{dg}. Officers of his Majestys Garrisons, are required not to allow any Person or Persons whatsoever to carry on any Trade with the Indians, who do not first produce him their Pass Signed & Sealed by S^{r} W^{m}: Johnson or George Croghon Esq^{r} his Deputy —

Regulations for the Trade at Fort Pitt —

Indian Goods	To be Sold for —
A Stroud of two y^{ds}: Long	2 Good Beaver or three Bucks
Penniston Stockings of 1¼ y^{ds}:	1 Medlin Beaver or Buckskin
Mens Plain Shirts	1 Beaver or Buck & a Doe
Mens Ruffeld Ditto	2 Beavers or 3 Buck Skins
Childrens Shirts	1 small Beaver or Doe Skin,
Mens Large Blankets	2 Good Beavers or 3 Bucks
Mens Single Stript Ditto	2 Medlin Beavers or 2 Buck Sk^{s}-
30 in a pice for Children Ditto	1 Medlin Beaver or 1 Buck
Mens Penniston Coats bound	2 Beaver or three Bucks
Boyes Ditto Ditto of 16 Years Old	1 Good Beaver or Buck & Doe
Womens Wosted Stocks ℔: p^{r}:	1 Buck Skin

Indian Goods	To be Sold for —
Womens Yarn Ditto	1 Doe Skin
Childs: Ditto	1 Racoon
Black Wampum ℔ Hundred	1 Buck
White Do.— Ditto	1 Racoons.
Gun Powder ℔ pound	1 Buck Skin
4 bars Lead	4 Buck
12 flents	1 Racoon
one fathem Calico	1 Buck & a Doe or Good Beavr:
one Ditto Calamanco	1 Buck
Large Silk Handks.	1 Buck & a Doe
Vermillion ℔r pd:	2 Good Beavers or 3 Bucks
Cutteau Knives	2 Racoons
Small Ditto	1 Racoon
1 pice of Role Gartring	1 Buck
2 fathem of Ribbon	1 Buck
1 Brass Kettle by Weight	1 lb one pound of Beavr:
Tin Kettles of a Gallon	2 Bucks
Large Silver arm Bands	4 Beaver or 5 Bucks
Small Ditto Ditto	3 Beaver or 4 Bucks
Wrist Bands	2 Bucks
Womens Hair Plates	3 Beaver or 4 Bucks
Silver Brochess	1 Racoon
Large Croses	1 Small Beaver or Medlin Buck
Ear Bobs	1 Doe

INDORSED: Sir William Johnson
His Regulation for
Indian Trade —

INDIAN TRADE REGULATIONS AT SANDUSKY [1]

By the Honourable Sr. William Johnson Baronet His Majesty's Sole Agent, Superintendant and Coll: of the Six United Nations &c: &c: &c:—[2]

Regulations for the Trade at Sanduskey

Indian Goods	to be Sold for	Indian Goods	to be Sold for
		1 Brass Kettle by Weight 1 lb.	One Pound of Beaver
	Four Racoons		
	One Buckskin		
	One Buck		
	One Racoon		

INDORSED: Regulations for Trade
att Sanduskey —

INDIAN TRADE REGULATIONS AT MIAMI [3]

By the Honourable Sr: William Johnson Baronet His Majesty's Sole Agent, Superintendant and Coll: of the Six United Nations, &c. &c. &c.—

As nothing can contribute more to the Strengthening and Extending His Majesty's Indian Interest in this Country, then a free Open Trade on the fairest and most Reasonable Terms with the Indian Inhabitants thereof. I have with the Aprobation

[1] In British Museum, Additional Manuscripts 22655. fo. 285, London, England.

[2] Matter which is the same in the Fort Pitt and the Sandusky regulations is omitted here.

[3] In British Museum. Additional Manuscripts 21655. fo. 288, London, England.

of his Excellency General Amherst, Judged it Advisable for the Preventing of any Extortions or abuses therein, to make the following Regulations with Regard to the Prices of Indian Goods, Hereby Ordering all Traders &c: strictly to adhere to the same on pain of being banished from the Post at which they Trade by the Commanding Officer thereof their Licence to be taken from them and they rendered incapable to Trade at any of his Majesty's Garrisons, or Posts for the future. And each of the Commanding Officers, of his Majesty's Garrisons are Required, not to allow any Person or Persons whatsoever to carry on any Trade with the Indians, who do not first produce him their Pass Signed and Sealed by Sr: William Johnson or George Croghan Esqr his Deputy

Regulations for the Trade at Miamies

Indian Goods	to be Sold for
A Stroud of two Yards long	Three Beavers or four Buckskins
Penniston Stocks. of 1 Yd. & ¼	A Midlin Beaver or Buckskin
Mens Plain Shirts	A Beaver or One Buck & a Doe
Mens Ruffled Do.	two Beavers or three Buckskins
Childrens Shirts	A small Beaver or Doeskin
Mens large Blankets	three Beavers or four Buckskins
Mens Single Strip'd Do.	two Beavers or three Buckskins
30 in a Piece for Children Do.	One Beaver or One Buck & Doe
Mens Penniston Coats—bound	three Beaver or four Buckskins
Boys Do. Do. of 16 Years Old — Do.	two Midlin Beaver or two Bucks

Indian Goods	To be Sold for —
Womens Worsted Stockgs. ℔r. Pair	A Beaver or Good Buckskin
Womens Yarn Do.	A Martin or Doe skin
Childerns Do.	One Racoon or two Muskrats
Black Wampum, good, ℔r. Hundd.	One Beaver or Good Buck
White Do. Do.	four Racoons or two Martins
Gun Powder ℔r. Pound	One Beaver or Good Buckskin
Four Barrs of Lead	One Beaver or Good Buck
Twelve Flints	One Racoon or two Muskratts
One Fathom Callicoe	two Midlin Beaver or two Bucks
Ditto Callimancoe	One Beaver or three Doe skins
large Silk Handkerchiefs	two Midlin Beaver or 2 Bucks
Vermilion ℔r. Pound	three Beavers or 4 Buck skins
Cuttoe Knives	One Doe or two Racoons
Small Knives	One Racoon or 2 Muskratts
1 Piece of Role Gartering	One Beaver or One Buck
2 Fathom of Ribbon	One Beaver or good Buckskin
1 Brass Kettle by Weight 1 lb.	One Pound of Beaver
Tin Kettles of a Gallon	two Midlin Beavers or 2 Bucks
large Silver Arm Bands	four Beavers or 5 Bucks
Small Do.	three Beavers or 4 Bucks
Wrist Bands	Two Beavers
Womens Hair Plates	three Beavers or 4 Bucks
Silver Broaches	One Racoon
large Crosses	One Buck or Midlin Beaver
Ear Bobbs	One Doe or small Beaver

INDORSED: Regulations for Trade
att Miamies —

FROM JEFFERY AMHERST

L. S.[1]

Staaten Island, 23d. Septemr. 1761.

SIR

This will probably meet You on your Return from the Detroit, where I am hopefull you will have Settled Every thing to Your Wishes.

As Captain Etherington [2] is Setting out for Niagara, I take the occasion of Sending this by him, and to Return You my thanks for the favor of Your Letter of the 19th Ulto. from that place.

The Regulations You have been pleased to send to the Commanding officer at Oswego, which you acquaint me you have also left with the Commanding officer at Niagara, for the Indian Trade, I am confident will be punctually observed by the officers of both places; and I trust will have the desired good effect.

I had some time since a Letter from Lt. Govr. Hamilton in regard to his having met the Indians at Easton, and Enclosing me a Copy of the said Treaty: I imagined he had sent you a Copy of those Conferences; but as he Acquainted me since, that he was sorry he had omitted Sending You a Copy, I now Enclose you One,[3] with paragraphs of his Lettres to me, & mine in Answer thereto.

On the 19th Instant, I received some Letters from Europe, by the packett, that left England on the 18th July; and I had the pleasure of being Informed from Mr. Secretary Pitt, by a Letter of the 8th of that Month, of His Majesty having that day Declared to His Council, His Resolution of Demanding in Marriage the Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburgh Strelitz,

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[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] Captain George Etherington, of the 60th regiment.

[3] This copy was burned. But the proceedings of the conference with deputies of "the Onondagoes, Cayugas, Oneidas, Nanticockes, Mohickons, Delawares, Tuteloes and Conogs" are printed in *Pennsylvania Colonial Records*, 8:630–54.

which, I am certain, will give the greatest Joy & Satisfaction to all His Majestys Faithfull Subjects, and I most sincerely congratulate you thereon; I herewith Enclose you a Copy of the Extraordinary Gazette. The Coronation was fixed for the 22d of this Month; and, by private letters, I am told Lord Harcourt was to fetch over the Queen, & was to be her Master of the Horse; Duke of Manchester Lord Chamberlain; and the Dutchess of Portland her Groom of the Stole, There are no other material News from England: Nothing decisive as to peace or War; preparations for the Latter of Course, were Carrying on with great Vigor.

I am much obliged to you for your kind Intentions of procuring me some things, which I imagined might be got about the Detroit.

I am, with great Truth & Regard, Sir, Your most Obedient Humble Servant,

JEFF: AMHERST

SIR WM. JOHNSON, Bart.

HENRY BALFOUR'S CONFERENCE WITH INDIANS [1]

Speech delivered to the Indians of the Nations living in the Environs of Michillimackinack, at said Fort the 29th September 1761.

Brethren the Great Chiefs of the Villages and principal warriors of the Sauteurs [2] and Ottawas

It is with pleasure that I see you assembled here on my arrival in your Nation, as I have nothing but good things to say to you and which greatly concerns you, For which reason I beg you will pay due attention to my words, and to the end that nothing might hinder you from listn'g thereto, I by this String open your eyes and Ears that you may see, and attend clearly to all which I have

[1] The original in French destroyed by fire; likewise, Guy Johnson's translation, of which the following is a copy.

[2] Sauteurs, Saulteurs, Sauteaux, Sauteux, Indians living about Sault Ste Marie; Chippewas, Ojibwas.

to say at present, and what your Brethren the English may hereafter say to you.

My Brethren, As you have without doubt lost of your people in the War in which you were imprudently engaged with the French ag^{t}. your brethren the English, and whereby you drew our Just wrath upon you, we would willingly forget and pardon all that hath passed, and for my part I am well pleased to have this occasion to condole with you for the losses you have sustained in this unjust War, and at the same time to efface all the blood which was spill'd, and with this String I bury the bones of your Brethren yet dispersed on the Earth, to the end that the sight of their blood and bones may give you no more pain, and that you may shed no more tears on that Subject, as we would not willingly have anything but joy. I likewise open by this String the passage of your heart, to the end that you may always speak sincerely, and I banish from you everything which is bad, to the end that (like your Brethren the English) you may think on nothing but good. I also light up here a fire of peace, friendship, & Concord, which shall communicate an heat of gentleness and agreement for all those who shall approach it. It is kindled for all those Nations of Indians who would receive the benefit of its influence, and under its auspices live in peace & good friendship with the English, and that nothing may impede their approach, I clear the road from the sun rising to its setting of everything which may make it difficult, to the End that all the Nations may travel Easily and without any danger. [5] Strings of Wampum.

My Brethren. As you cannot be ignorant that the arms of our Great King George has conquered, and are become entirely Masters of the Dominions of the King of France in Canada as well as with the most Just reasons which occasioned his taking up arms & making this Conquest, I shall say nothing more on that Subject, but that in consequence of the Capitulation made last year by which all Canada and its dependencies are surrendered to his Majesty King George my Master, and your Father, I have been sent by his General to take possession of, and leave Gar-

risons in the Posts which heretofore were Garrisoned by the French. The intention of the King my Master in sending these Garrisons here, is to preserve good order and to have the most strict Justice done to his Subjects as well as to protect all Indian Nations who will render themselves worthy his Royal Goodness, by their good conduct towards him, and his Subjects in this Country. He has done still more, & has recommended to all his people to come amongst you, and bring you necessaries, so that you may avoid to go any distance to fetch them; and as in Consequence of these orders, a Number of Merchants are come here, as well as amongst the other Nations, by which means you can want for nothing I hope and I expect that Sensible of the attention which we have for you, you will give us proofs of your acknowledgm^{t}. by your good conduct in general, but particularly with the Traders who are amongst you, & the Comd^{g}. Officer of this Post and his Garrison who are here only to protect, and succour you if you merit it. You will find in the Command^{t}. who I shall leave amongst you, a Father, who will take pleasure in rendering the most Exact Justice, and who will support you with all his power when you merit it. In a word, as by this belt I renew and confirm all the Treatys of peace and alliance which formerly subsisted between your Ancestors and ours, and which have been lately renewed by your Chiefs, or their Deputys at Detroit, and at Niagara, I expect that you will adhere strongly thereto, and follow the same because thereby you will hold by your promises & your interests, and you will always be in a State to give us proofs of your friendship, & good intentions, which I hope will always be sincere, and from which you will never derogate.

A belt of Alliance, of 12 Rows.

My Brethren Since, in consequence of the present treaty, we form ourselves & become as one people, I expect that according to your promises, you will deliver up to us all the prisoners who may be amongst you, and also by this String, I beg & desire you will send speedily to the Commandant of this post, all those who

may be yet with you as it will be very improper for you to detain any person belonging to your Brethren & Friends, nor that we should be long separated from those who form a part of our body and blood.

Gave 3 Strings of Wampum.

Brethren, I recommend it to you likewise to pay due attention to, and think often of what I am come to tell you, as on your good conduct, and friendship with the English depends entirely your present happiness, and what is to come, by your friendship with them you may remain forever an happy people, who will enjoy all the advantages of a peace of which they have been so long deprived; on the contrary by a different conduct you'll only draw inevitable ruin, on you, & your families, and we shall be obliged to consider you, & treat you as a people without sentiment, without sense, & without Sincerity, that know not their own interest, and merit not the regard which we have for them, and will oblige us to treat them as Brutes, and not as Men, as in that case you can expect nothing else.

To which Quinonchaming Principal Chief of the Ottawas,

Brother, I beg you will listen to me & hearken to the Chief of the Ottawas, who is charmed at seeing you. Brother I am greatly charmed that having come hither to buy some Merchandice, with some of my young people to go ahunting, I was informed of your coming, and attended to hear what you sayed to us in which I learned several good things, which afforded me sensible pleasure, and for which I thank you.

Brother, I cannot sufficiently thank you, neither have I understanding sufficient to answer you, and pay you my acknowledgments for the good things which you have sayed to us. Brother, I shall not cease to thank you for what we have not meritted from you. You are come hither to bring us peace, and give us good tidings. Brother, I most sincerely thank you in that you are come to tranquillize our old people, our women, and Children.

who could not expect so much goodness. Brother, I beg you will believe that I have none but Sentiments of peace & friendship, and as you are willing to call us Brethren I return you infinite thanks for your favour and shall regard you always as such. Brother 'Tis only by accident that I am here, and I have none others with me but people without authority, almost all the other Chiefs and Warriors are gone ahunting, for which reason I cannot answer you positively, but I make no doubt of their thinking like me, & of their thanking you, and accepting the Belt which you have given. I shall take the strings with me for to show them, to tell them of and confirm the good things which you have sayed to us. I shall leave the Belt of Alliance with the Sauteurs for them to keep, and in the Spring, we shall come, and give you an answer. Brother, I also thank you, for myself & my children, the Ottawas, for that you are come in good friendship amongst us, and have told us that you have pity for us. I am very Sensible of that goodness and shall study in the end to render myself worthy of your friendship.

The 30th. The Sauteurs desired to be heard, & to give answer, which was agreed to, & Kipimisaming a Delaware Inhabiting amongst them, spoke in their names,

Brother, I beg you will hearken to me, me, who speaks in the Name of the Sauteurs, people witht. understandg. but having good hearts.

Brother, I give you thanks for having come to us, to bring us peace and tranquility. Brother, I thank you for all the good things which you have sayed to us, they are true and full of friendship and tenderness, and I shall never make an end of telling you, how much we thank you for your goodness in pardoning us, & forgetting what is past, and for treating us as Brethren & Friends. Brother, we return you thanks for the new fire which you came to kindle amongst us, for the fine Road which you have made from the Sun rising to its setting, for the fine Sun which you caused to beam upon us, and for the Tranquility which you have

Caused our wives & children tc enjoy, and of which they stood in great need. How shall I be enabled to thank you agreable to our Sentiments thereof. You are not only willing to forget what is past, but also you, yourself, efface the blood which we have so foolishly lost, and you yourself interr the bones of our brethren which were dispersed throughout the Land. Oh how great is your goodness, & how much we thank you. Brother, my thanks are long, and I often repeat the same thing, which if I do, it is to the end that I may be the better understood. As we have not sufficient understanding to enable us to speak like you, and as we have nobody in our Nation who speaks well, or hath understanding, We have had Great Chiefs & fine Speakers, but they are all dead, and there only remains the Sons of those great Men, who have not understanding like their Fathers.

9 Strings of Wampum.

Brother, we return you thanks for the fine Belt of peace and alliance which you have given to us, and we shall hold the same, for our Ancestors have always told us that the English were formerly our Brethren and Friends and that we had treatys of alliance together, but there hath been so thick a fog, that we were entirely blinded for a great while, in such a manner that we could not see, nor know what we were doing, some charm having gotten possession of our hearts, which rendered us fools, and occasioned us to act against our Sentiments and interest, in a Word we contrary to the Councils & Custom of our ancestors, forget our ancient treaties, and like Thieves made War against our brethren and our Friends, but in the end you have well opened our eyes, our ears, and the passage to our heart in such a manner that we are sensible of our faults, and beg of you to pardon us, as we knew not what we did. Brother, what you have sayed to us is all true, we know that those of our Nation, as well as our Brethren the Ottawas who were at Detroit, and at Niagara, have given up their arms, have submitted themselves to you, and have demanded peace & tranquility. There are none of us, who do not ask, &

ardently desire the same thing, therefore we accept it with joy, and thank you for the Belt which you gave us. We shall keep it with care, and we shall hold strongly thereby to the end that we may be enabled to observe, and have always before our eyes your Goodness, and the engagements we have made this day with you. Brother, we were formerly an happy people, and a powerful Nation, we had Great Chiefs, who governed us very well, and who kept our young people curbed. Warriors who were redoubtable by their Enemies, but who never made any but Just wars. The Chiefs who by their example inspired our Youth with fine Sentiments are all dead, as are our Great Warriors, and there only remains the Children and Grand children of those Chiefs, People without understanding and without authority. Our Nation is full of Villians who know not what they do, they have eyes and ears, but they can neither see nor hear. They understand well at present all the good things which have been said on the one side and the other; but they are such fools that they forget them soon after and as there is nobody who hath understanding sufficient to Govern them, they may perhaps commit some follys, and strike you; pardon them therefore, for they are a people without understanding, and who know not how to conduct themselves, and I am certain they will be sorry for it themselves in the end. I have already said, and I repeat it we have not one Chief of understanding to govern them, and consequently to answer for them, therefore, I beg of you not to impute to the Chiefs the bad actions of the young people.

11 Strings of Wampum.

Brother, I am charmed to see a Day so fine, so clear and without any Clouds; but I greatly fear that we cannot enjoy it long without you take pity on us, that this fine day may not change to Dark Night. We are so poor that I have great fear our old people, our Women and Children will perish with hunger. We are destitute of every thing, having neither powder, nor lead for hunting to support ourselves during the winter. We have

nothing to cover us as well as our Wives and Children from the Cold, and if you have not Compassion for us, our ruin must be inevitable, and the next Winter will prove our last. You have told us that you are our Brother, can you then see your blood perish so miserably, and will you not Succour them under their pressing necessitys.

11 Strings of Wampum.

To which I made the following Answer.

My Brethren of the Sauteurs. I am charmed that you have in the end opened your eyes, and begin to know your interests, and that you repent of your having engaged yourselves so imprudently as you did; I am not more affected than surprised to understand that you are so miserable; Your Nation I am certain have been, and can always be rich, & furnished with all the Necessaries of life. You had plenty of pelletry last spring; what is become thereof. It was more than sufficient to purchase what you wanted. How then can you complain, & have recourse to us to furnish with that which we cannot think you are in any want of. I well know it is not by misfortune you have become miserable. When you were at Niagara you sold your pelltry for Rum, without even buying powder, Lead, or any other Things; you are continually drunk, and then you behave yourselves not as Men, but as Beasts. You say that you have not understanding, but will that excuse your follys? Who will be sufficient dupes after you are impoverished thro' your own fault, to furnish you with the means of continuing your debauches? I have considered you hitherto as Men, but I believe you merit not that title, because you prefer a little Rum to your old people, your Wives and your Children. You foolishly expend what you have, without ever considering that those who remain in your Villages are perishing with hunger. You beg of us to have pity on them. How can you expect that people who are strangers amongst you should have more consideration for them, than yourselves. Consider yourselves & become Wiser for the time to come. For the

rest Tho' you do not Merit, we will not let you perish this Winter. The Commdt. will therefore give you tomorrow what we can, and the Traders at my request are willing to give you credit for what you want. Behave yourselves towards them as honest people, and pay them for what you take, when you return from hunting. The French have given a bad character of you saying that you will not pay. Let them see the contrary, and in the end they will take pleasure in advancing you necessaries, and bringing to your Villages all that you can desire; on the contrary if you deceive them, they will abandon you, and support you no more. Brethren, give good attention to what I say to you, that your young people may learn to behave as Men, and be no longer Children. We know they can behave themselves well when they chuse it, therefore let them take good care not to Commit irregularities, nor derogate from their friendship with us. We shall be sorry to be obliged to punish you but if they will continue to commit crimes, what can they else expect. Therefore I exhort you to take care of your future conduct, because thereon depends all your happiness to come; we look upon you at present as our Brethren, and our allies, but any traitor or man without faith has no right to that title from the English; if your conduct is good they will cherish you, and treat you as their children; but otherwise they will be obliged to consider you as Brutes, unworthy their friendship, who no longer merit their regard, and who should be treated as wild Beasts.

Translated from the French by Lieut G. Johnson actg. as Secretary for Indian affairs.

INDORSED: Translation of Capt. Balfour's Speech to the Indians at Michilimack. and their answer thereto in 1761.

FROM DANIEL CLAUS

A. L. S.[1]

Montreal 30th Septr 1761.

I had the honor of receiving yours by Mons. Des Onie the 24th Ulto. whereby I found what Delay you met with on your Journey by being oblidged to wait so many Days for your Battoes by Reason of the Shallowness of the Rivers; and afterwards I had farther Information of your Proceedings by two Indns. who went from hence to Albany and returned by the way of Oswego where they told me they saw the Battoes unloading in order to dry every thing wch. got wet. I could easily guess thereby what Impatience & Vexation you went thro; however I hope all this ended well, and wish these may meet you on your safe Return & after having settled all Matters to your Satisfaction and the good of his Majs. Interest.

I acquainted the Indns. here with the Contents of your Letter abt. the bad Disposition of the Chenusios they were surprised.

I have nothing in particular to communicate you from hence all being well wth. Regard to Indn. Matters, I had a good many Visits from all the different Nations this Summer, and they are seemingly well contented & satisfied, I acquainted them all of your Journey and the purport thereof and that you were going to establish an universal & everlasting Peace with all Indn. Nations in your way that were suing for it & would behave accordingly.

Messrs. La Corne, Chabt. Joncaire and all the French officers left here last Fall, sailed last Saturday for France which I am glad of, being persuaded of their not having instilled Principles of Regard towards us into the Minds of the Indns.

The Swegachies have been with me to ask for ammunition in the Name of their Nation, I told them how they could not expect

[1] Destroyed by fire.

any by reason of not being interrupted going hunting, at the same time after a good deal of arguing with Gen. Gage I obtained some for them; he told me that Commdg. officer at Fort Wm. Augt.[1] had sent him complaints of John Davis's trading there wth. the Indns. in a most cruel & unfair Manner, that he accordingly had sent for him down, punished & ordered him out of the Governmt. by way of Crown Point. He said Davis produced a pass to Trade from you. I told him he must have got it in a Clandestine Manner as his character was well known with you.

Genl. Gage is resolved not to give a Crain more of Ammunition to the Indians, saying they could well afford to buy it, if industrious, wch. I dont think him much amiss in; however there are some cases where it is unavoidable to refuse a pound or so to Strangers or others that deserve it, and I was obliged to buy some by the Merchts. here wth. whom it is scarce & dear. I think a couple 100 lb. would bring me thro the year.

The Oneidas, Cayougas, Tuscaroras, Skaniadars.[2] and Toderighrs,[3] have in Conjunction invited the seven Nations in Canada to enter into a Treaty of Alliance & Friendship with them, the latter have in a Meeting acquainted me with the Contents they contain five Belts it's to be settled early in the Spring, I dare say you will know the Rise of it. We are in a manner starved here for News from Europe, and General Amherst its said waits for Orders abt. the Expedtn. wch. are to come by a Man of War, He is now encamped wth. his army at Long Island, some report was spread lately of his going to England with some Regimts. I hope it may prove true.

I shall as soon as I learn your arrival at Fort Johnson, send or bring myself my Accot. of Indn. Expences &ca. together with the

[1] Near Ogdensburg.

[2] Nanticokes.— W. M. Beauchamp, *The New York Iroquois*, p. 139.

[3] Toderichroone, Todirighroones, a tribe of the Catawbas, living at the head of Cayuga lake.— W. M. Beauchamp, *The New York Iroquois*, p. 265, 290, and *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, v. 4, opp. p. 1090, Q, v. 4, opp. p. 660. (Guy Johnson's map.)

Continuation of my Journal, since after the Indns. are on the hunt there wont be much to do. In the mean while I have the honour to be with the greatest Respect Sir Your most Obedient & most humble Servant

DAN. CLAUS

I beg you will give my Compliments to the Gentlemen in Company with you.

P. S.

I acknowledge with the highest Gratitude your Assistance which procured me the Compy. I now have. All the Disadvantage I at the same time laboured under, was that the Purchase came so unexpected upon me, and I had no Purchaser ready for the Lieutcy. & in Consequence for the Shortness of time was obliged to sell it as well as I could, wch. fell much short of the £300. but Capt. Prevost our Paymastr. accepted my Draft for what I fell short, wch. I am to discount wth. him hereafter. I accordingly settled wth. Ct. Willoz.[1] and delivered him your Draft of £800. and the Remdr. I paid him here at the Rate of 4/8 ye. Dollr. After he arrived at Albany, he seemingly was advised by his friends Colo. Roberts Messrs. Appy & Mortier to insist upon my buying Bills of Exche. wch. going swet down wth. Mr. Willoz. He did not tell them that I settled wth. him at 4/8 ye. Doll. and paid him £300. in part upon it & in that manner worried Mr. Wade to give it, notwithstanding there being several Instances of Genl. Amhersts having ordered the like Money to be paid at the Rate above mentd. and I am sure if the affair came before him, he could not have contradicted his Orders.

As soon as I heard of it, I immediately wrote the whole manner of Settlement to Colo. Roberts and insisted upon Ct. Willoz. refunding me what was paid by Mr. Wade above par, also advised Mr. Wade to do all in his power to recall his bills if given; Likewise laid the affair before Col. Amherst, and asked

[1] Willamoz.

for having it adjusted before a Court of officers, who I am persuaded would have given their Sentence in my favr. as every one here looked upon it as a gross Imposition. I have since recd. an answer from Colo. Roberts wherein he tells me yt. Ct. Willoz. was gone to N. York, where he was to go likewise wch. was the 15th of Augt. and that he would endeavour to get the Excess of Exche. back from Ct. Woz. wch. is all I heard since of ye affair.

Mr. Wade might have settled it at oncet by telling Captn. Willoz. and his friends that he had £800. to deliver from you in my behalf at the Rate of 4/8 per Dollr. and if there was anything else in Question they must get further Directions from me, haveing no farther to do with it.

I am &ca

D. Claus

FROM DAVID SCHUYLER TO JOHN GLEN

The preceding letter is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 119, by a receipt of October 6th from David Schuyler Jun'r, at Schenectady, to John Glen for £97, 10s for one trip to Fort Stanwix with 15 men and one to the Little Falls with 17 men; witnessed by John Fry. Destroyed by fire.

FROM GEORGE CROGHAN

A. L. S.[1]

Fort Pitt Octr. 12th 1761.

Hond. Sir

Inclosd. I Send you a Return of ye number of people Necessary to be Imployd. in yr. Honours Department of Indian affairs for ye Western Division & Less in My opinion will Nott be able to Do the Duty as itt Shold be Done.

I have Since my Arivel hear purchasd. ye 200 Hoes for the four Nations att Detroit & sent them to Capt. Campbell as you ordered for them.

[1] Destroyed by fire.

A Gunsmith I have sent for to y^e^ Inhabitance which I will send to Cap^t^. Campble as Soon as posable as itt will save Expence the French Smiths Charging So high for there Work.

With y^e^ prisoners Delivered up att y^e^ Conferance & Since my Return & those I gott on My Way hear there has been 46 given up by the Indians of Diferant Nations & they are bringing them in Every Day Butt many refuse to Return home & Chuse to stay with y^e^ Indians. On perrusing My Journall from my Arrival hear in June 1759 To this Day I find y^e^ Number of prisoners Delivered up hear to be three Hundred & thurty Eight by y^e^ several Westren Nations.

I hear send y^r^ honour an account for goods purchas^d^. for presents to y^e^ Cherrokes to Make up a present promist them by y^e^ Goverment of Pennsylvanie in 1757. I purchas^d^. those goods by an order from Coll. John Stanwix to y^e^ amount of £119: 8:6 y^e^ other goods for w^h^. I past my Note was for presents given to another party of Indians in his own presents all w^h^. he promist me he wold gett y^e^ Goverment of Pensylvaine to pay Butt by y^e^ purtested bill that accompanys the account y^r^ honour will Sea they wold Do Nothing in itt. I aply^d^. to General Amherst this Sumer on this affair & he advised me to send you the account & purtested bill for y^r^ prusal & Tould me he wold Write you to pay itt if you thought itt Just as he said there was No Reason I Should pay itt My Self as the Goods were purchast for a publick use, I make no doubt butt y^e^ Gineral has Wrote y^r^ honour on this Head which I Submitt to you on prusing y^e^ papers.

In a few Days I will send y^r^. honour in a box to y^e^ Care of M^r^. Francis Wade all y^e^ Seeds & other things I have been able to procure hear. Plese to Make my Compliments Exceptable to all the family & Bleve me with greatt Esteem & Regard y^r^ Honours Most humble Servant

GEO. CROGHAN

P. S.

I hope you had a pleasant Journey home & make no Doubt butt Cap^{t} Johnson [1] by this time has a good Relish for parchmale & Wild Ducks & Despises Rost Beeff.

To the Hon^{ble}. Sir Will: Johnson Barr^{t}.

FROM GEORGE CROGHAN

A. D. S.[2]

Fort Pitt Oct^{r}. 12th 1761

A return of People to be Imploy^{d}. in the Westrene Division of y^{e} Indian Department [3] under the Direction of the Honourable Sir William Johnson Barr^{t}. in order To See Strict Justus Don y^{e} Several Nations of Indians in their Trade & Commerce with his Majestys Subjects as Well as to Transactt publick Busness with those Nations & that those people May Make themselves well acquainted with the Indians Custom, Maners & policys that plots may Nott be Conserted by any Ill Dispos^{d}. Indians without those people being acquainted thereof whos busness itt will be To give Imeidett Intilegance to Sir William Johnson by which Mains if Diligent Cair be taken the present Aliance and frendship Inter^{d}. into att Detroit May be preserv^{d}. & the Trade & Commerce of his Majestys Subjects flurish in this part of America.

Two Asistant agents att Fort Pitt one of them by Turns to Travel throu y^{e} Indian Settlements where Traders go amongst y^{e} Dallaways Shawnes & to y^{e} Miamies & Sandusky and to Return to Fort Pitt then y^{e} other to take his Turn.

A gunsmith att Fort Pitt & his Man as One Can Nott Do the work.

---

[1] John Johnson, commissioned November 15, 1760, captain in the second battalion of Albany County militia.

[2] Destroyed by fire.

[3] Inclosed in Croghan to Johnson, October 12, 1761.

A Man to attend y^e^ Indians & Asist in Wauing their Skins.

An asistant Agent att Detroit.

And two Interpreters as there Can Nott be own found which spokes all y^e^ Indian Langudgess Spoke there.

A gunsmith at Detroit and his man.

An asistant Agent att Misslamackina with an Interpreter whos Duty will be to Visett y^e^ Post att y^e^ Bay[1] and that att S^t^. Josephs[2] twist a year att least.

And if y^e^ post att Wayona[3] be Retir^d^. as itt is so Near the Elinois Cuntry there should be an agent and Interpreters there & to visett y^e^ Miamies fort.

GEO. CROGHAN
Deputy Agent.

FROM DANIEL CLAUS

A. L. S.[4]

Montreal 27^th^ Oct^r^. 1761.

HONOURED SIR

I hope mine of 29^th^ Ult^o^. in answer to your Favour from Niagara is come to hand, and that this may find you well & safe returned from your long & fatiguing Journey, since w^ch^. nothing occurred in Ind^n^. Matters worth of Remark, The Ind^ns^. being now all on the Hunt, & most part of them are ab^t^. Cr^n^. point. Tyondarogo and Lake George. Capt^n^. Lottridge is gone to be thereabouts in order to be at hand if wanted by the Comd^g^. officers; I have desired him to make his report to you.

By M^r^. Math^w^. Wade I have sent you my original Journals continued from that of January last, after you have perused them, and made what Extracts you judge proper I would beg the favour of you to lay them by for me, begging of you at y^e^

[1] La Baye. Bay des Puans, Green Bay, Wis.

[2] St Joseph, on Lake Michigan.

[3] Ouatanon, on the Wabash.

[4] Destroyed by fire.

same time to pardon its incorrectness in every Respect. Inclosed you have likewise my Acco^{t}. of Ind^{n}. Expences, whereby you'll find I have followed your orders as well as Gen^{l}. Amhersts in not being too extravagant, not going farther than Charity required, and what I could not avoid, which however in my humble opinion cant be continued so if the Country remains ours, and his Majestys Indn^{s}. Interest is to be promoted among the Indians in Canada, and which after our continued signal Successes must undoubtedly be the Case, One great Inconvenience for Instance is, that when the Ind^{ns}. come to me upon Business in my Quarters, I cannot give them Lodging if at Midnight having only a Small room for myself and therefore must send them away when they are oblidged to ask submissively for Shelter from the Canadians, who being jealous of our having the Management of them now seldom let them come into their houses, & if they do, naturally influence them with falsehoods opposite to our Interest w^{ch}. then oversets every thing. Gen^{l}. Gage I believe has it not in his Power to procure a house for them without paying Rent, and w^{ch}. he cant do without Gen^{l}. Amherst's orders. However I am persuaded these Matters will be duly considered when the Fate of the Country is known. I also Inclosed hereby a Memorial to Gen^{l}. Amherst setting forth the veritable manner of Settlement between me & Cap^{t}. Willyam^{z} [1] and as I have framed it without the advice of any one here I would submitt it to to your Revisal and opinion whether it might not be taken better to represent it by Word of Mouth to the General, as I find he was a friend of C^{t}. Will^{z}. on M^{rs}. Will^{z}. acco^{t}. & might perhaps misinterpret it, altho I have all Justice on my Side.

I should think myself happy to pay you a Visit this Winter and intended to get leave from Gen^{l}. Gage & Colo. Haldim^{d}. but finding that officers who have leave from hence are not received with a wellcome Eye from Gen^{l}. Amherst (who I hear is to be at Albany soon) and are generally oblidged to return soon with

[1] *See* Claus to Johnson, September 30, 1761.

some of his usual Arrants; I should therefore be extreamly glad you would procure me his Leave that I need not be under the apprehension above mentioned & wch. I dare say you may effect with the least hint, especially as the Indians wont return from Hunting till the latter End of May next.

I have the honour to be with Compliments to the Family Honoured Sir Your most Obedient and most Dutifull Servant

DAN. CLAUS

P. S.

The Indns. here continually enquire after your Return & long to hear the Result of your Journey

To the Honble. SR. WILLIAM JOHNSON Bart.

FROM PIERRE ROUBAUD [1]

*St Francis 30th Oct*r*. 1761*

SIR

It is not long ago since I had the honour to inform you of the State of the Village St. Francois and the Indns. remaining there.[2] I am now going to make you two important Discoveries, which demand my giving you an Accot. thereof. The first regards a Silver mine which is in Acadia, and wch. the French towards the Beginning of the War kept very secret, in so much that the Secret transpired no farther than Mr. Vaudreuil by the carefullness of Mr. Montcalm, according the Instructions wch. I had the honour to give to Mr. Amherst. A chance occasioned my discovering the whole Mystery. The Reports of a Peace and the Cessation of Canada to England untied the Tongue of the Indian who knows the whole, he asked me in great Confidence if the Riches wch. the River of Accadia contained (and wch. it was recommended to him to keep it as a great Secret) were lost to

[1] The original destroyed by fire; likewise the manuscript in French of which this document is a translation made by Daniel Claus.

[2] Roubaud to Johnson, November 13, 1760.

MARQUIS DE VAUDREUIL
Governor of Canada

him. On my asking him w^ch^. was the Quality of said Riches he answered me they were no less than a Silver Mine upon the Banc of a River in Accadia, which need not to be worked any farther than by taking a blackish sort of a Stone w^ch^. was found there, and dissolving it in the fire w^ch^. would give the half of its weight in Silver, the Trial having been made. This Sort of Stones is found scattered upon the surface of the ground. The Indian who discovers this, and who offers himself to justify it, is an Acadian of more than 60 years old, he is called Jacques or Jacque, & his Warrior Name is Ouasesesis, him only and his 2 children know the secret. I have enjoined him not to go far out of the way, he therefore has limited his hunting in the environs here and is to be back with the first ice. As I never was in Acadia, and the Names by w^ch^. he calls the different Places leading to the Mine are Ind^n^. Names I find it needless to mention them to you as they could not give you any light into the Matter. This Discovery will doubtless require my going to Acadia with that party of Ind^ns^. who wont move without a Missionary. Upon this & thousand other points I could wish ardently to confer with you this winter, I dare flatter myself that you will procure me this Honour, as the Service as well as my Interest seem to require it.

The second Discovery is no less interesting.

The Abinaquis have hardly shown themselves at S^t^. Francis this Summer, they did not delay to go to Caghnawago, where in concert with the Iroquois they have held frequent Councills. The Subject of those Councils was upon Speeches brought to them from the Ohio by some Ottawawas & even by the Cherokees from Carolina. These Speeches are to reunite all the Indians in the same Sentiment & to prevail on them to live nearer to them so that even the most part of the Abinaquis are gone hunting upon the Ottawawa River, in short to be the readier at hand in the Spring to decide what is to be done, which is another Reason to make me wish of having an Interview with you as nothing

is more prejudicial to the Service as such Journeys of Indns. to strange Nations. Good Policy should mistrust such Assemblies or Meetings. That wch. would make the Abinaquis a faithfull People is to draw them to their native Country, some to Acadia & others to Albany where they came from, nothing would be more easier than to persuade them to that.

I hope I may during the Winter treat with you upon all those points. This Accot. wch. I have the honour to give you is a proof of my Acknowledgment to you, happy could I be to convince you how far my Sentiments extend; you would find that nothing could be added to my Regard, Esteem and Respect for you. I dare flatter myself that upon this Condition you will conserve me your protection, and continue to give me the proofs thereof, I dare say I deserve it, if it may be deserved by the Sentiments of Veneration with which I have the honour to be Sir Your most humble & most Obedient Servant,

R. Jest.

INDORSED: Pierre Robauds Letter.

FROM ELEAZAR WHEELOCK

A. L. S.[1]

Lebanon in Connecticut 2d. Novr. 1761

SIR,

The Lads your Honr. sent me, have behaved Well, and so far as I see, are likely to answer the Design proposed. I shall be able to know, and judge better as they grow more able to discourse with me. (Joseph)[2] appears to be a considerate, Modest, and manly spirited youth. I am much pleasd with him. If his Disposition, and Ability, upon further Trial, shall appear as inviting as they seem to be at present, there shall nothing be want-

[1] In Library of Congress.

[2] Joseph Brant.

ing, within my Power, to his being fitted, in the best Manner for Usefulness.

(Mr. Saml. Kirtland) who waits on Your Honr. With this, is a Charity Schollar, Whom I have been fitting for College; And is design'd to continue With me several Years, in order to learn the Mohawke Language &ca With a View to a Mission, if God pleases. He is son to the (Revd. Mr. Kirtland) of Norwich a worthy Minister of the Gospel, who has been, for Many Years, taken off from his publick Labour, by bodily Disorders, and reduced to needy Circumstances.

I have Sent him to accompany Joseph home; and with such Hopes, as Yours of July, 7.[1] encouraged, that you have by this Time obtain'd, and that he may accompany back, four more likely Boys, in Addition to these two which You have sent, Whom I also expect will return with him.

Your Honr. well Understands, that this Support of the Design has, and dos, depend upon the Charity of such whose Hearts are disposed to contribute to it, and I hope the Success, & good Fruit of our Endeavours may More, & More invite Gentlemen of Ability to lend a helping Hand. And that your Honour may not think it unworthy Your Encouragement.

I should be glad, they might return as soon as may be convenient, as it is near Winter, and also, as I am loth they should loose More Time then Necessity requires. And if they can return without Horses, I had Much rather, and With a View to continue here 'till next fall before they make another visit Home, because Horsekeeping is very Scarce in these parts, by reason of the Extream Drought last Summer, and Journeying very Expensive, however I submitt the Matter wholly to your Discretion.

I was very Sorry for the Jealosies which the Schollars conceived concerning the Nature of Centers Disorder, While I was gone to Boston, and, that there Was, that said, on [2] done, Which

[1] Not found.

[2] In the original " on " appears; " or " was doubtless the word in mind.

gave him a Disgust. I hope the Case will be so considered, as that it will prove of no real Diservice to the Cause.

We have heard nothing, Yet, of the Success of your Late long Journey. I hope your Hon^r. enjoys a good state of Health notwithstanding such a long Fatigue. I am With most sincere Respect, Honor'd Sir.

Your Honours
most Obedient
Humble Servant
ELEAZAR WHEELOCK

P. S. The (Rev^d. Matt^w. Graves) an Episcopal Mission^y. at New London, (about 30 miles from hence) sends me Word, which just now comes to me, by [1] Mr. Whitaker of Norwich, that if I will procure him a likely Indian Lad he will, at his own Expense, Undertake and go thro', with his Education. And as the Offer is kind and generous, and Worthy to be imbraced with Thankfulness, perhaps, your Hon^r. may find one Willing to accept it, notwithstanding the disagreable Circumstance of living so far from the Society of any of his own Nation.

The Hon^le. SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON Esq^r.

TO SIR JEFFERY AMHERST ETC.

There can be found in the Johnson Calendar, p. 120, Johnson's letter of November 5th to General Amherst on proceedings with western Indians, Johnson's reports, Captain Campbell's account of expenses, the complaints made against Johnson at Easton, and his measures for relieving the Indians complaining; a letter of the 5th from Johnson to Gw. Banyar, conveying regrets for trouble caused by Canajoharies' gift to Johnson, acknowledging the generosity of Banyar and Alexander Colden, offering to admit them to an advantageous purchase in the Mohawk country, asking that a caveat may be entered against Klock's land transactions and rallying

[1] Illegible.

Banyar on love affairs; and a copy of a letter of the 5th from General Amherst to Lieutenant Richard Smith, of the Independents, acknowledging memorials regarding a grant of land at Fort Schuyler and referring Smith to other authority. Destroyed by fire. An extract from the first follows this.

TO JEFFERY AMHERST

Contemporary Copy [1]

Fort Johnson, Novem^r. 5^th: 1761.

Extract.

" I Have the Honour to Acquaint you, that I Arrived here from the Detroit on Saturday last, after a tedious Journey of Six Weeks, having left that place on the 18^th. of September last.—

It it with great Satisfaction I now Inform your Excellency, that I have left the Western Indians Extremely well Disposed towards the English; and I am of Opinion that matters are Settled on so stable a foundation there, that unless greatly Irritated thereto they will never break the Peace Established with them; And there now only remains to Compleat Every thing by Calling down the Six Nations to a meeting, and Settling all matters with them, which I doubt not being readily able to do, and will immediately set about it, if your Excellency Approves of it.

The particulars of my proceedings Since leaving home, and of the Several Conferences which I had on my Journey; as also that of the General meeting with the Western Confederacy &ca. at Detroit, being very long, I cannot be able to transmit them for Some time; I should therefore be glad to know whether your Excellency would Chuse those at the meeting at the Detroit alone, before the rest are made up.—

As Soon as all the proceedings, or Such part as your Excellency may chuse can be made ready for your perusal, they shall be immediately transmitted to you; and I flatter myself that on

[1] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5-61, London, England.

Inspection, they will appear to your Excellency's Satisfaction, than which nothing will give me greater pleasure.—

I Should be glad your Excellency would give me an order for Some ammunition, and Provision, as I have not an Ounce of either in Store."—

Wm. Johnson

His Excellency SIR JEFFERY AMHERST.

INDORSED: Extract.
Letter from Sir W^m^:
Johnson to General Amherst;
Dated Fort Johnson, 5^th^: Novem^r^.
1761.
Acquainting the General of his
Return from the Detroit, and of the
good Disposition he had left the
Western Indians in; and that he
Should as soon as possible, transmit
the General the whole of his proceedings,
&ca.—
in S^r^. J: Amherst's of Nov^r^. 27: 1761
N^o^. 21.

TO CADWALLADER COLDEN

Df.[1]

Fort Johnson Nov^r^. 6^th^ 1761

DEAR SIR

After a tedious Journey of 6 Weeks I arrived from the Detroit a few days ago,[2] & am now to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 2^d^ of last July,[3] which I was then prevented from answering by reason of my being on my Journey.

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[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] October 30th. *See* W. L. Stone, *Life and Times of Sir William Johnson*, 2:477 (*Diary on Journey to and from Detroit*).

[3] In *Collections of the New York Historical Society*, 1876, *Colden Papers*, p. 96–97.

With regard to the Lands I beg leave to refer you to Mr. Banyar, to whom I have wrote by this opportunity, & made him such proposals as I imagine will be acceptable. I must confess I was a good deal out of humour when I wrote you last,[1] as I judged myself in a great measure trifled with by some people, especially as I had the Indn Deed of Gift, prior to any other pretensions,[2] & when it is notorious that I am the only person in these parts who (far from preventing) takes every measure for Setling the Lands which I purchase by the encouragmt. of industrious people to whom I grant Lotts on the most reasonable terms At the same that I was a good deal disgusted at the delays which I met with I still flattered myself that the friendship subsisting between us, would secure me your interest therein and I should be heartily glad that the affair might be Setled during your administration.

I shod. be glad to hear from you what Mr. Barclay has wrote you concerning this land in the Mohocks Country, as well as upon the Subject at present in question.

The Western Confederacy of Indns. seem entirely disposed to favour the English & will not in my opinion unless provoked be ever persuaded to break the peace wch. I have made with them, and in order to finish all matters & put them on a proper footing I purpose wth. Genl. Amherst's approbation to call down the 6 Nations to a Meeting where I hope every thing will be adjusted to the public Satisfaction.

As I am busied at present in preparing and making up the Indn. Proceedings for Genl. Amherst's perusal I hope youl excuse my present brevity wch. I shall make up for in my next for altho' a good deal interrupted at present I was unwilling to let slip the acknowledgment of your last, as well as the opportunity of assuring you how much I am &ca.

Honble. Mr. Colden.

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[1] Johnson to Colden, June 18, 1761.

[2] For a contrary view, *see* Banyar to Johnson, February 2, April 6, May 28 and June 24, 1761.

P. S.

I judge it necessary to inform you that one Urie Klock resid^{g}. at Conajoharee, has during my absence deported himself in so extraordinary a manner towards the Inhabit^{s}. & Ind^{s}. there that he has given universal discontent particularly concerning the land purchased of M^{r}. Livingston [1] (which you know included the Indian Castle) by warning & turning [2] sev^{l}. people off who have resided thereon, & payed rent to the Indians for the same these sev^{l}. years past, with other unwarrantable steps. I should therefore be glad to have your opinion thereon & to have a stop put thereto at least until I shall hear from Europe hav^{g}. wrote home on that Subject, otherwise the Ind^{s}. may attempt to right themselves, which may be productive of bad consequences & which it may not be in my power to prevent.

FROM JAMES PETERS

The preceding letter is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 120, by a letter of November 7th from James Peters, at Fort Stanwix, to Johnson, mentioning need of medicines at the post for Indians. Destroyed by fire.

FROM PETER DU BOIS

A. L. S.[3]

[*Albany, Nov^{r}. [9?], 1761*]

Sir

Inclos'd You will Receive a Letter Commited to my Care by M^{r}. Shuckburgh at New York which I Left the 6th Instant. On my arrival this morning I was very happy to hear you were again

[1] *See* Johnson to Amherst, February 5, 1762.

[2] A letter in the New York Historical Society, of which this is a draft, has "threatening to turn."

[3] Destroyed by fire.

Safe at your Estate in the Mohocks Country; I heartily Congratulate You on your Return and Rejoyce to hear you are in Health after Your long Dangerous & Fateagueing Journey.

The Wines I were to Deliver you per agreement, I purchased when at N York In the Summer from M^r^. Phil Livingston, and shipd them Immed^ly^. for this place where they have been in your Cellar untill a few Days past waiting any directions M^r^. Stringer [1] Might Receive Concerning them As I did not know to Whose Care to send them during Your absence. I hope & dont doubt But they will meet with your approbation as they were the oldest & Best To Be had in New York. M^r^. Livingston assured me they had been three Years in his Cellar and I took the opinion of several Tasters In the Choice of them.

I am very sorry to observe that the Concernd in the Lands purchased from the Conajoharies last Summer have Not Yet Obtained the patents for them; from some Defects in the Boundaries of The adjoining Patents, w^ch^. M^r^. Colden Transmited To His Deputy, M^r^. Vrooman has Included 14,000 acres of Land in the Survey he Made which was already Patented, so that we shall fall short that Quantity of what we actually purchased and paid for. As the Indians were fully Satisfied and Realy Intended to Convey to us the quantity Contained in M^r^. Vroomans Survey, I hope and Dont doubt But we May Yet Be able to get it from them, and I Rely from the Equity & Justice of the thing, upon your good offices, which I flatter myself your Goodness will Not Withhold, when we treat with them on the Matter.

Whether our friend Shuckburgh has Communicated you the News Received the Evening before I left N York I Cannot Say. Least he Sho^d^. not, Give me leave to acquaint you; That a Ship arrived in 24 days from the Orkneys, by which we Learn, that The Czarina was Dead; that she had Bequeathed the Empire to

[1] Dr Samuel Stringer, of Albany.

the Duke of Holstine;[1] that one of The Russian Princes, by the Name of Alexowitz, had put in a Claim to the Imperial Diadem, which was likely to occasion Great Commotions in Russia, Not less than a Rebellion; & The Troops of that Empire it was thought, wou[d]. Be recal'd from the Eastern Parts of Germany, which will leave the Prussians to act only against the Austrians. The King was Married & Crown'd.[2] We had Taken another 74 Gun ship from the French. Adm[l]. Hawke was ready to Sail with twenty Ships of the line & twelve regiments — their Destination private. Several of the Plenipotentiaries withdrawn from Augsburg & no prospect of a sudden Peace.

This Sir was what had Transpired before my leaving Newyork. By the Post we may have farther Matters in the Prints. If a Conveyance offers shall forward you the papers. In the Meanwhile after Beging your Excuse for the Hurry I must write this I Subscribe myself Sir Your Most Obed[t]. & very Humble Serv[t].

PETER DU BOIS

INDORSED: Nov[r]. 1761
Peter Du Bois's Letter to Sir W[m]. Johnson

TO DANIEL CLAUS

Df.[3]

Fort Johnson Nov[br]. 14[th] 1761

SIR

I have now bare time to acknowledge the receipt of Several of Yours since I left home also y[r]. last of the 30[th] of Sept[r]. As Guy Johnson I presume has wrote you concerning y[e]. Tour we

[1] Duke Peter of Holstein-Gottorp.

[2] George III was married on September 8th, crowned on September 22, 1761.

[3] Destroyed by fire.

tooke I need say nothing concerning it more than that I can in generall tell you that I settled all Matters to my Satisfaction wth. all y^{e} Western Nations and left Regulations for trade at all the Posts that way which I hope will have a good effect.

I believe I shall call a meeting of the Six Nations soon that is of some Sachems of every Nation in Order to feel their Pulse now, w^{h}. I believe is pretty low & flatter myself I can bring them to any reasonable terms, at the same time I am sorry to Say their late ill behaviour is occasioned in a great measure by our Ill treatment of them in severall respects. I hope the Coghnawageys &^{ca} will act a more prudent part than the Chenussio's have, that is, that they will not Alter from the engagements they entered into with me but Steadily Observe them, & not let their Hearts turn to their own Ruin. The Ill Success w^{h}. ye Chenussios mett with, in their endeavours to stirr up a Villanous Conspiracy, or unnaturall Plot against the English, will I hope be an example to them, & all our Allies. You may drop Hints of this to them from me by a belt of Wampum & conclude with my Recommending to them a friendly behaviour towards the English which is the Determination of all the Nations I have Spoke with this Summer. You may also tell them I have received from M^{r}. Croghan their Belts which I shall take a proper Opportunity of Answering. I should be glad to have the remainder of your Journal or proceedings to this time, as soon as may be, that I may from that & the rest of my proceedings be able to form a judgment of the true State of the whole Confederacy, so as to represent it home, in order to have the Management Settled on some one Certain Plan, or footing, as the precarious manner it now Stands will never answer the End Designed, w^{h}. is y^{e} Good of his Majestys Service, & Extension of his Indian Alliance. Let me also have your Acc^{ts}. which you need not Shew to any one else, or let them know anything about them. If you can come yourself it will be better on Severall Accounts. Pray bring

me some Seeds of every kind worth Sowing. Also some field Pease & Summer wheat for a Trial, as I am going to Commence a Husband man.

Pray let me know how far M^r^. Gage looks upon his Government to Extend, & how far his tradeing Passes reaches. I am certain by my Commission, it is a perquisite of mine. if I am to manage the affairs of all them Indians, w^h^. is General Amhursts orders to me.

Expecting to see you soon I shall defer adding further than that I am y^r^. Welwisher & Humble Servant

P. S. Remember me kindly to Squire Welles & M^r^. Wade, altho I never heard a word from either of them since they left this w^h^. I take unkind.

To Cap^t^. Claus

TO DAVID FRANKS AND FROM WM. DARLINGTON

The preceding letter is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 121, by two destroyed by fire; one of November 14th from Johnson to David Franks, informing that he has drawn on him for £586 in favor of Francis Wade, of Philadelphia; the other, of the 15th, from William Darlington, at New York, to Johnson about goods sent on Abraham Cuyler's sloop.

A CONFERENCE WITH DELAWARES

Contemporary Copy [1]

Kingston, November 16–17, 1761

Copy)

Pursuant to an order of His Honour Cadwallader Colden Esq^r^. Lieut. Governor, & Commander in Chief of the Province of New York Directed to Cornelius Hoornbeck, Levi Pawling, Jacob Hoornbeck, Colo. Johannis Hardenburgh, Collo. Tho^s^. Ellison, Colonel Abraham Haasbrook and Jacobus Bryn, to

[1] Destroyed by fire.

meet with some of the Delaware Indians, as they had requested to Renew amity & friendship, with His Majesty's Subjects.

Accordingly they were mett in Kingston in Ulster County, the 16th of November 1761.

Cornelius Hoornbeck Esqr.	Moses Depue Esqr
Levi Pawling Esqr.	Lawrence Salisbury Esqr.
Capt. Jacob Hoornbeck	Lewis Bevier Esqr.
Colo. Johs. Hardenburgh	Stephen Nottingham Esqr.
{Colo. Abraham Haasbrook	Abraham Low Esqr. High Sheriff
	{P.Edmundus Elmendorph Clerk

with several other principal Inhabitants of said County — Gerrit Broadhead Interpreter.

Michtagh, Malonap } Indian Chiefs

By Major Pawling the Indians were spoke to, with saying to them.

We look upon You as Brethren, and we bid you welcome here. You told us about ten weeks ago when we met you at Rochester, that you was earnestly desirous to live peaceably with us (the English) and that you Desired that we would dry up our tears, & wipe our eyes & Cleanse our hearts, and that you would Deliver up all our People detained among You at this meeting. According to Your Desire we have dried up our Tears, & wiped our Eyes open, so that we See clear out of our Eyes, but cannot see any of his Majesty's Subjects who have been captivated by some of Your People; and which you have promised to Deliver at this Meeting. We now Demand the Reasons why You have not brought them

The Indians Answer.

Say'd their uncles the Six Nations had promised the Governor of Pensylvania, that all the Prisoners should be delivered next Spring, & further said there was a grand treaty to be Held either in Easton, or Philadelphia where Sir W^m^. Johnson, the Governor of New Jersey, & the Governor of New York was to be; and all the Prisoners was to be delivered at said Treaty; and therefore they was not admitted by their Uncles to bring any of them to this Meeting.

The Indians were told that we had Communicated to His Honour our Governor all what they had requested, & what they had promised at Rochester and that the Governor had sent his orders now, and in what manner we should treat with them; The Governor's orders were read to them, & the same Interpreted by M^r^. Broadhead, & told them further that we had no more to say to them; and they were asked whether they had any more to say to us; they answered they had something to say that was good but as they had not brought in the Prisoners, as they had promised, they would not be Believed. They were told we would hear them. They answered they could not speak till the next day.

Adjourned till ten o'Clock next day.

Mett according to Adjournment. Present as before.

Monolap, one of the Indian Chiefs, said, that he was some time ago sent by Cornelius Hoornbeck Esq^r·^ and Colo. Johannis Hardenburgh from Mamacating to Onoquague, to know whether there was any Evil Design among the Indians. When I came there I found all well & Peaceable, & no Evil intended.

Gave a String of Wampum.

Many years agoe there was a Treaty made between the Governor of New York, & our Ancestors, and we was Settled at Minising, and there was fire kindled for us, and the smoke of that fire was to ascend strait up into the air; it was not to be

driven by the wind, neither one way nor the other; it is our desire now to live according to our former Covenant, as long as Sun & Moon Shines. Gave a Belt of Wampum.

They were told; we know there was a Covenant Chain made between the Governor of New York, and Your Ancestors, and that chain was broke by You & not by us and now you Declared you are Desirous to have that Chain linked together again, and live in peace with the English. We assure you that when You have Delivered up our People that are detained among you, according to your former promise, we shall look upon you as our Brethren, and live with you as such.

INDORSED: Proceedings of Corn^{s}. Hoornbeck and others with some of the Delaware Indians att Kingston in Ulster County, 16th Novem^{r}. 1761.

TO ELEAZAR WHEELOCK ETC.

The preceding paper is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 121, by an undated letter from Colonel Abraham Haasbrouck to Lieutenant Governor Colden, an account of duplicity practised by the Delawares at the Kingston conference; a letter of November 17th from Johnson to Rev. Eleazar Wheelock, regarding a school for instruction of Indian youth, which he promises to encourage still further, and Samuel Kirtland's intention of learning the Mohawk language (printed in *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 4:305–7; Q, 4:197–98); and a letter from Lieutenant Richard Smith, dated the 21st, acknowledging Johnson's liberality and General Amherst's condescension. Destroyed by fire.

FROM JEFFERY AMHERST

L. S.[1]

New York, 22d. November 1761.[2]

SIR

I Deferr'd Acknowledging the Receipt of, & thanking You for Your Letter of the 10th Septr. from the Detroit, untill your arrival at Fort Johnson, as I heard you was on your way thither; and I have a particular pleasure in Learning by Yours of the 5th Instant, received last Night, that you are Returned in Health.

The Disposition you left the Western Indians in leaves me no doubt, but that everything in those parts will remain quiet, as there can be no fear of their being Irritated, or provoked by any of His Majesty's Subjects, but on the contrary those Indians will always find protection from the King's officers, while they continue to Act like true & faithful Allies to his Majesty, which I am persuaded will appear to be so much for their own Interest, that they will be carefull of Deviating therefrom.

You are certainly the best Judge how necessary a meeting with the Six Nations will be at this time: To me it appears to be very requisite, in order that these Nations may be made acquainted with your Transactions amongst their Western Brethren, and thereby be Convinced of the Strong Chain of Friendship that now Subsists between the King's Subjects, and the Several Indian Nations in His Majesty's Dominions; And the sooner this meeting is Called, I think the better.

I Doubt not but the Regulations you have made, and left at the several posts, for fixing the Prices of Goods & Cloathing, will

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[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] In the *Collections of the New York Historical Society* for 1876, *Colden Papers*, p. 130–32, is a letter of November 22d from Cadwallader Colden to Johnson on the Canajoharie grant, Rev. Henry Barclay's grant and Ury Clock's behavior.

Effectually put a stop to the Complaints made by the Indians, in regard to the Dearness of those Commodities.

I shall be very glad to have the particulars of Your proceedings with the several Conferences which You had on your Journey, as well as those at the General meeting at the Detroit; but You will please to do whichever is most Convenient for Yourself, by transmitting them to me separately, or when the whole are finished.

You will please to acquaint me of the Quantity of Provisions & Ammunition you think absolutely necessary to have at this time; I imagine it can be but little, and I will give Directions for your being Supplied accordingly.

Altho' I have ordered all absent officers to their posts, yet as Lt. Johnson is usefull to you, and that I shall on all occasions be glad to oblige you, he may remain with you, untill he settles Your Records &ca. after which, if you can spare him, it will be right that he joins his Company.

I Have the pleasure to acquaint you that the Troops under the Command of Major General Monckton,[1] all in good health, sailed from the hook, on the 19th Instant, with a fair Wind, and fine Weather; The whole Consisting of Seventy one Sail.

I am with great Truth & Regard Sir, Your most obedient Humble Servant JEFF. AMHERST.

P. S. I have not had time as yet to Examine into the Accompts You have transmitted me from Capt. Campbell; I imagine you have still more accounts of his and I would Settle the whole together; I am hopefull all the occonomy that could be used has been observed tho' I must own, even these Expences I have seen appear to be high.

SIR WM. JOHNSON Bart.

[1] In the expedition against Martinique.

FROM GOLDSBROW BANYAR

A. L. S.[1]

New York 23d Novr. 1761.

DEAR SIR WILLIAM

I am favoured with yours of the 5th by yesterday's post. Mr. Du Bois who is concerned not only for himself but I imagine acts for several other Persons interested therein living now at Albany, you will consider whether a Line from you to him may not be proper on this occasion if the thing can be amicably setled it must be most agreeable to all Parties. I will observe to you that besides the disadvantage of going so much further from the River, they will probably object to paying you £300 for the Indian Purchase of 10,000 acres of Land, a Sum altogether I believe unprecedented, and they will be lead to inquire whether that is the proportion of what you have expended on the 40,000, for notwithstanding it is a Real Gift to you, yet it is known that presents are always made on those occasions, and whether in equity they ought to pay more than their proportion of these and other necessary Expences relative to the Indian Claim, You will consider as they must pay the purchase of the Additional 20000 acres. If you don't incline to treat with any Body else about it, let me know whether you are inclinable to abate anything of the Rigour this Demand of £300 seems at least to carry with it and I will when I know your Sentiments let the Parties on the Spott here know them, and acquaint you with their Resolutions. If I have any share in it it will be rather with a View to conciliate matters than any interested one as to myself; for I believe if they were to pay £300 or even £200 for the whole 30000, after you have that quantity next the River, it will be but a bad Bargain. I imagine you'l not think it proper to urge the Report on your Petition till you know whether the Parties will accept of your

[1] Destroyed by fire.

offer, and I do not think it proper till your answer to this, to lay your proposals before them. We have no particular News but what's in the Papers. Your presence here which I wish for from every Motive of Friendship will greatly I am certain facilitate this knotty piece of Business.

I am Dr. Sir William very sincerely your affectionate & obedient Servant

Gw Banyar

Klock has a Lycense to purchase a small Tract of about 6 or 700 acres on the N side the Mohawks River near the Vandrissens and the Tract he him self lives on. I see no difficulty in excluding him from any Share, if your proposal takes Effect.

To Sir William Johnson Baronet.

FROM WILLIAM KELLY

The preceding letter is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 121, by a letter of November 26th from William Kelly, at New York, to Johnson, about a negro who has fled from Johnson to Connecticut, investments in land, the Cosby tract and another. Destroyed by fire.

TO GEORGE CROGHAN

Df.[1]

Fort Johnson Novbr. 30th 1761.

Sir

Yours of the 12th Ulto. I received a few days ago together with ye other Papers it inclosed. I have wrote to General Amherst concerning ye Acctt. & Protest and shall acquaint you with his Answer. I am glad you have sent the 200 Hooes to Capt. Campbel, and wish you had been able to have sent the

[1] Destroyed by fire.

smith also, as he is verry much wanted at Detroit. I beg you will send a good one thither as soon as possible, that I may not break my word with them Indians. I am much pleased at your getting so many of our People out of the hands of the Indians, and hope you will soon be able to get all that are yet among them. The number you have already got is very considerable, and shews the Indians good intentions which, from their late conduct at Detroit, I have but little reason to doubt of.

The regulation you have made, for y^e^ proper Management of Indian affairs to y^e^ Westward &^ca^ [1] is not amiss; and ought to be allowed, if Indian Alliances, or Trade with them be considered Worthy our attention, if not it will be thought extravigant & unnecessary, however let that be judged of by those, whose Province it is. I am obliged to you for the Seeds &^ca^. You are so good to say you will send me to the care of M^r^. Wade at Philadelphia. I assure you I shall take y^e^ greatest care to propagate them at my new place, & hope they will afford you & me pleasure to see them thrive. We all got home safe about y^e^ latter end of Octob^r^. I suffered greatly after I left you by the Ball w^ch^. is lodged in my thigh. It is now somewhat easier. Capt. Johnson is here yet, & desires his Compliments to Yo. as does all the Family. He says nothing can prevent his likeing & Eating Roast Beef &^ca^. or oblige him to exchange it for Indian Meal, . . .

I wish you well, & am Sincerely your Welwisher & Humble Servant

GEORGE CROGHAN Esq^r^.

P. S. Gov^r^. Hamilton had a very extraordinary meeting in our absence w^th^. some of the wandering Susquahana Ind^s^. Tediescung & a few others whom he declares he never called or Invited.

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[1] Croghan to Johnson, October 12, 1761, *q. v.*

FROM DANIEL CLAUS

A. L. S.[1]

Montreal 3d. Decr. 1761

HONOURED SIR

I was yesterday honoured with yours of the 14th Ulto. and thereby learn'd your safe arrival at Fort Johnson which gave me infinite Pleasure.

Doubtless you have since received the Packet I sent by Mr. Matthw. Wade, whereby you'll find the Continuation of my Journal and Accots. of Indn. Expences agreable to your Desire.

As to the Caghnawagey & other Indians of Canada I must say they in general behave beyond Expectation, notwithstanding the indifferent & dispiteful Eye they are looked upon here by the People in Power, and the many ill Usages and Robberies they meet with from the Soldiery &ca. As to the former I hush it up as well as I can by telling them they were Strangers to the Management of their affairs, and as to the Latter, I convinced them that they will be redressed & get Satisfaction if they have a just Cause and the Persons can be found out, and even got Soldiers once or twice severely punished on their Accots. but sometimes in drunken affairs they themselves are culpable, and wch. I represented to them very often not to get drunk among a parcell of Soldiers who were glad on such occasions to impose upon them. There is no Meeting or conference but I give them to consider that if any Accident should happen between [2] & the Soldiers it would chiefly be their own Fault, having been forwarned to avoid them as much as possible. I likewise enjoin them frequently that if they keep firmly the Engagmts. of Friendship entered into with you, & would mind diligently their Hunting & Planting there would not be a happier People than they,

[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] Omission in the copy.

assuring them at the same time in the strongest Terms of the Continuation of our Friendship on the former condition. They are sensible of it and the Sachems pleased to tell me several times that if it was not for my clearing up now & then some Points to them they should be uneasy & suspect their New Friends of intending to break their Promises.

I may without Vanity say, that were there not great Precautions used in these Counter actions, Ind^{n}. Matters would already have occasioned Disputes. When I told Gen^{l}. Gage of the Ind^{ns}. having rec^{d}. News from the upper Nations, that the English intended to cut off the praying Ind^{ns}. of Canada &c^{a}., Maj^{r}. Hervey replied I should have told them that the English had it in their Power whenever they pleased, I thought it not proper to give an Answ^{r}. upon it, finding there is great caution to be used on both sides, for I can assure you Sir that there is no Discurse started here of Ind^{ns}. but they may be dealt with as we please and we are so intoxicated with providential Success that we will presently stumple over the whole Universe, if no Block should happen to lay in our way.

I pleased myself all summer long with the hopes of making a Tour to Fort Johnson in y^{e} Fall but 3 Capt^{ns}. of our Batt^{n}. being gone to New York (2 of w^{h}. were called to Engl^{d}.) made the Duty so unintermitting that I could not expect leave, besides an order afterwards from Gen^{l}. Amherst commanding all officers to join & keep with their respective Corps put it out of the Power of the Commanders here to give me Leave. These are Inconveniences not suitable as well to the Business I am employed in under you as my own private affairs, & I partly forsaw them when ordered to remain here, for from the Beginning I was ordered to do Bus^{s}. for the Reg^{t}. when in Cantonements and after it came to Town was given to understand by the Colo. that I could not avoid doing regular duty, so that my Purchasing was of many advantages to me such as not doing duty as Subaltern, & having now Rank & a much better Right to sell out than before, and w^{ch}. I now did not care how soon it could be brought

about, it will however require a palpable Excuse, such as my military Station interfering too much with the other Service &ca. as such a speedy change would wth. out it appear some how odd to the World. Should the Regiment be broke (which however several impartial Politicians have laid wagers that it would not) that my half pay would be a sure & high Interest for Life for the Money laid out, should it be soon known that it would stand I would by selling out gain a couple hundred Guineas. Notwithstanding all this had I a clever Opportunity to sell out now I would embrace it with Pleasure.

These and other interesting Points regarding me, made me wish ardently to have an Interview with you, but I have already mentioned Sir it is not in my Power to effect it here, and the only means to obtain Leave is to apply immediately to Genl. Amherst as I hinted in my last & wch. I flatter myself had its desired effect & I look out for said Permission by the first Slays coming from below wch. must be soon as all the Waters here are passable now & with more Surity than last year tho' almost a Month sooner.

I begun this letter as you found imediately after the Receipt of your favor, as it was thought there would be a Post sent off before the Winter sat in, but a few days after the weather changed so sudden that we have now near 4 feet Snow and the cold so severe that notwithstanding the amazing Rapidity of St. Lawrence it spread a Bridge of Ice over it stronger than ever since the 20th Inst & this being the 29th the Post to set off tomorrow.

Inclosed I send you a Letter from Mr. Roubaud [1] wch. I transcribed in English as you desired. That poor man I believe is very uneasy & his chief aim perhaps is to get out of this Country, as the Jesuits here have detected his Deportment towards us, and their Superior was going to send him off but Genl. Burton [2] would

[1] Roubaud to Johnson, October 30, 1761.

[2] Brigadier General Ralph Burton, colonel of the 95th regiment.

not permit it, at the same time he is not a favorite of Colo. Burtons, as he is constantly plaguing him w^th^. his schemes & Discoveries so much that he is looked upon as a little crackd brain; at the same time I could wish he was out of the reach of the Jesuits, for if the Country should happen to be given back he would certainly be in a bad Box.

I deferr more particulars to my Arrival at Fort Johns^n^. in the interim remain with my utmost Respect, and Compliments to the Family Sir Your most Dutyfull humble Servant

DAN CLAUS

To the Hon^ble^. SIR W^M^. JOHNSON Bar^t^.

TO THE ALBANY COUNTY MEMBERS

Df.[1]

Fort Johnson 4^th^ Decb^r^. 1761

GENTLEMEN

I have been last Summer (by order of General Amherst) as far as the Detroit, where, and at the severall Posts in my way thither, I have with His approbation, settled (in the most equitable manner I possibly could) the prices of such goods as our Traders generally carry to vend among the Severall Indian Nations; but the exorbitant hire of the Battoemen, as well as that of Carriages at the severall Portages, which I have had an opertunity of Seeing enhances the Value of the goods, they carry up so much, that it is impossible for the Trader, or Sutler to supply either the Troops or Indians at a reasonable rate, this of course, must cause a generall uneasiness, as also the latter an unfavourable opinion of our veracity, haveing been repeatedly assured by the severall Generals, and myself that the English could, and would supply all their allies w^th^. Goods at a cheaper rate than the French did, or could do. From these promises they flattered themselves & other distant Nations with the hopes of an

[1] Destroyed by fire.

extensive, fair and plantifull Trade. It is very evident we can perform our promises, and furnish them w^th^. goods much cheaper from this government than the French could, nay even than any of y^e^ Southern Gover^mts^. can do, provided the Battoemen & Waggoners hire or wages is regulated by the Legislature. I dare venture to affirm, if that is done, the good effect there of will soon be felt, as the Trader & Sutlers will thereby be enabled to dispose of their goods & stores much cheaper than heretofore, to the great Satisfaction & benefit of y^e^ garrisons & Indians, than w^h^. nothing will more contribute towards keeping all the Indians now in our alliance firm in their present good dispositions towards us, & increase y^t^. Interest as well as Trade with them. I have been an Eye witness to the extravigant rate things were sold for at y^e^ severall garrisons, as well as to the Ind^s^. occasioned chiefly by the high wages of the servants employed by y^e^ Traders. I looked upon it incumbent on me to represent it to yu the Representatives of this County, and cannot doubt of your zeal & readiness in endeavouring to remedy an evil so prejudicial in its consequences to his Majestys Ind^n^. Interest, and that of his Troops in the severall distant Forts & Posts, who can have no refreshment but from the Suttlers & Traders.

I shall finish with reminding you of a Letter I took the liberty of writing you last Summer [1] before I left home, which I hope you received, as I therein observed to you, that the High Ways were much neglected & out of repair, owing to the lowness of the Fine on such Delinquents as refuse to work at y^e^ Roads, Many choosing to stay at home, & pay their Fine, w^h^. is not sufficient now to hire others in their stead, as the Law directs. I therefore hope you will enlarge the Fines,[2] otherwise I do assure you the Roads (which should be good thro such a Country as this is and w^h^. would be one of y^e^ greatest inducements to the further settling of

[1] Not found.

[2] Enlarged by act of December 31, 1761. See *Colonial Laws of New York*, 4:578.

it) will scarce be passable. I should not trouble you so much, were it not for the publick Emolument, & that I am certain you want only information to lead you to redress those or any other greivances w^h^. y^r^. Constituents may labour under. I am &^ca^

VOLJERT P DOW, JACOB H. TENYKE, ABR^M^. TEN BROOK [1] & NICH^S^. GROTE [2] ESQR^S^.

TO JEFFERY AMHERST

Df.[3]

Fort Johnson Dec^r^. 6^th^ 1761.

SIR

I do myself great pleasure in Congratulating your Excell^cy^. on the honour lately conferred on you by his Majesty,[4] sincerely wishing that you may continue still to receive more distinguishing proofs of your Generous prince's Esteem for your deserved merit, & the many important services which your Excell^cy^. hath performed for your Country.

I am to acknowledge the rec^t^. of your Excell^cys^. of the 22^d^. Ult^o^. wherein I am glad to find you approve of my calling the 6 Nations to a Conference which I purpose doing, as soon as I can provide such things as are necessary to be given them on that occasion, & which will require at least 500 York curr^y^ for the purchase thereof.

I herewith transmit your Excell^y^. my proceedings on the way to, and at the Detroit (except the Senecas Conference at the Wiandot Town, & such other particulars as you are allready acquainted with) And I should be glad to know whether you approve of my publishing the whole, in which case I shall send

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[1] Abraham Ten Broeck represented Rensselaerwyck in the assembly.

[2] Nicholas Groot represented Schenectady.

[3] Destroyed by fire.

[4] General Amherst had been invested with the dignity, Knight of the Bath.

down a copy as soon as 'tis prepared for your Excellys. farther inspection with directions for its being afterwards put into the printers hands.

Mr. Croghan has enclosed to me an acct. amounting to near 200 Curry. which was expended on Cloathing for the Cherokees, purchased by him in 1757 by order of Genl. Stanwix.[1] This is the money concerning which Mr. Denny wrote to you, & the Government of Pensilvania, whose province I understand it was to pay it, having acted so ungenerously as to protest his bill. Mr. Croghan writes me that he had acquainted your Excellcy. some time ago of the affair, when you were pleased to order him to send the acct. to me, that in case I found it just, you would order me to discharge it. All I can say thereon is, that he being ordd. by Genl. Stanwix to purchase said goods, I imagine your Excellcy. will not let him be a Sufferer thereby. I shall therefore expect to be favoured with your orders thereon. Mr. Croghan also writes, that agreable to my Instructions he has obtained 46 English prisoners from the Inds. about ye Ohio & its Neighborhood wh. together wth. those delivered up to us since 1759 make the whole 338.

I can't find that I have any more of Capt. Campbells accts. & believe I sent them all with my last letter to your Excelly. which acct. I think amounts to near 3000 Y. Curry., if so, they will be right.

Your indulging me with Lieut. Johnson's assistance, this time past, has been of much service to me, having no secretary I should otherwise have been at a great loss on my journey, as well as at present, in Copying, & Recording the proceedings &ca. Were it not for him. As soon as all are finished & that he can be with Conveniency spared, he will joyn his Compy. agreable to your Excellcys. orders.

I judge 20 Barrels of pork, a proportion of flour, & 500 lb Weight of powder with lead for that quantity, may, with

[1] *See* Croghan to Johnson, October 12, 1761.

Oeconomy Suffice until next Spring. You cannot Sir conceive the misery of sev^{l}. Ind^{n}. familys, occasioned by sickness, & a failure of their Crop of Ind^{n}. Corn by the dryness of the Summer, many of them must inevitably perish without assistance.

Herewith I send your Excell^{y}. my acc^{t}. curr^{t}. including the pay due to the officers in these parts for all which I sh^{d}. be glad your Excell^{y}. w^{d}. please to order me a Warr^{t}. as also for £1000 Curr^{y}. in order to purchase y^{e} present for the 6 Nat^{s}. (which has ever been done on the like occasion, and will I am certain be a means cementing what has been done amongst the rest, & making all matters easy for the future) as also for farther carrying on the service & discharging Capt. Claus's acc^{t}. of Ind^{n}. expences accrued since his management of Ind^{n}. affairs in Canada.

There is in my opinion a necessity for putting some Cloathing ammunit^{n}. &^{ca}. into the hands of the Com^{dg}. officers at Oswego, Niagra, Detroit &^{ca}. to be occasionally given to such Indians as are found deserving, and servicable, and as they have been used heretofore to receive presents in great abundance, I submit it to your Excell^{cy}. whether it will be thought convenient to break off that expence all at once, until everything be entirely settled thro'out the Country.

I am extremely glad to hear the Troops were all in good health & wish them a favourable wind to the place of their destination, and when there, as much success as has constantly attended your Excellencys unwearied endeavours to add to the Conquests of Britain.

I have the honour to be

S^{R}. JEFF. AMHERST Kn^{t}. of the Bath.

TO GOLDSBROW BANYAR

Df.[1]

Fort Johnson 6th Decbr. 1761

DEAR BANYAR

I am sorry to find by yours of the 23d Ulto. that the proposals which I offered in my last, regarding ye lands near to Conajohare, have not been satisfactory. I realy thought them verry reasonable; however to shew You & Mr. Colden my inclination to a friendly settlement (chiefly on your and his Acct) I shall make you (what I think) the fairest offer in my power, to wit, You & your Associates shall (on paying me £600 Curry. as your and their share of the Indian purchase) have thirty thousand Acres, which shall run to the Mohawk River, as well as my thirty thousand, by a line to be run from the Rear of the land, to the Front or Mohawk River, so as to give each Party thirty thousand acres — or, on paying the sd. Sum of £600 Curry. to me, you may have 20 thousand Acres of said Land nearest to the River, and I will take 40 thousand in your Rear, adjoining to the Bounds of the twenty thousand, otherwise I will take the 20 thousand next to the Mohawk River & you the 40 thousand in the Rear paying me £600.

I hope one or other of these proposals will please, if not, my good intentions will be frustrated, and the affair remain unsettled, as I know of no other I can with any propriety make, being I fancy more favourable than any I could flatter myself with, from my most intimate acquaintance. I have not spoke to Mr. Dubois concerning it but if I see him I shall let him know what offer I have made you, wh. you did not consider when you objected to the £300 besides this Tract is better Scituated than any Land now to be Purchased in the Country & good in quality.

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[1] Destroyed by fire.

Ury Klock has been for some time endeavouring by every unjust method to get the Conojoharies to sell him a piece of Land on the North side the River, the Sachims & young Men &ca forbid his treating with a few, whom he by Supplying them constantly with Liquor to make them drunk they were apprehensive might be persuaded to sign anything he would desire, notwithstanding all ye warning they have given him, he, since his return from York, persists in ye purchase thereof to the great uneasiness of all ye Indians, except a few whom as I before observed he bribes with a little money & liquor. In my last I Desired he might not be allowed to proceed in ye Purchase untill I was heard thereon. I now repeat my desire that no Pattent Pass to him either for the 800 acres he has a Lycense to purchase, or for any other quantity or Tract of Land, as I will make it appear that his method of proceeding, is not only very villanous, but if allowed of, will be productive of a great deal of trouble, & hurt his Majestys Indian Interest now in so favourable a way.

You cant forget what a dangerous & troublesome man this Klock is, and what pains the Govr. & Council were at in the years 1753 & 54 to settle the breach & ill Blood which he occasioned at that time between the Germans & Inds. & for which he would have been trounced, by a motion of Mr. Alexanders in Council, that the Kings attorney should take him in hand, had I not interfered, & Given my opinion that it was better not take such vigorous measures, not but he deserved being made an example of, but I knew that as things were then circumstanced with regard to the partys among the Inds. it was best drop it.

I have wrote the Lieut. Governour concerning the great uneasiness among the two Mohawk Castles owing to Klocks violent measures[1] proposed by him to be taken in the getting possession of, & removeing a Number of People (who pay rent to the Conajoharees these several years) from of a Tract of Land, sold last Winter by Mr. Livingston to said Klock &ca. which the Inds.

[1] Johnson to Colden, November 6, 1761.

claim as their property & which Tract Includes all their Houses, & Planting Grounds. As I have wrote him thereon, & Desired his advice &ca. I shall not enlarge nor add further than, that I am as ever

Yours Sincerely & Affectionately

Excuse my hurry & incorrectness.

GOLDS BORROW BANYAR Esqr.

TO GAVIN COCHRAN

The preceding letter is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 122, by a letter of December 6th from Johnson to Captain Gavin Cochran, congratulations on recovery from illness. Destroyed by fire.

TO WILLIAM SMITH AND OTHERS[1]

Fort Johnson Decr. 9th. 1761

GENTLEMEN

I was favoured with yours of the 22d. of last June at the time when I was setting out on my Journey to the D'etroit which prevented me from answering you at that time.

Agreable to your desire I took Mr. Occum[2] with me whom I introduced to the Oneidas & Tuscaroras as a person sent for their Instruction in the Christian Religion, and earnestly desired & recommended it to them to treat him as became one of his sacred functions, and to pay due attention to his advice & Doctrine as a means towards attaining happiness hereafter. They returned many thanks for his having been sent amongst them, & promised to observe & follow whatever he should say to them.

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[1] In American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass. In handwriting of Guy Johnson.

[2] Samson Occom, an Indian preacher, born in Mohegan, Conn. In 1759 he was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry, and in 1761 went on a mission to the Oneidas.

Since which time I have heard that Mr. Occum has left the Oneida Village, & returned home, the occasion of which I have not yet been made acquainted with.

I am very sensible of the great importance of ye. design as well in a Religious, as a Political Sense. The French having first obtained an Interest amongst the Indians by means of their Missionarys, thro' whose Assiduity it continued still to increase, the fatal effects of whose influence amongst them, our frontiers &c have often severely felt. It gives me therefore great satisfaction to find so essential a business undertaken, & carried on by Gentlemn. of your Character, & Esteem in the Province, in which you may be allways assured of my ready concurrence & assistance in promoting so laudable an undertaking.

I am with esteem Gentlemen

Your most Devoted &c

To
Wm. Smith D Bostwick, P. V. B Livingston
David Vanhorne, & Will. Livingston Esqrs.

TO BENNING WENTWORTH

A. L. S.[1]

Fort Johnson 10th. Decbr. 1761

Sir

The weighty business of a War, which has so long engaged the attention of the Severall Governments being now so fortunately determined in the Northeren Colonies of America, gives me an opertunity which your attention to publick affairs, as well as my own unsettled & troublesome situation hath hitherto prevented me from taking, of laying before You the demands which I have to make upon the severall Governments who did me the

[1] In Library of Congress.

honour to appoint me to the Command of their Forces in the Year 1755, which Trust, I flatter myself I have discharged to their approbation.— and as I had no farther desire in taking that Command upon me, than to manifest the pleasure which I took in sacrificing my own ease, and neglecting my business (then verry considerable) for the Publick, and at a time when our affairs were in a verry critical situation, I am well convinced those Governments who honoured me w^th^. their Comis^ns^., never intended I should be a Sufferer in my private Fortune from the expences which the Commander of an Army must necessarily be at, during the course of a long Campaign, in which, mine Bona Fide, amounted to near a thousand Pounds New York Curr^cy^., I therefore now take the liberty of reminding You thereof, not doubting but you will take the same into consideration and lay it before the Legislature, who I flatter myself will make me such an allowance, as (with the Quotas of the other Colonies concern'd, to whom I now apply) may reimburse me the expences of that Campaign, as well as my Pay.—

I have the honour to be
Sir
Your most Obedient
Humble Servant
Wm. Johnson

His Excellency Governour Wentworth —

INDORSED: Sr Will^m^ Johnsons Letter
December 1761
June y^e^ 1762 Ordered
to Lay for Consideration

THE EARL OF EGREMONT TO JEFFERY AMHERST

Copy[1]

Extract of a Letter from the Right Hon^ble^ The Earl of Egremont [2] to Sir Jeffrey Amherst; Bearing Date — Whitehall, 12^th^ Dec^r^. 1761.

"It is needless to observe to You how much His Majesty's Interests may be promoted by treating the Indians upon the same principles of Humanity, and proper Indulgence; Your knowledge of the genius and turn of the People will suggest to you the more particular Rules for Your Conduct towards them, which are left to Your own Prudence.

I Can't however help mentioning to You one Circumstance on this Head, which is so generally Affirmed and Credited, that I Fear there must be too much Foundation for it. It is said that the Indians are disgusted, & their minds alienated from His Majesty's Government, by the Shamefull manner in which Business is transacted between them and our Traders, the latter making no Scruple of using every Low Trick and Artifice to Overreach and Cheat those unguarded ignorant People, in their Dealings with them, while the French by a Different Conduct, and worthy of our Imitation deservedly gain their Confidence; it is Superfluous to animadvert upon what so evidently obstructs the King's service, & dishonours the English Trader; It will naturally excite your Indignation and Call for what Redress may be in your power."

TO WILLIAM KELLY

The preceding paper was followed in the Library Collection (*See* Johnson Calendar, p. 122) by a letter of December 15th from Johnson to William Kelly about buying Mrs Cosby's lands and recovery of a negro who has run away to Connecticut. Destroyed by fire.

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[1] The manuscript was destroyed by fire.

[2] Charles Wyndham, second Earl of Egremont, secretary of state for the southern department.

FROM CADWALLADER COLDEN

A. L. S.[1]

New York Decr 13th 1761

May it please your Honour

I have considered the Paragraph of (Sir William Johnson's) Letter,[2] which your Honour was pleased to communicate to me, and beg leave to observe thereon, that, as it was allways my earnest desire to promote the interests of Religion amongst the Indians, I am still disposed to do every thing in my power, to render a Missionaries Residence among them as agreable as possible. I found by Experience the great inconveniency of being in Lodgings, which was the only motive that induced me to accept of the offer made me by the Indians of those Lands, which was at first their own motion without the least influence of mine directly or indirectly, as may appear by the Minutes of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, of the 25th of October 1739. The Lands they gave me were by them pretended to be a free gift; but I was told, at the same time, that I must pay the then proprietors and Occupiors, who were very numerous, which together with presents to the Sachems, and 100wt. of Gun Powder to the Warriors &c fell little short of the price of Lands, as they then purchased from Indians, and with the Pattent and improvements, did not cost me less than £500. Upon (Mr Ogilvie's) succeeding me in the Mission, I ordered my Tenant in lieu of the Rent he was to pay me, to Lodge and Diet Mr Ogilvie, allowing him the best Room in the House: So that the whole benefit I have had was only four Years occupation

I am now ready to convey the whole upon the following conditions —

viz.—

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[1] In Library of Congress. Colden's part is *A. L. S.*

[2] See Johnson to Colden, March 19, 1761.

1st. That the Conveyance be made to the Society for Propagating the Gosple in foreign parts for the use of their Missionary, for the time being, to the Mohawk Indians —

2ndly. That there be paid me on Executing the Release the Sum of Five Hundred pounds Currency, which I have been offer'd in ready money last Winter, and was strongly importuned to Sell it; but I neither thought it an equivalent, nor was I disposed to part with it on any account but for the Benefit of the Mission.—

3dly. Inasmuch as I agreed with the Corporation of the City of Albany, to pay them the Yearly Rent of one Schepel of wheat for each Morgan of the Flatts or Low clear Land, provided they Executed a Lease in a Legal manner, which they afterwards alledged they could not do, unless I would first convey to them the Indian Purchase, which was not in my Power, nor did I think myself oblidged to comply with, I expect to be acquited from any obligation of warranting the Low Lands — against any Suit or Claim of said Corporation. If Sir William shall think these terms reasonable, and can find means to make the purchase, I intend to make a Present towards puting the House and Farm in repair. If Sir William should think these terms unreasonable, I shall be ready to consider any proposals he shall be pleased to make. I am with all Dutifull Respect

Your Honours
most Obedient and
most Humble Servant
Henry Barclay

New York December 2nd.
1761

The Pattent Contains
320 Acres —

The Honble: CADWALLADER COLDEN Esqr.[1]—

[1] Barclay's letter, of which the above is a copy, is in the New York Historical Society, Colden Manuscripts.

Sr

Above is copy of a letter which I received from Dr Barclay in answer to what you wrote to me on the subject of the lands which he has near the Mohawks Castle As I make no doubt of the truth of the facts which he relates I am in hopes his answer will be Satisfactory to you If any thing farther be on my power for promoting the interest of Religion among the Indians it will give me great Satisfaction to do it

Some Delaware Indians living (if I mistake not) near Ohquaga came to Kingston after they had promised the people there to bring and deliver up all his Majestys subjects they had prisoners among them which they have not don & still detain them under false excuses

As I have informed (General Amherst) of this Transaction I expect you will hear more particularly from him

I have a letter from the (Earl of Egremont of the 9th of Octr) informing me of his being apointed Secretary of State for the Southern Department in the place of (Mr. Pit) who has retired, with his Majesty's leave, from Business My Lord Egremont informs me that this Change will make no change in his Majesty's measures, and that the war will be carried on vigorously

I am with great truth & regard

Sr Your most obedient humble servant

CADWALLADER COLDEN [1]

Sr Wm Johnson Bart

FROM WILLIAM CORRY

A. L. S.[2]

[*Albany*] *December 16th 1761*

DEAR SIR

I don't know where you live, for I can neither see you, nor hear tell of you. You put me in mind of the Antideluvian Sha-

[1] Colden's letter without Barclay's is in the *Collections of the New York Historical Society* for 1876, *Colden Papers*, p. 142–43.

[2] Destroyed by fire.

lum that lived in Mount Terza, that covered the Country with trees of his own planting — so you are taking down the old Forrests and planting a new of Fruit Trees &ca.

The news here, a Packet is last week arrived, Mr. Pitt is out of office has resigned the Seal and has got an annuity of 3000 per annum for 3 lives his own, his Ladys and Son. She is made a Barronness. Private letters say the loan office was immediately stoped, and the Commons insisted on Pitts being restored. Earl of Egramont got his place. It is very likely the money bill and loan office will restore him.

Fourteen days ago your Friend Capt. March [1] sent an order to the Mayors Court to admit him as Clerk or to shew Cause. They have shewn Cause, Mr. Gansevourts [2] older commission.

Some months ago the Lt. Govr. and Counsil Cited Mr. Liddeas to appear at New York about the Settlt. of his lands, he did not obey the Citation, last week an order came to the sheriff to take him in Custody and bring him forthwith to New York, which he did, and they are now there. What will follow I can't yet tell.

As the Yankey says — this is at present The Special — Relieve yourself out of your Elizium, and come and spend some time among us. Christmas is a coming, and pretty good riding here, which will bring plenty of Turkeys &ca &ca to town. Let me request you to come and take share of them. This Family heartily salute you and believe me to be with compliments to your self and Family your most affect. humble Servt.

WILLIAM CORRY

To SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON, Bart.

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[1] Witham Marsh.

[2] Harme Gansevoort, made county and town clerk September 25, 1750.

FROM JEFFERY AMHERST

L. S.[1]

New York, 20th. Decemr: 1761.

SIR,

The Post came in so late today, that I have not time to give the Proceedings, &cā, Enclosed in Yours of the 6th. Instant, a Reading; but I shall peruse them as soon as possible, and give You my thoughts thereon by the first opportunity: Your Accompts shall be Examined, & a Warrant granted for the Amount thereof, as well as another for the £*1000*, You desire to have, in order to purchase the Necessary Presents for the Six Nation Meeting, & which, You say, are usually given on the like Occasion: I have only to repeat my Desires, that You'll be pleased to be as sparing in these presents as possible.

With regard to publishing Your Proceedings, I should Imagine, that as I shall transmit Copies to His Majesty's Ministers, who will of Course, Communicate the Contents of them to those to whom they should be made known, & make publick such part thereof as may be Judged proper, it will be better to Leave that Entirely to the Ministry; whose province it is to publish, by proper Authority, the Transactions of the King's Servants, in the Several Departments of His Majesty's Dominions. This, at first View, is my opinion of the matter; If, on a perusal of Your papers, it should appear in a different Light, I shall not fail to Acquaint You therewith.

The Expence of Cloathing the Cherokees in the Year 1757, as it was Incurred during General Stanwix's Command to the Southward, and by his Order, ought certainly to have been Discharged before he left the Country; and it is not possible for me to do anything in the Affair, without hearing from Mr. Stanwix on the Subject.

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[1] In New York Public Library, Miscellaneous Papers.

I Did Imagine, from Captain Campbell's Letter, that I might Expect some more Accompts from You; but since You say You have sent all You received from him, I shall have them Examined, & Order payment accordingly.

As You represent the miserable Condition of Several Indian Familys, occasioned by Sickness, and a failure of their Crops, I send Orders to Colonel Bradstreet to furnish You with Twenty Barrels of pork, & a proportion of Flour; and I have Directed Colonel Williamson to Order the Ordnance Storekeeper at Albany to Deliver the Five Hundred Weight of powder (if there is so much in Store) with Lead in proportion, agreable to Your Request.

Altho' I shall, at all times, pay the greatest Regard to Your opinion, in matters concerning the Indians, yet I should Imagine the Expence of giving presents to the Indians, at any of the Posts, may very well be Saved, if the Trade is carried on, in that Open and fair way, which I have so often Recommended, and which I am Sure You have Used Your utmost Endeavors to Establish.

A Few days ago, a Sloop Arrived here from Carolina, in which came passengers, two of the Iroquois Indians, that went from hence with Captain Kennedy; and L^{t}. Governor Bull Writes me, that he has not only given these two, a present of Forty Dollars Each, with a Gun & Cloathing, but the Like Sum, with an Equivalent to the Arms & Cloathing for the Widow whose Husband Died in that Province; And that he has likewise presented two other Indians, who Chose to Accompany Captain Kennedy to the West Indies, with Fifty Dollars Each; a good Gun, & Suitable Cloathing &c$\tilde{a}$;– One of the Indians Arrived here, being Sick, I have Ordered him to the Hospital; and so soon as he Recovers, they shall both be sent to their Homes: I shall try to Secure the Money, so that they may have it, when they get home.

I Must not Omit thanking You for Your kind Congratulations on the Honor His Majesty has been Graciously pleased to Confer on me; And I beg Leave to Assure You, that I am, with the greatest Truth and Regard,

Sir,

Your most Obedient
Humble Servant.
JEFF: AMHERST.

SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON, Bar[t].

INDORSED: *New York 20[th]. Decr. 1761.*
Letter from Sir Jeff. Amherst
Kn[t]. of the Bath

Lord Amherst, commander of
the British forces in America [1]–

FROM GOLDSBROW BANYAR

A. L. S.[2]

New York 21[st] December 1761

DEAR SIR WILLIAM

I have the pleasure of your Letter and both M[r]. Colden and myself are sensible of the Friendship you intend us, in the proposal you made in these Words " You and your associates shall on paying me £600 Currency as your and their Share of the Indian purchase have thirty thousand acres w[ch]. shall run to the Mohawk River as well as my 30000, by a line to be run from the Rear of the Land to the Front or Mohawk River so as to give each Party 30000 acres." By which I suppose you mean that each shall as nearly as may be, be of equal Value, and that all charges of surveying &c to the Completion of the Deed shall be included in that Sum. I have no reference to the Return fee

[1] The second indorsement is of a later date than the first.

[2] Destroyed by fire.

of 4 or £5 per 1000 usually paid to the surveyor. I shall only tell you that Mr. Colden and myself, agree to this proposal, and if the other Parties here are content to do so, that I shall immediately take the proper Steps to get Lycenses passed, which I see not the least prospect of otherwise than by Agreement between the Parties. I shall insist if this proposal takes Effect that Klock who Mr. Dubois inclined to give a Share to, shall be excluded, and I suppose Mrs Magin will partake of the same Fate. You may be assured Klock shall proceed no farther in the 800 Acres if I can help it, but as I know that others were concerned with him I shall be glad to know the objections if there are any agst. taking it up. Does it lye within your purchases mentioned above, if it does there is an end of it. Rogers's Lands on being examined will I believe be thought by the Concerned not worth patenting, altho there has already been a great deal of Trouble and Cost attending it. I must conclude with wishing you every Good in this Life particularly the Compliments of the approaching Season and am Dr Sir Wm your affectionate humble Servant

Gw Banyar

Sir Wm Johnson.

FROM RICHARD SHUCKBURGH ETC.

The preceding letter was followed in the Library Collection (*See* Johnson Calendar, p. 122–23) by three papers which were burned: a letter of December 22d from Dr Richard Shuckburgh, at Fort Johnson, to Johnson, at Kingsburgh, on illness, the Indian secretaryship and the clerkship of Albany county; lists, dated the 28th, of articles that belonged to the Indian, John, who died in the hospital at New York December 28th, and of articles belonging to the Indian, Cram, an inmate of the hospital — all in keeping of Garret Abeel, clerk; and a fragment, without date, address or signature, of a letter, containing an incident about Mr Pownall and the government of Jamaica.

FROM JEFFERY AMHERST

L. S.[1]

New York, 30th: December 1761.

SIR

Mr. Croghan having presented me the Accompts of his Disbursements for the Indian Service under his Care, that I might order paymt. for the Same, I find in looking over these Accompts. that a great many of the Articles charged therein, are said to have been furnished by Your order for the Detroit meeting; I therefore cannot think of passing them, Untill I have your Report, and opinion of these as well as the other Accompts which, in the Whole, amount to a prodigious Expence, as You will see by the Abstract delivered to me by Mr. Croghan, which I herewith Enclose You, together with the Accompts. Mr. Croghan tells me, he should be glad to wait on you himself to which I have agreed; and he will be the bearer of this Letter; You will please to return the Accompts by him & Your Report thereupon.

Lieut. Butler arrived here this morning from the Miamis; and he has likewise delivered me large Accompts of Disbursements made by him, which I cannot pass untill I hear from Capt. Campbell, as whatever necessary Expenses are Incurred at these Dependent posts, ought to be paid by the Commanding officer at the Detroit; or at least Certified by him, I have Directed Lieut. Butler to Deliver his Accompts to Mr. Croghan, that he may Lay them before You; and I shall be glad to know Your opinion in regard to the necessity of Incurring such Expences at that post; and whether Capt. Campbell mentioned anything to You of Lieut. Butler's being obliged to make Such Disbursements, My opinion is, that the most Effectual Method of avoiding these Expenses at the outposts, would be, by totally prohibiting the Traders from Carrying any Rum thither; the Indians would then barter their Skins for Cloathing and Necessaries, that would be of real Use to them; and if there was no Rum to be sold this

[1] Destroyed by fire.

heavy Article with which the Crown is Charged must drop of Course; and certainly the prohibition of Selling this pernicious Liquor to the Indians becomes very necessary, since by their own Confession, it only serves to Intoxicate them, and occasions their Committing outrages, for which they never fail to plead as an Excuse their being in Liquor.

I am, with great Regard, Sir

Your most obedient Humble Servant.

JEFF. AMHERST

SIR WILL^M^: JOHNSON, Bar^t^.

FROM DANIEL CAMPBELL ETC.

The preceding is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 123, by three papers destroyed by fire: a letter of January 4, 1762, from Daniel Campbell, at Schenectady, to Johnson, agreeing to give £300 or £400 for a bill on New York and mentioning rum to be included in accounts of Fort Niagara; a pass, given by General Amherst at New York, the 4th, permitting George McMichael to convey an Indian named Cram from New York to Fort Johnson; and an extract of a letter of the 6th from Mrs Cosby to Charles Williams about selling her lands.

TO JEFFERY AMHERST

Df.[1]

Fort Johnson January 7^th^ 1762

SIR

Your Excell^cys^. favour of the 11^th^ Ult^o^. I have received with the several enclosures concerning prisoners yet amongst the Tribes of the Monseys, Minisink Ind^ns^. &^ca^. You may be assured of my taking such Steps to the proposed Meeting of the Six Nations (on whom said Indians are dependant) as will effectually oblige them to deliver them up but such Meetings as were held for that purpose by the Country Gentlemen are only productive of confusion, and contempt.

[1] Destroyed by fire.

I am also to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellcys. of the 20th, 26th [1] & 30th Ulto. in the former of which you promised to acquaint me with your Excellcys. opinion concerning the publishing the Treaty at the Detroit with which I have not yet been favoured; It is now ready for the press and only wait to hear from you on that head as it hath hitherto been customary to have all such publick treaties with the Indians, published at New York, with the approbatn. of the Commander in Chief.

I should be very glad to be informed whether the Acct. of Capt. Campbells which I sent your Excellency sometime ago, answer near the amount I mentioned in my last, as my mislaying any of them would give me great Uneasiness.

I have great satisfaction in your Excellcys. approbation of my proceedings with the Indians on the way to, and at the Detroit as well as of the Instructions given to the Officers relative to the outposts and I am of opinion the good effects of those meetings will be felt by his Majesties American subjects, if it be not their own fault.

At the proposed meeting of the 6 Nations I flatter myself I shall be able to convince the Senecas, or those concerned in the late intended villainous plott, of their error, and obtain such satisfaction from them as may shew us, and all the Indian nations that they repend of the wild Scheme they had in agitation.

Altho the business I was sent to transact with the several Indian Nations at the Detroit, was as much for their own, as our Interest, & notwithstanding I should exert all my influence, and endeavours in the discharge of my duty, I was sensible that in case I did not appear there with a present adequate to the importance of the Embassy, matters would not be so smoothly carried on, & amicably accommodated. Many of the goods being considerably damaged, or destroyed from badness of the boats and the weather, laid me under a necessity of replacing them, as the whole of what I had on my first setting out was but trifling for so large, and so important a Meeting, if it is con-

[1] Not found.

sidered that on a division of said present among so many Nations and after that, among the individuals of each then present, each persons share was but a trifling recompense besides the necessity I was under of making some small presents to Indns. as well on my way thither, as on my return from thence, for their long Journeys, & loss of hunting. I can only say that I assure your Excellcy. I have used all the economy consistent with the good of the service on which I was sent, and hope it appears to you in that light as nothing can at any time afford me more Satisfaction than your Excellcys. favourable opinion & approbation of my Services.

With regard to Mr. Croghans accts I acknowledge they are considerable but I observe many articles are placed therein to Indn. accts. which I think are not properly chargeable to that branch, & which have been incurred from time to time for other parts of his Majesties Service, by order of the Comds. officers in the *Southern Department*, which, together with Mr. Croghans taking the Rout of Pittsborough in order to bring with him the Indians then going to meet Mr. Hamilton in Pensilvania the disappointment of the expected provisions &ca. and the purchasing goods at an exorbitant price has considerably inflamed his accts. But I have given Mr. Croghan orders for the retrenching of those expences hereafter, as they appear to be of a great amount except when ordered to incurr them by the Comds officer in that quarter, which hath frequently happened. Lieut Butlers acct. is large which must I imagine be attributed to his having been necessitated to take up Goods at a very high price from the Traders at the Miamis, as well to purchase provisions for his Garrison, as to make some necessary presents to the Indians at that Critical time, which presents will I am certain be found trifling on a calculation being made of the expence attending the maintenance of the Garrison, as well as of the French who were there for some time. This charge might have been however greatly lessened, had he been enabled carry such articles from hence as were requisite for that purpose, and as I have heard

Capt. Campbell express himself concerning some acc^{t}. of Lieut Butlers, I hope the expence is not more than the time, & occasion required. Agreable to your Excell^{cys}. orders I return you by M^{r}. Croghan his, & Lieut. Butlers accounts, of the necessity of the amount of which, I hope your Excell^{cy}. will be convinced from what I have observed on that head. It has always been my opinion, and particularly since my late observations, that nothing would tend more to the good of the Service, and to the retrenching of the Ind^{n}. expences than the prohibition of Rum, which I purposed observ^{g}. to your Excell^{y}., & which I have used my endeavours to put a stop to by all the passes lately granted, as well as by turning sev^{l}. traders back, whom I met with on the way, with Cargoes of the same (tho' I apprehend it can not be entirely prevented without your Excell^{cy}. orders for that purpose to the sev^{l}. posts) and I must beg leave to observe, that tho' it may occasion an abatement in the Ind^{n}. expences, it cannot totally put a stop thereto, at those posts where they have been accustomed to receive frequent & very considerable presents, and which in my opinion they must be gradually weaned from, as Capt Campbell justly observed in his letter to me, now before y^{r}. Excell^{cy}: and altho' I should be equally averse with you to purchase their favour with presents, yet, as I have already suggested to you it will be necessary as yet in some measure to keep up a practice which they have been allways accustomed which in our present situation cannot be looked upon as a bribe and which they in a little time may be intirely broke of.

I have been favoured with the two warrants inclosed with your Excell^{cys}. letter of the 26th ult^{o}. which shall be applied to the uses allready mentioned and will I hope enable me to compleat the whole to your Excellencys Satisfaction.

I have the honor to be Sir

Your Excell^{cys}. & c^{a}.

To Sir Jeff Amherst Kn^{t}. of the Bath.

EVIDENCE AS TO ACTS OF URY KLOCK

The preceding is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 123, by two papers which were destroyed by fire: Colin McLelland's evidence about Ury Klock's method of obtaining deeds from Indians, dated January 7th; deposition of Conrad Timmerman and Daniel Miller regarding the base action of Urie Klock and the connivance of Justice Tillebach in the matter of Domine Lappius's salary, sworn before Johnson, dated the 7th.

TO GOLDSBROW BANYAR

Df.[1]

Fort Johnson Jan^ry. 7^th 1762.

DEAR BANYAR

Yours of the 21^st Ult^o. came to hand, by which I still see some odd objections made to my last proposals, altho I thought they could admit of none, and I realy imagined I had wrote expressive enough on the subject, When I told you that I would (on You & your Associates paying me £600 New York Currency, as Your & their share of the Ind^n. purchase) allow you and them (Klock excepted) to come in for such a part as in my letter was Mentioned, & described, that is still my intention, & think no reasonable sett of Men can say but it is a fair Offer, Why you should expect me to pay for the Survey, when nothing of the kind was signified I cannot Conceive. I am willing to pay my share of the Survey as any other of the partners do, & as to the Division I had nothing else in view than what was consistant with Honour & Equity, & I am sorry to find you seem to Harbour some thoughts to the Contrary, which is not very friendly. I shall be glad to have no farther delay or trouble about it. It is already more than ever I had with any other affair, You are pleased also to Observe that you cannot see the least prospect of Succeeding otherwise than by an agreement between the Parties, realy if they are not determin'd ag^st. comeing into the most reasonable terms, they cannot hesitate a moment accepting those already offered them, if they will not

[1] Destroyed by fire.

I shall never make any other, should the Land lye so to eternity. You have not sayed any thing concerning a part of my proposals which was to include in Said Pattent about 1400 Acres for me on the south side of y^e^ Mohawk River, which the Indians are willing to let me have as they are sure I will not hinder them the use of it if Wanted. Pray let me have your answer thereto in Your Next.

The Land which Ury Klock is endeavouring to get at any rate from the Indians, adjoins that which the Indians gave me y^e^ Deed for, and may be taken in, it is about 12 or 1400 Acres and can be sold as soon as pattented to a good price, indeed I never had any thoughts of Purchaseing it, finding the Ind^s^. averse to Selling it, but they now could be prevailed on to dispose of it, rather than Ury Klock should get it. My Objecting to his haveing it, was at the earnest desire of all the principal Indians, who was afraid Klock might by the unfair means he was using prevail on some of their lose Idle Young People (whome keeps constantly Drunk at his house) to Sign a Deed to him for it, notwithstanding the whole Castle of Conajohare have repeatedly forbid him tampering with their People about Land & Declared they would by no means dispose of any to him, for several reasons very sufficient, but too tedious now to mention, It may soon appear tho, before the Governour & Council, whom I expect will take proper steps to make an example of him for all his Villany.

I shall only add & assure you that I have never known the Indians of both Mohawk Castles so uneasy in their Minds, as at present entirely owing to Ury Klocks proceedings, and particularly to the unwarrantable steps he has for some time past, & still continues takeing in order to persuade at any rate, a few Ind^s^. to execute Deeds for that tract of 1200 acres, as well as for that Pattent which he Purchased last Winter of M^r^. Livingston,[1] and all this, is done by him, in open defiance of, and opposition to the repeated Warnings the Chiefs & Young

[1] *See* Johnson to Banyar, December 6, 1761, and Johnson to Amherst, February 5, 1762.

Men have Given him and letters wrote by me to him on that head. As these are proceedings intirely repugnant to & inconsistent with the Kings Royal intentions & instructions, they will I fear, if not immediately put a stop to, be productive of more trouble & Confusion in this part of the Country, than any thing ever happened. This I have repeatedly Given as my opinion, & wish proper notice may be taken of it before it is too late.

I am also of opinion that the Lands in General around Lake George are but very indifferent, & hardly worth takeing up.

I should be desireous of knowing whether there is a new Commission of the Peace to Issue soon, or not, if not, whether it would be practicable to remove a Justice or two in these parts, against whom realy the whole Body of the Settlers along the Mohawk River & Stoneraby greatly Complain for being very partial & Overbearing, and from what I daily learn they do not Complain without cause.

I wish you would be so good as to order the printer to send me the Votes & Laws passed this Session, as soon as printed.

I wish you all happiness and am D^r^ Banyar Sincerely and heartily your verry Humble Servant

GOLDS BORROW BANYAR Esq^r^.

TO GEORGE CROGHAN

Contemporary Copy [1]

January 8, 1762.

Instructions for George Croghan Esq^r^.
Deputy Agent for Indian Affairs

S^r^. you are to proceed from hence to Pittsburgh and after your Arivil there you are to Make y^e^. Most Strict inquiry Concerning any English prisoners yett Remaining amonng the Indians and to gett them Discharg^d^.

[1] In British Museum, Additional Manuscripts 21655. fo. 174, London, England. Inclosed in a letter of Croghan to Henry Bouquet, March 27, 1762.

You are then Either to proceed in person or Send one of yr. asistants to ye. post of ye. Miamies to ye. Detroit and if the Service Requier itt to Misilimackmack in order to Examine into ye. State and behaviour of ye. Indians in those parts as allso to Regulate or transactt any busniss with them which May be found Requisett for ye. Good of the Service and the promoting of his Majesty Intrest and Influence amonngst ye Indians

As Maters are Now happily Established between us you will for ye futer Retrench all Indian Expences and Make use of all the Oconemy which ye. good of ye. Service will in any wise admitt of Makeing No Charges to Indian Expences which Do Nott properly belong to that Department and — Lastly you will as Expeditiously as posable Transmitt to Me ye. whole of ye. proceeding & Since My Departure from the Detroit.

Given under My hand att Fort
Johnson the 8th Day of January 1762
Wm. Johnson

To
GEORGE CROGHAN Esqr.

INDORSED: Copy of Sir William
Johnson's Baronet
Instructions to Geo:
Croghan Esqr —
1762

TO JEFFERY AMHERST ETC.

A letter from Johnson to General Amherst, asking reinstatement of Doctor Shuckburgh as Indian secretary or his reappointment to the place of army surgeon, dated the 10th; articles of indenture by which Abraham Messigger binds himself in service to Frederick Bourghsdorff of Kingsbourgh, dated the 10th; Rev. John Caspar Lappius's story of outrageous treatment at the hands of Ury Clok, Justice Tillebagh and others, dated the 11th; a letter of compliment to Johnson from John Welles, at Montreal, containing a copy of a congratulatory address presented by English trading people at Montreal on New Year's to Major General Gage, governor of the city, with his response, dated the 13th; a deposition made by Johan Joost Klock, regarding fraudulent practices of Ury Klock to get deeds of Indian lands, sworn before Johnson, dated the 14th; and memoranda of a letter to be written to General Amherst and of one to be written to Lieutenant Governor Colden concerning practices of Ury Klock and countenance given to them by Justice Dillebagh, dated the 14th, in the Johnson Calendar, p. 123–24, were destroyed by fire.

TO GOLDSBROW BANYAR

Df. S.[1]

January 14th 1762

SIR

I return you enclosed the 2 Lieut. Coll^{s}. Commissions to have Altered in this manner Viz^{t}. David Van Derheyden to be Lieut. Coll. of the 1st or Albany Battalion, and Jacobus Vanslyke Lieut. Coll. of the 2^{d} or Schenectady Battalion which is giveing each of them a Step regularly. The Fees they promised me they would send down or order to be paid there.

I am busy now to inform myself, who the properest Persons are to recommend, for filling up the severall Vacancies in the Regiment. There are also sev^{l}. Comp^{ys}. too large w^{ch}. will require to be divided but y^{t}. cannot be done immediately, as I have so many things at present in Hand.

[1] Destroyed by fire.

I am surprised that I have not heard a word yet, of what has been done in y^t^. affair of y^e^ Conajohare Pattent the 15^th^ of last Month, the Party against the Ind^s^. have on the 9^th^ Ult^o^. taken some of the most unwarrantable steps in that affair, that perhaps ever was known, in order as I suppose to have 'em down on the day of hearing. I have taken the Deposition of y^e^ Person who acted as Interpreter between them & a few scrub Ind^n^. Boys & Children whom they prevailed on to sign a paper sent up from York, the whole of which I suppose [1] transmitting to y^e^ Governour after I hear what has been done there in the affair and I think it will bring to light a great deal of Villany.

I am verry sorry to find Silence & reservedness among friends, so reigning a fashion now at New York. The example may have Come from whom or where it will, we plain Rough bred Country People cannot be induced to fall into nor approve of it, therefore hope that our Rustick impoliteness in keeping up to that old Silly custom of Corresponding with our Friends and acquaintances will be excused, & attributed to the distance we live from the Beau Monds.

I am &^ca^. W. J.

GOLDSBORROW BANYAR Esq^r^.

FROM HENDRICK FREY ETC.

The preceding letter is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 124, by five destroyed by fire: one of January 16th from Hendrick Frey, Ju'r, at Canajoharie, to Johnson, telling at the request of Paules, an Indian, of an unsuccessful effort by Canajoharies to make George Klock explain the method by which he got a deed of their land; one of the 18th from Abraham Mortier, at New York, to Johnson, acknowledging the receipt of warrants drawn by General Amherst, amounting to £3305, 14s, 2d sterling, equal to £5666, 18s, 7d New York currency, and inclosing an order drawn on Abraham Dow for £1420, 10d New York currency; a letter of the 18th from Hugh Wallace, at New York, to Johnson,

[1] An apparent error. The sense requires "propose" rather than "suppose."

inclosing a letter and offering assurance of regard; a letter of the 19th from William Kelly, at New York, to Johnson, about an interest in the purchase of the Cosby lands, and the character of former Lieutenant Governor De Lancey as a politician; and a letter of the 20th from Johnson to James Johnson, deputy quartermaster general, concerning money paid to the former in General Shirley's time.

FROM OLIVER DE LANCEY

In *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 2:795, is a letter of January 19th from Oliver De Lancey to Johnson regarding the purchase of Mrs Cosby's land, bonds held by Lady Warren and Sir Peter's lands.

FROM THE ALBANY COUNTY MEMBERS

A. L. S.[1]

Albany y^e^: 20^th^ Jan^y^. 1762.

SIR

Your letter of the 5^th^ of last month We Rec^d^; at New York, In answer to which we beg Leave to Acquaint you that we are as well as many of our friends of opinion that our present Happy Scituation of affairs will very much Lower the wages not only of those people but all Labour; and Conceive a few months more will Convince us. As such Thought it best to Refer the matter untill fall. Your former Letter we have also rec^d^: We can inform you that a Law is Passed Makeing the fine 6/. instead of 3/. and that the fines shall be Laid out on the Roads & no oth^r^. Use whatsoever. As many Learned Gent^l^. are of opinion That on the Demise of the Crown all Commissions Became Void, We mention^d^. to his Hon^r^. the Lieut. Gov^r^. while at New York our Desire of Haveing a new Com: of the peace for this County & as you are a Gent: Thoroughly acquainted with the People to the westward we Desire to Consult you and will be glad to have a List of such persons names As you Judge

[1] Destroyed by fire.

most proper for that Office, which with a List we are preparing we will Transmitt to the Gov^r. for his Approbation Agreable to y^e. Conversation we had with his Honour, We are S^r. Your Humble Serv^ts.

JACOB H. TEN EYCK
VOLCKERT P. DOUW
ABM. TEN BROECK

To SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON Baronet

INDORSED: Letter from the Members of Assembly for Albany County.

A Proposed List of Justices[1]

Capt. Peter Conin
Capt. John Butler } for the Mohawks Country

Hanjoost Harkemer
Conradt Frank } Burnetsfeild
John Welles Cherry Valley,

Hendrick Fry Jun^r.
Sufferinus Frey
or Michael Keysar } Conajohare,

Cornelius Vroman
Johannis Lawyer Jun^r. } Scohare

Daniel Campbel Schenectady
John Mac Comb Albany

[1] Appended to the letter by Johnson.

TO CADWALLADER COLDEN

Df.[1]

Fort Johnson Janʸ. 20th 1762

DEAR SIR

Your favour of the 13th Ultº. with Mr. Barclays proposals I have perused and altho' I think his demand reasonable enough yet I am at a loss to know in what manner the money is to be procured, or from whence unless the Legislature of this province falls upon ways & means for that purpose. I know that the Mohocks have all along looked upon, & esteemed the flats to be entirely their property [2] and not to be legally vested in the Corporation of Albany, therefore I submit it to your consideration what is to be done in that case. The Late Gov. Cosby on the Indians application to him sensible of the wrong which they must suffer thereby procured the Indian Deed for the same from the Corporation, which he delivered to a Mohock named Ana, who imediately burned it a circumstance well known in this Province. The General has transmitted me some proceedings relative to prisoners still in the hands of the Indˢ. and as I am soon to have a meeting of all the 6. Nations, on whom those Indˢ. are dependant, I shall do everything in my power for the procuring of a discharge for all such prisoners.

I am to acknowledge the recᵗ. of your favour of the 27th ultº.[3] wherein you inform me of your having laid my Letter concerning the Lands at Conajoharee before the Council; and I have already procured sevˡ. Affidavits & facts to prove the frauds of that purchase but as the most material are still wanting and as the Indians of both Castles are to have a meeting with me in a few days, I shall then be enabled to transmit you every thing necessary on that Subject as well as my proceedgˢ. at the Detroit. I am &ᶜᵃ.

INDORSED: Letter to Lieut. Governour Colden.

[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] See *Calendar of Land Papers*, p. 241, 243, 244, and *Doc. Rel. to Col. Hist. N. Y.*, 6:315, 851.

[3] In *Collections of the New York Historical Society*, 1876, *Colden Papers*, p. 143–44.

FROM RICHARD SHUCKBURGH

A. L. S.[1]

New York 21st Jany. 1762

SIR

I was favoured with yours by Mr. Croghan on Saturday last and the inclosed, address'd to Genl. Sir Jeffrey Amherst which I did not present till yesterday agreable to your intimation.

Having read the contents said that he suppos'd I was acquainted with the Purport. I answered that I had prevaild on you to Recommend me to his Excellency: He said that you had and very strongly, and that he would do something for me. We had some discourse afterwards about the necessity of continuing to visit and treat with the Indians tho' he said not in so Expensive a manner as during the War, Intimating that he was far from thinking they should be neglected & spoke much of the importance of your last Excursion to Detroit &c. He then proceeded to Breakfast with Coll. Amherst & Capt Dalzel.[2] I drank a Bowl of Tea with them and took my Leave.

I would be glad if you hear from his Excelly. any thing relating to me that you would give me as early intelligence as you can conveniently, that I may prepare myself Accordingly. I enclose herewith Parkers Gazette of this Day to which I Refer you for Publick News & to the Mercury of Last Monday in which was inserted some preliminaries for a Peace between England & France which is worth your reading. I presume you got that Paper by the Post.

I can but Love & thank you for the generous Mention you made of me in your Letter to the Genl. who I am in hopes will answer my expectations in some way or other.

The Lieut. Govr. does not agree very well with the Assembly; has buried his Wife as you may see by the Gazette. Our New

[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] Captain James Dalyell, of the first regiment.

England Judge M^r^. Pratt[1] sits alone on the Bench, Horsmanden,[2] Chambers[3] & Jones[4] haveing demitted.

F^m^. England we hear that Capt. McLean Ranks as a Major & is raising Men; Majors Tuliken[5] & Browning[6] rank as L^t^. Colonels, Tis generally thought we shall have war with Spain & some think a Peace may be negotiated this Winter, tho' you'll see by the Kings Speech & Lords address that they are unanimous to continue the war.

There are several London ships arrived. Your Letters if any from thence I'm Informed are forwarded by M^r^. A. Colden. No News as yet from Gen^l^. Monkton. A Pacquet may be soon Expected. When arrived shall do myself the Honour of writing to you every material or amusing occurrence.

I am with the utmost gratitude & Affection Your most Obed^t^. and humble Serv^t^.

R. SHUCKBURGH

P. S.
For fear you should not have last Mondays Mercury I have inclosed one.

P. S. There is a man here that engraves Seals in Steel, Stone, &^c^. If you should want any thing in that way; your Silver Seal of office will soon wear.

To the Hon^ble^. SIR WILL^M^. JOHNSON Baronet.

FROM W. BROWNE TO JAMES STEVENSON

The preceding letter is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 124, by a letter of January 23d from W. Browne, at Salem, Mass., to James Stevenson, accepting an offer made by Johnson for a lot in the Mohawk country. Destroyed by fire.

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[1] Benjamin Pratt, chief justice of New York from 1761 to 1763.

[2] Daniel Horsmanden, a judge of the supreme court from 1737 to 1747, 1750 to 1778, chief justice from 1763.

[3] John Chambers, a judge of the supreme court from 1751 to 1762.

[4] David Jones, a judge of the supreme court from 1758 to 1773.

[5] Major John Tullikens, of the 45th regiment, later lieutenant colonel.

[6] Major William Browning, of the 46th regiment.

DEPOSITION OF DAVID SCHUYLER

D.[1]

Jan. 23, 1762

This day appeared before me Sir Wm. Johnson Bart. one of his Majesties Council for the province of New York, David Schuyler of Conajoharee in the County of Albany, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, deposeth & sayeth, that many years ago as the deponent was going about some business to the House of one Suffrenus Tygers he met Mr. Collins Surveyor, Peter Waggoner & Collins's Servt. near the house of Leonard Helmer, when said Collins told him he was going to survey his the said Schuylers flatts and asked the deponent to accompany him but the deponent told him he could not well go at that time & they parted. After the dept. had gone a little way he considered it was best to return and go with Collins least he might play him some prank, & take in more land for Mr. Livingston than he ought, for which the dept. might afterwards be blamed. They then went together in a Canoe from the Deponents house to the upper end of his lowland, & then went on shore when said Collins looked over the flatts, and said he judged it about thirty Morgan, it then rained hard on which Collins sayed he must go farther, I know of a good shelter. When they came near the Castle the Depot. asked where the Shelter was. Collins desired him to be silent as he knew the place of Shelter. They then proceeded to an empty Indian Wigwam near the bank of the Mohawk River, & near to where the Onawadaga Creek falls into said River, which Wigwam they entered & there went to rest. About Daybreak Collins called to the Depot. & Waggoner to arise & come away, swearing that if there should be any Indians about there they should be all killed by them. The Depot. asked him for what they should be killed, as they were not Surveying or running chains. Collins still calling come away,

[1] Destroyed by fire.

the Depo^{t}. and Waggoner went to the Water Side in order to embark In the Canoe, when to his surprise he found Collins's Surveying Staff of the Compass standing by the water side, on which he looked at Waggoner, & both shook their heads; they then set off in the Canoe and after going about one hundred yards, the Depo^{t}. missed his axe & wanted to return for it, but Collins swore at him, and would not allow him to return, telling him that his partners could well afford to pay for it. They then proceeded in the Canoe down the River, Collins sitting on its side with a paper in his hand taking observations as he passed along and the said Collins then told the Depo^{t}. & Waggoner that he had then cut off four farms from the Indian flatts at which the Depo^{t}. looked at Waggoner and both shook their heads, imagining he had done wrong. They then arrived at the house of the Deponent, where the Depo^{t}. parted from them, & they proceeded to the house of said Waggoner, and further the Depo^{t}. sayeth not.

Sworn before me this 23^{d} Day of Jan^{ry}. 1762.

TO ABRAHAM MORTIER ETC.

The preceding is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 125, by Johnson's letter of January 28th to Abraham Mortier to say that he has sent the order on Abraham Dow to that gentleman and has drawn on Mortier in favor of Ferrall Wade; and Johnson's letter of the 30th to Lieutenant Governor Colden, condolence on the death of his wife and apology for intrusion of public matters. Destroyed by fire.

FROM GOLDSBROW BANYAR

A. L. S.[1]

New York 1st February 1762.

DEAR SIR WILLIAM

I am favoured with yours of the 7th January the charges of Surveying, that is 20 s. p. day, chain Bearers, Provisions, &c. are I think always included under the charge of the Indian Purchase: and as to an equal Division, if you will look to your letter of the 6 Decemr. you will observe it not very explicit on that point; to reduce these two Points to a certainty, was my only intention in what I wrote on this subject, and this not to satisfy myself, but others who would naturally desire Certainty in so material a Part of the Proposal. I am authorized to acquaint you that the Parties agree to pay you £600 for the Purchase of their 30,000, and to pay their half of the charges attending the Survey. And Mr. Du Bois and my self are of opinion that Lycenses should issue on the two first Petitions that have passed the Council a year ago, for 25,000 acres,[2] and that your Petition an entry whereof remains in the Council Books, should be reported for 25000: this Method will prevent the putting in any other Petition, and will coincide with the Entries as they now stand. More than 60,000 and the allowance for Highways need not be purchased, unless you choose to enlarge the Purchase, & think it worth the while of the Parties interested, as perhaps it may be done at a very little if any additional Expence. Klock is to be absolutely excluded as you desire, as his Name nor any one for him that I know of or believe is used. And as to the Division, it seems by your Letter of the 6 Decr. you intend your 30,000 acres shall be in a Body, if this your desire, and an equal Division can take Place in this Method, no objection will be

[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] See *Calendar of Land Papers*, p. 295 (J. J. Petrie et al.) and p. 299 (A. Dowe et al.).

made to it. Upon the plan of three Petitions, there must be three Patents, each for 20,000 unless an addition is made as above observed, for the Council will not exceed 25000 in one Grant. Proceedings in Land Affairs move very slowly, to be as early as possible therefore in the Spring Mr. Colden consents that you may if you think proper and it should appear necessary, employ Mr. Vrooman in making the survey before the Lycenses issue, in order to prepare for executing the Deeds, the Terms relative to which you and he are well acquainted with, there ought to be three Deeds, and it is immaterial what particular part of the Tract is included in each, as the Division cannot well take Place until after the Patents issue. I send you a Copy of your list of Names that you may after the purchase send down any twenty nine more of them whom you would have inserted in the Patents for you, in doing which you will be pleased to be as exact as possible in the spelling the Names; and recollect that no alien can take Lands by Grant from the Crown, or one under 21 years of age execute Deeds &c.

I come now to that part of your several Letters respecting the 1400 acres on the South side of the River. It would be inconvenient to alter the Proceedings as they now stand, therefore and as it would be irregular to purchase Lands not contiguous to those described in the Lycense it will be best I apprehend especially as you intend it for yourself to put in a separate Petition for it. The charge will be very little more and as the same Difficulty occurs with respect to the 800 acres, (or 500 acres as Mr. Dubois says it contains) if you approve of it, these two small Tracts may be included in the same Petition, the first for yourself and the other for Mr. DuBois and myself, as the Gentlemen concerned in the 30000 have no interest in this. Klock you know was to have been concerned in it, but if you insist on excluding him from this, as the Condition upon which only, you will agree to this proposal, or suffer Mr. DuBois and myself to purchase and patent it, we shall acquiesce. Klock first mentioned it to DuBois, who for this reason is desirous he should partake; as to

myself I owe him no Favour, nor can he expect it from his conduct in Magin's affair. It is included I observe within Klock's purchase made in Council at Albany when Magin's affair was settled, but they did not think proper to take it in, it being left out of the survey. However if you think it better to purchase it, we shall proceed in that way, tho I had rather proceed as if it was vested in the Crown even tho we paid the Indians a farther consideration for it.

A regular application to remove a Justice is by affaidavit of mal administration in his office. I suppose a Letter from you to the L^{t}. Gov^{r}. assigning the reasons for such an application, will be sufficient to induce the Council to advise a Removal. I know of no application or the intention of any for a New Commission of the peace for Albany. The Printer has not yet finished the Proceedings of last session, when done he has promised me to send them to you.

The Lieutenant Governor thought the Notification in the inclosed Letter necessary, and I wish it may have any weight in prevailing with you to take a Journey hither: Tis a long time since you were here, and if Inclination is not wanting I dare say you have other Reasons to induce you to it. I am with very great Regard D^{r} Sir William

Your most obed^{t}. & mst. humble Servant

Gw Banyar.

P. S. I should be glad of an answer by the first Post: we have no News.

Sir W^{m} Johnson Baronet.

TO GEORGE WRAY

The preceding letter was followed in the Library Collection (*See* Johnson Calendar, p. 125) by a letter of February 1st from Johnson to George Wray, clerk of ordnance stores, concerning ammunition for the Indian service. Destroyed by fire.

FROM GOLDSBROW BANYAR

A. L. S.[1]

New York 1st February 1762.

SIR

His Majestys Instructions to his Excellency Governor Monckton, being lately come over, on the opening of which the Council thought it necessary again to take the usual Oaths &c. I am directed by the Board to acquaint you therewith, and that they are desirous you will attend for the like purpose, as soon as your Affairs will permit you to do it conveniently. I am with great Respect Sir

Your most obedt. humble Servant

GW BANYAR

Honble. SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON Baronet

TO JEFFERY AMHERST

Df.[2]

Fort Johnson [Febry 5th 1762]

SIR

Since my last Letter to your Excelly. I have been visited by several Chiefs of the Onondagas, Oneidas, & Tuscaroras, as well as by the Indians of both the Mohock Castles, who all have had some conferences with me, the Minutes of which I have the honour to enclose you.

Your Excellency will therein observe that their principal Complaint is concerning their Lands, and the fraudulent proceedings of some persons who have endeavoured to cheat them thereof, which I am sorry to say I know too many instances of.

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[1] Destroyed by fire. This notice was inclosed in Banyar to Johnson of the same date.

[2] Destroyed by fire. Johnson to Amherst, February 6th, presents a revised form of this letter, most of the matter relating to Klock being omitted and a paragraph touching the St Francis Indians supplied.

Such proceedings, are not only highly unjust in themselves but are contrary to his Majesties instructions to his Governors, and may prove of bad consequence if not attended to, & prevented. I have therefore agreable to the Indians desire laid the particulars of their grievances before the L^t^ Governor together with such proofs of the fraud as I could procure within so short a time.

The following part not sent now

The land concerning which Klock busies himself is a large tract which M^r^. Livingston many years ago was desirous to purchase from the Indians and after some extraordinary Steps taken for that purpose (the particulars of which are tedious) without paying any consideration for the same M^r^. Collins surveyor since deceased went on a Moonlight night, and took a Course with his Compass into the Woods from a Creek above Fort Hendrick, by which he took in all the Indians planting land, & *Castles*, after which, at the dawn of day he waked his Companions & hurried them on board their Canoe, & returned with all Silence & dispatch swearing that if the Indians knew thereof, they should all be murthered which, together with several other circumstances concerning that piece of fraud, have been proved to me by the Affidavit [1] of a person then with Collins, & by that of sev^l^. others, all which I have sent to the L^t^. Governor since which fraudulent survey, M^r^. Livingston conscious thereof never to Stir therein and refused to make any partition of the lands, to some people settled thereon, alledging for reason that it would be productive of a quarrel with the Indians, M^rs^. Livingston his wife at the same time observing that he never could do any thing therein, so long as an Indian remained alive, all which is proved by the testimony of some Settlers [2] on that land who had then applied to M^r^ Livingston for a partition thereof, and who have ever since y^e^. year 1754 paid their rent to the Indians, who demanded it from them on discovery of the fraud, and those Settlers have remained

[1] Deposition of David Schuyler, January 23, 1762.

[2] John Casper Lappius and Others to Johnson, February 20, 1761.

in peaceable possession of the parts which they occupied till lately this Klock, with others purchased Mr. Livingston's pretended title, and have been making the Indians constantly drunk during this Winter, by which they have prevailed on several of them to sign Deeds for the same.

I believe your Excellv. will agree with me in opinion that such a proceeding, is very unjust, as well as prejudicial to his Majesties Service, since if it is allowed of, the Indians must loose their planting ground & having no support become Vagabonds, and Thieves throughout this Country, for which reason I judged it proper to lay the same before your Excellv. least it should not be redressed by the Govr. & Council of this province.

I received a Memorial the other day directed to me as Superintendent of Indian Affairs & signed by upwards of 50 Indian traders wherein they speak of the trading house established near Niagra Falls which by being in the way of the Indians to the Fort hath engrossed all the trade, & prevented them from selling their goods. They therefore prayed to know whether they might not meet with the like indulgence of trading at little Niagara by which the Indians would be more plentifully supplied, and the traders would be enabled to enjoy some profits as well as the Company now settled there. I should therefore be glad to be honoured with your Excellencys Sentiments thereon as I am very happy in finding that what I observed concerning Rum has met with your Excellcys. approbation, and as there are now great quantities at several of the posts yet unsold, I should be glad to be favoured with your directions concerning the same.

INDORSED: Febry. 7th 1762

Copy of a Letter to Sr. Jeffery Amherst not sent, but part.

TO THE ALBANY COUNTY MEMBERS

Df.[1]

Fort Johnson 6th Febry 1762

GENTLEMEN

Yours of the 20th Ulto. came to hand but yesterday. I heartily wish that the present favourable Scituation we are in, may lower the exorbitant wages of men & carriages, but I am apprehensive nothing would so effectually put a stop to it as a Law for that purpose, indeed Sir Jeffrey Amhersts prohibiting Spirituous liquors being sent among the Indian Nations, altho but a temporary thing, will in some measure contribute towards lowering the wages of Battoemen &ca. as there wont be a call for so many of them.

Your raising ye fine on such as refuse to work on the High Roads, and applying it to no other use than that of repairing them, will I doubt not enable us to have in a short time tollerable good Roads which must tend greatly to ye advantage & Settling of the Country.

As you are pleased to desire a List of such Inhabitants as are best qualified for Justices I accordingly send you ye names of as many as are Sufficient for ye administration of Justice in these parts and as I have no motive but the good of the Community, I hope they will be all approved of, and hereafter by their upright conduct appear worthy the recommendation. I have indeed mentioned them to ye Govr. but none for any other part of the Country, leaving that to the recommendation of Gentlemen, who I am convinced will have no other motive to

[1] Destroyed by fire.

direct their choice, than a desire of haveing Justice distributed in the most equitable manner for the benefit of their Constituents.

I am Gentlemen, Your Wellwisher &ca.

Names of persons for Justices.

Peter Conyn Esqr } Mohock District
John Butler }

Hendrick Fry Junr. } Conejoharee & Stonerabia
Jacob Klock }

Johann joost Herkemer Esqr } Burnetsfield
Conrad Frank }

John Welles Esqr. Cherry Valley

Cornelius Vroman Esqr. } Scohare
Johanns. Lawyer Junr. }

INDORSED: Letter to the Members of Assembly for the County of Albany recommending persons, as Justices of the peace, agreable to their desire.

TO JEFFERY AMHERST

Df.[1]

Fort Johnson, February 6th 1762.

SIR

By your Excellencys esteemed favour of the 24th ulto.[2] I have the pleasure to find that you consider Mr. Shuckburghs merit and are willing to make some provision for him which I shall allways look upon as a great obligation.

Since my last I have been visited by sevl. chiefs of the Onondages, Oneidas & Tuscaroras, as well as by the Indians of both the Mohawk Castles who all have had some conferences with me, the Minutes of which I have the honour to enclose you.

[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] Not found.

Your Excellʸ. will therein observe that their principal Complaint is concerning their Lands, and the fraudulent proceedings of some persons who have endeavoured to cheat them thereof which I am very sorry to say I know too many witnesses of.

Such proceedings are not only highly unjust in themselves but are contrary to his majesties instructions to his Governours, & may prove of bad consequence if not attended to, and timely prevented. I have therefore agreable to the desire of the Indians laid the particulars of some of their grievance before the Lieut Governor together with such proofs of the fraud as I could procure within so short a time.

Two Caghnawaga Chiefs are come from their Castle with a Message from them & the Algonkins & Abenaquis requesting to have a meeting at Albany with me & the Stockbridge or New England Indians, in order to make up an affair concerning a Murther committed by them on a River Indian [1] who accompanied Capt. Kennedy [2] about 2 years ago to yᵉ village of Sᵗ. Francis, and which (when I was in Canada) I insisted on their makeing Satisfaction for.

I received a memorial the other day, directed to me as Superintendent of Indian affairs & signed by upyards of 50 who are Indian traders, Inhabitants of Albany Schenectady &ᶜᵃ. wherein they sett forth that the trading house established near Niagra Falls, which, by being in the way of the Indians to the fort will engross the Trade, & prevent them from selling their goods. They therefore prayed to know whether they might not have the like indulgence of trading at Little Niagra [3] as otherwise they could not continue the trade. I look on any application of this nature to be improperly addressed to me & I should therefore be glad to be honoured with your Excellʸˢ. Sentiments thereon.

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[1] *See* Claus to Johnson, June 10, 1761.

[2] Captain Quinton Kennedy of the 17th regiment, sent on a mission to St Francis by General Amherst, August 8, 1759.— *Correspondence of William Pitt with Colonial Governors etc.*, 2:187.

[3] Fort Schlosser.

It gives me pleasure to hear that my opinion concerning the prohibition of Rum to the Indians has met with your Excell^{ys}. approbation, and as there are now great quantities at several of the posts yet unsold I should be desirous to receive your directions concerning what is to be done therewith as I am of opinion that in case it is permitted to be sold to Ind^{s}. it will greatly prejudice those Traders who now go without that article.

I have the honor to be with great Esteem Sir &^{ca}.

To Sir Jeff. Amherst

TO CADWALLADER COLDEN

Df.[1]

Fort Johnson February 6th 1762

Dear Sir

Upon a former letter of mine you were pleased to assure me that I would be acquainted whenever there was a new Commission of the peace to be made out and that my recommendation sho^{d}. have a due weight with you. As I am now informed by the Members of Assembly for the County of Albany (who desire a List from me of those who I think most proper for this part of the Country) that a new Commission of the peace is shortly to issue, I judged it proper to remind you thereof and to send you the enclosed names of such persons as are really the best qualified of any in these parts to serve as Justices of the peace,[2] and therefore beg leave to recommend them for that office, assuring you that nothing but the publick good, and my desire to see Justice more equally dispenced throughout the Country could induce me to wish any changes in the present Civil Magistrates.

I hope you have ere now received my last packett, with the Indian proceedings, & affidavits relative to Klocks behaviour &

[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] See Johnson to the Albany County Members, February 6, 1762.

the land in dispute on which subjects I should be glad to be favoured with your and the Gentlemen of the Councils Sentiments as soon as convenient.

Dr. Sir, with perfect Esteem Your &ca.

P. S. If Mr. Danl. Campbell was to be made a Justice for Schenectady, I am certain he would make a very good one. I forgot to mention his name in the list to the Members.

The Honble Lt Govr Colden

FROM JOHN CARDEN

A. L. S.[1]

Martinique February 8th 1762

Dr Sr.

I hope the account I give you of transactions here wont be Disagreable to you. On the 16th of January we landed near point Negroe in the morning the Men of war hauled up and Silencd all their Batterys at our Landing they never fir'd one Shot at us but the next day had skirmishes with the Inhabitants & Negroes we took numbers of negroes prisoners the first troops that landed was four companys of rangers (which I am with) Comdd. by Captn. Kennedy then follow'd the Grenadiers Supported by the Battalions we lay on our arms that night and the next day moved nearer the Enemy we dislodg'd about three hundred whites & blacks and took possession of very advantageous ground where we had skirmishes every day and killd numbers of the Enemy. We erected batterys of Cannon & Howitzers and Cohorns. The enemy had all the heights caled Morntortanson fortify'd with redoubts and cannon mounted in them which on the 24th of January (the Corps I belong to & the Grenadiers) attacked and drove the enemy out of them. Our Loss inconsiderable, four officers and one hundred privates killd and some officers

[1] Destroyed by fire.

wounded. We erected batterys of heavy cannon and Mortars which plays Incessantly on fort Royal and did vast Execution. On the 30th of Janv. the French attack'd all our advanced posts but we repulsed them & kiled numbers of them. They were struck with such a pannick that they abandoned the only hill that coud save them the Island, Call'd Mont Garnier where they had a strong redoubt with very heavy cannon which we turnd on the fort. Monsieur La'touche Commander in Chief of the French made off with a few of his troops and now is on a Mountain where he Intends making a Stand. On the 4th of February Fort Royal the principal fortification on the Island Surrender'd to his Britannick Majesty. The garrison March'd out with the honours of war and in them I had the pleasure of seeing English Colours hoisted. The fortification is very strong built on a rock which runs out into the bay and what Little ditch is to it, is immensely broad and full of water the Cavelier is built on a high Rock all fac'd with mason work which commands the rising ground about it. It is very strong to the Sea all 42 pounders mounted and about 120 of them. The town is very low & swampy ground which makes it unwholesome. The Island very Mountainous. Its produce is sugar, coffe, Cotton & Indigo which is here in great quantitys. Our army very healthy and everything carried on with great Harmony. The Inhabitants Come in Daily. We expect St. Piere a small fort to Leeward of the Island will surrender very soon. We found great quantitys of Cattle & Sheep and horses very woody.

I now mention one thing which I hope wont give offence and if you will Consent will get leave to go to your house which is to give me your daughter as a wife which you refus'd me before but hope you wont now Miss Molly. I hope you wont take it ill my making such a request but the vast regard I have for obliges me to desire her for my wife. I begg if you dont think it loosing time you will let me hear from you as it will give me great pleasure to hear you are well.

Mr. Farral Wade Us'd me extremely ill and had not the least reason. He made Corry take out a writ again me and at the same time my bills for Eighty pounds Sterling was in York to be sold which I shew'd Mr. Corry but that would not Satisfy him and wrote me a very impertinent Letter which I did not think worth while to answer. He inclosed the Letter for Corry to Vanschaak and sent it by myself and the next day he sent me word he must arrest me which I did not think was good Usage.

I begg you will consent to my request & make me a happy man which I must be if I am so fortunate as to have her for my wife. I desire no money with her. [1] I beg you will comply. If there is any other news here will Communicate it to you.

I am Dr. Sr. Your Most Obedt. & most Hble. Servt.

JOHN CARDEN [2]

My Complts to Miss Nancy & Miss Molly and Mrs. Wallace.

SR. WILLIAM JOHNSON Baronet

FROM RICHARD SHUCKBURGH

A. L. S.[3]

New York 8th Feby. 1762

SIR

In my last by Mr. M. Farrel, was my request that you would please to advise me if Sir Jeffry should mention any thing to you in what manner I might be provided for, I am the more earnest at present as it is near three Weeks since he accepted of your recommendation and have heard nothing from him & there being no Levee Day kept now, I am afraid it may be thought too bold in me to appear again unless his Excellency should be pleased to send for me; by this you may Judge of the Dilemma I am in.

[1] Omission in copy.

[2] John Carden was an ensign in the 17th regiment, and was commissioned a lieutenant April 29, 1762.

[3] Destroyed by fire.

One Capt. Balfour is arrived in this Town fm. Pitsburgh in his way from Missilimakinac & the Lakes Hurons, Michigan, Puans Bay & River St. Joseph. I suppose this Gentleman was detach'd with some of Majr. Godwins [1] Party that escorted you to Detroit.

Much Damage has been done at Pitsburgh by the rising of the Waters, thereupon Colo Eyre is going up as Engineer. We are likely to break with the Spaniards they demanding the disputed Part of Georgia. This may bring on an Indian War in that Quarter in which many tribes of the Savages will be involved, may be universally.

It is said Mr. Pitt is at the helm again, the Pacquet daily Expected and we are impatient to hear how it goes in the West Indies.

Mr. Kenneday has promised me some Melon seeds of all sorts & a peculiar kind of Beet root which with all the extraordinary kind of Seeds I can procure shall send to you as soon as the River is open for the Sloops. Be pleased to make any Compliments & best service acceptable to your family.

I am with most fervent wishes for your health & Prosperity yr most obliged and most humble Servt

R SHUCKBURGH

To the Honble SIR WILLM. JOHNSON Baronet.

FROM JACOB OEL

The preceding letter was followed in the Library Collection (*See* Johnson Calendar, p. 125) by a letter of February 8th from Rev. Jacob Oel, inquiring as to the purpose of Boston people in their movement to educate New York Indians and revealing fears of a sectarian design (printed in *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 4:307–8; Q, 4:198–99). Destroyed by fire.

[1] Gladwin's.

TO DANIEL CLAUS

Df. S.[1]

SIR *Castle Cumberland Febry. 9th 1762*

Yours of the 3d of Decbr. & continued to the 29th I received a few days ago, as I did also your Packet by Mr. Wade in the Fall.

I am extremely glad to hear the Inds. there behave so well under so much oppression, and Ill usage, and I greatly commend your care in accommodating the many differences wh. have happened between them and Soldiery &ca. I am surprised to hear that gentlemen of any Rank or sense should give themselves Airs now in talking so Slightly of Inds. who before would fly before a handfull of them, nay perhaps would do the same now if put to the trial. Those are the kind of people whom the Indians would have least to dread from if ever they were to engage, for brave men would not talk so idely or inconsistently.

I am fully convinced your presence there has been indispensably necessary and am as apprehensive that your absence would leave them Indns. verry uneasy, and liable to be Ill treated by everry indiscreet person, of wh. kind I fear there are a great many there as well as here. I should have tried with General Amherst ere now for liberty for you to come down a while, but that I expected my letter to you would, on being communicated to Governour Gage undoubtedly have procured you his leave which I am now sorry to find is not the case and that you are thereby disappointed which I could not have suspected, my writeing now to the Generl. will be too late, for this winter, as ye ice will not be passable by the time I could have his Answr. in case it should be favourable, wh. is realy more than I expect, from his late conduct to all the officers of garrisons. However, I will try my Interest with him, which, except on your acctt. I should verry reluctantly do as you know I hate to ask favors. As ye standing of your Regiment is looked upon to be very precarious, (and in case you liked, or proposed to yourself a Country life) I cant

[1] Destroyed by fire.

say but you would be right to sell, provided it can be done with propriety, & credit, which you will doubtless first consider.

I expect the Caghnawageys & other Indˢ. of Canada in a day or two at Albany on business, as two of their people were here to apprise me of their comeing some days ago. I had an unexpected visit last week from the Ondagaes, Oneidaes, Tuscarora's & two Mohawk Castles, wh. lasted 8 Days. It was chiefly Compliment & to Welcome me home from the Detroit, and learn what passed there, as well as to exculpate themselves, and assure me in yᵉ strongest manner they were noways concerned in the message sent to the Indˢ. of Detroit Ottawaes &ᶜᵃ. and lastly to desire no more of our People should be allowed to purchase or settle any of their Lands. I have now sent to call all the Six Nations to a meeting at my house abᵗ. yᵉ beginᵍ. of March when I expect to know the Resolution of the Chenussios &ᶜᵃ. who wanted to quarrel with us. I would have you inquire all you can into the disposition of the Indˢ. in that Quarter, and wᵗ. messages were sent them by the Six Nations last year concerning a war agˢᵗ. yᵉ English, also inquire where Atquandadeghte yᵉ Swegatchy Chief is, and wᵗ he is abᵗ. I understand he is of yᵉ same way of thinking with Kindarunti yᵉ Chenussio, who is yᵉ promoter of the Scheme to carry on a war with us. If you find it is so Send for him, & talk to him privately about it and tell him by such a step he would infallably bring on yᵉ entire ruin of all the Indians, who would Join in so unnatural a Plott, and then let me know what he says or intends.

My Compliments to Doctor Ogilvie & Family, who I hope are well, tell him his brother has been here two days on a visit from Fort Stanwix, is very well, desires his regards to him & Family, & wonders he does not hear from them. He is now just setting off in a hurry, so has not time to write. Pray let me know whether you have finished yᵉ correction of the Indian Prayer Book, as I want to get a Number printed.

All freinds here are well, and desire to be remembered to you.

I am Sir Your Welwisher & Humble Servant

Wᵐ. Johnson

Captⁿ. Daniel Claus.

A PLAN
of
SCHENECTADY.
LAKE
MOHAWK
RIVER
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
K
L
M
N
O
P
Q
R
S
T
V
W
X
Y
Z
&
Fort St. Michael to Albany
River is pretty nearly on a Level

FROM JOHN GLEN JUN'R

The preceding letter was followed in the Library Collection (*See* Johnson Calendar, p. 126) by a letter of February 9th to Johnson from John Glen Jun'r, at Schenectady, about the charges of David Schuyler Ju'r for trips to Fort Stanwix and the Little falls[1]. Destroyed by fire.

ACCOUNT OF DAVID SCHUYLER JUN'R

[*Feb. 9, 1762*]

Account of Persons employ^{d}. in the Battoe Service Under David Schuyler Ju^{r}, Schenectady

N^{o} 1	David Schuyler Ju^{r}.	£7—10—0
	John Schuyler	4— 0—0
	Anthoneey Schuy^{r}.	4— 0—0
	Philip Schuyler	4— 0—0
	Lowrance Splacies	4— 0—0
	Elias House	4— 0—0
	Lodewick Snyder	4— 0—0
	John Clusser	4— 0—0
	John Petrie	4— 0—0
	Brant Indian	4— 0—0
	Moas Indian	4— 0—0
	John Indian	4— 0—0
	Jacob Indian	4— 0—0
	Joseph Indian	4— 0—0
	Hendrick Mattise	4— 0—0
		£63—10—0

The Above being
Paid for one Trip Fort Stan^{x}.

[1] Glen was much employed by Johnson in this kind of service. In the New York Historical Society, Miscellaneous Manuscripts, is a letter from one Swart to Glen about a request of the latter for accounts of the wages for scouting parties (alarms) in 1756 and 1757. As Swart has lost the rolls of the "alarms," he asks if oaths from the men will answer; and requests Glen to present the accounts, which he says he has sent, and one which he now incloses, to Johnson.

N°. 2	David Schuy^{r}. Ju^{r}	£2—0—0
	Phillip Schuy^{r}.	2—0—0
	Ger^{t}. Van Slycke	2—0—0
	Hendrick Matties	2—0—0
	Jacobus Swart	2—0—0
	Moas Indian	2—0—0
	Johannis Indian	2—0—0
	John Indian	2—0—0
	Nicholas Indian	2—0—0
	Wassataken Indian	2—0—0
	Tho^{s}. Indian	2—0—0
	David Indian	2—0—0
	Adam Indian	2—0—0
	Jacobus Indian	2—0—0
	David Indian	2—0—0
	Powles Indian	2—0—0
	Joseph Indian	2—0—0
		£34—0—0

The Above being Paid
for one Trip to the Little falls

[ ] £63.10
34

£97.10

N°. 3	David Schuy^{r}. Ju^{r}.	£
	Joseph Indian	2—0—0
	David Indian	2—0—0
	Cornelius Indian	2—0—0
	Johannis Indian	2—0—0
	Wadjadise Indian	2—0—0

I have paid the above five Indians there are Still Seven which I dont know their names as soon as I can Learn their Names I will pay them Imidiatly the Money Lies Ready.

JNO GLEN A. D. Q. M G

INDORSED: List of persons
employed in the battoe service

TO OLIVER DE LANCEY ETC.

The preceding paper is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 126, by a letter of February 12th from Johnson, at Castle Cumberland, to Oliver De Lancey on land affairs — Mrs Cosby's tract, Sir Peter Warren's lands and those of the late Mr Miln — and bonds once given by Johnson to Sir Peter (printed in *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 2:796; Q, 2:462); a letter of the 13th from Johnson to Mrs Cosby relative to the sale of her lands (printed in *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 2:797; Q, 2:462–63); a letter of the 14th from Johnson to Gw. Banyar, agreeing to suggestions for obtaining patents of lands along the Mohawk, but renewing the condition that Ury Klock shall be excluded from any interest, and mentioning appointment of new justices and the case against Justice Dillebagh. Destroyed by fire.

TO GOLDSBROW BANYAR

Df.[1]

[*Fort Johnson, Feb*^{y} *14 1762*]

Ferrall Wade
George F. Cheap
James Rogers
Dennis Madden
John Johnston
Peter Faiz
Michael Russel
Wilhelmus Russel
Paul Reiter
Philip K. Klyne
John Spangenburgh
Lucas Veder
Lawrence Eman
Michael Gallenger
Mathias Link
Hanthy Preitz
George Stamm
George Kap
Peter Cooley
John Johnson
William Johnston
Peter Servis
Francis Rupert
Christopher Servis
Adam Rupert
Hannis Wert
Andreas Snyder
Conradt Creitzenberger
Conradt Smith
Jonathan French
Jacob Pickle
Hannis Wolfe Barlet
Augustus Eikler
Jacob Sefer
Johannis Alt
Bastian Steenmyer
Stephen Kipp
George Kipp
Peter Frederick
S^{r}. William Johnson

INDORSED: List of Peoples Names to be inserted in a Patent Sent down y^{e} 30 Names w^{h}. are crossed. Feb^{y}. 1762.

[1] Destroyed by fire.

FROM RICHARD SHUCKBURGH

A. L. S.[1]

New York 15th Febv. 1762.

DEAR SIR

I am for ever obliged by your continued kindness to me, but have no hopes from what the Genl. writes to you of ever succeeding to my wishes. The prospect being so remote puts me out of all expectation; therefore may possibly by the strength of the same Recommendation apply to his Excellency for something wherein He may be more inclined to serve me.

The General Wall Pacquet arriv'd the Day after I wrote my last & contradicts all the bad News we had by way of Lisbon, which you'll see in a great measure by the Public Prints.

The News of this Day is, that Genl. Monkton had made good his Landing at Martinico, that he had Summon'd the Genl. of the Island to surrender which he refus'd as long as he had ammunition & on which Fort Royal was attacked & taken which [2] an inconsiderable Number of officers & men on our side, the French having retired to a Hill above ye town & are entrenched. This acct. comes from Antigua & by the same we hear that a vessel in a short passage from England was arrived there with News that the King of Prussia had gained a great victory over Count Daun & that there was great rejoicings thereat.

I have seen Mr. Banyar who as he is alive declares that he has wrote to you since you to him, & that you are in his debt in point of Correspondence. I inquired of him and Mr. Mair what alteration there was in the address to the Public Officers, by whom I understand that the Public Letters are addressed to the Secretary of State, that being the old Channel before Ld Hallifax engrossed the dispatches from all the Colonies. If any that relate to the department of the Board of Trade they are sent thither from the Secretary of States office; & the disposal of all offices

[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] "Which" in the copy; "with" was probably written.

in the Colonies are from the Secretary of State & not f^m^ the first Lord of Trade as in the late L^d^ Hallifax's time.

Agreeable to your Memorandum I asked M^r^. Mair for a Copy of George Klocks Petition or Complaint ag^st^. the Conojohary Ind^s^. to Gen^l^. Abercrombie, that Gen^l^. left no Papers in his office but what related more immediately to the army, the rest he supposes he carried home with him. I see in some of the acc^ts^ from London that your cousin Tyrrel,[1] is made an Admiral & in another that he is Commissioner of the Navy. As soon as I wait upon Sir Jeffry again shall inform you of my Success in whatever way. The Assembly of this Province meeting so soon ab^t^. business tis supposed more Provincials will be wanted some say a great many. There is a vast variety of opinion among the People in England & here about a Spanish war. Capt McLean I hear keeps his Company, has the Rank of Major in the Army & it is supposed on a Peace he may return to it again, this piece of news I had from M^r^. Dubois who is agent for him here. Be pleased to make my respects acceptable to M^r^. Guy Johnson. I have receiv'd his favour & M^r^. Dubois will write to him & obtain what he advised of him in a Memorandum I gave to him a Month agoe. The Post is just going off or should write to him particularly.

I am with due regards to you & family your most Devoted & very humble Serv^t^.

R SHUCKBURGH

The Hon^ble^ SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON Baronet.

FROM JAMES STEVENSON

In the Johnson Calendar, p. 126, is a letter of February 15th, 1762, from James Stevenson, at Albany, relative to Mr. Brown's acceptance of Johnson's offer for a lot in the Mohawk country. Destroyed by fire.

[1] Captain Richard Tyrrel.

FROM DANIEL CLAUS

A. L. S.[1]

Montreal 16th Febry. 1762

HONOURED SIR

The 28th Ultº. I was honoured with your Favours of the 22d Novr. & 12 Decr. a. u. by which I am glad to find my Journal &ca. came safe. I hope you have since that recd my answer upon the Letter you did me the Honour to acquaint me of your Return from Detroit. The reason of my deferring to answer the above 2. Letters till now, was my expecting to have the Pleasure of going myself to Fort Johnson by the first Slays that came from below but to my great Mortification I now find Lake Champlain is not passable with carriages, nor wont in all probability be this winter. None of the Indians that were hunting abt. Crn. Pt. and Tiyonda. are yet returned its supposed for the same reason, and the Express tells me it was very tedious & difficult to cross several Officers being detained from coming here & waited above 2 Months at Cr. Pt. for the Lakes freezing, as soon as Captn. Lottridge returns with the Inds. I shall learn how they get along and if possible undertake the journey afoot, had the Lake been froze and Lottridge not come back the Genl. gave me to understand he could not have let me gone.

I have mentioned what you desired me to Pere Roubaud, and sent him his present by a safe opportunity. The Ball left in the fall 1760 (there being no Shot or Lead with it) I soon after delivered to the Store of Odnance except one Cask wch. I kept for the use of the Inds. here, there were 1400 lb delivered for which I [2] a certificate from the Comdg. offcr. of Artily. here, which must be the means of getting it exchanged at Albany by obtaining an order from the Comdg. Offcr. of the Troops

[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] "Received" can be supplied for a word uncertain, or omitted, in the manuscript.

there to the Offic^{r}. of Art^{y}. at Albany after the certificate is produced to him.

By what I can find Gen^{l}. Gage thinks no other but his Passes can be granted to Traders, and I believe would make it tedious to those that had not his Permissions as allready no Goods or Liquors can pass the Gates of the Town or any Guarrison in the Governm^{t}. without his Permit, besides the Indian affairs in this Gover^{mt}. are so interwoven with the civil that they cannot well be managed without the assistance of civil Power. An Instance occurred a few days ago. The Caghnawages Village sent Deput^{s}. to me with a formal Complaint against their Priests for granting away the Lands they live upon, and w^{ch}. the King of France gave only in Trust to the Jesuits for the use of the Ind^{s}. and not for them to grant it out to the Inhabitants, and thereby strip them of their Lands. This being an affair that must come before the Gover^{r}. in order to have it searched for among the Records in the Secretarys Office to find & examine the Title of s^{d}. Lands, and have it adjusted & decided before the Gov^{r}. & this Council, and accordingly I went with them before the Gen^{l}. who after hearing them promised to take the affair in hand and do for them as much as lay in his Power, and also gave me directions to get the Names of the Inhabitants already living upon it that he might send for them & examine their Titles.

I must do that Justice to Gen Gage that he never takes cognizance of Ind^{n}. matters (w^{ch}. sometimes are brought before him by the Priests & Inhabitants) without letting me know every thing.

I am still in hopes to be at Fort Johnson this Winter, wherefore I leave farther Particulars to a personal Interview and remain in the Interim with highest Respects and sincere Compliments to the Family Honoured Sir

Your most obedient and dutyfull Servant

DAN CLAUS.

P. S. I have begun to correct the Ind[n]. Prayer Book but am told by those that understand it that it was labour in vain as it must be printed first upon course paper and then corrected, after w[ch]. it was to be printed upon good Paper & finished.

To the Hon[ble] Sir W[m]. Johnson Bar[t].

FROM ELINORA CUMMINS

In *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 2:798–800, is a letter of February 19th from Elinora Cummins, at Schenectady, to Johnson, describing the sale of her household effects at auction.

TO RICHARD PETERS

Df.[1]

Fort Johnson Feb[y]. 20[th] 1762

Dear Sir

As Teedyuscung to whom I wrote in 1760 & therein acquainted him with my having received his Majesties orders to enquire into the grievances of which he had complained,[2] has not since appointed either time, or place for a meeting thereon, agreable to my request then made; I judged it necessary in obedience to his Majesties order, to send him a second letter thereon that he may as speedily as possible comply with my former letter, otherwise, I shall be obliged to represent his conduct at home. I therefore take the Liberty of troubling you with my letter to him,[3] as I know no other, or surer method for its being conveyed to his hands with expedition, as it will not admit of any farther delay without showing a manifest contempt of his Majesties clemency offered him in directing me to hear, and examine into the particulars of his grievance.

I am Sir

[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] See *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 2:789–90; Q, 2:458.

[3] Not found.

P. S. As I imagine you must have heard of your Nephews[1] having been under an arrest at Fort Stanwix, I have the pleasure of inclosing you his Letter, by which you will find he is now at liberty.

To Richard Peters Esq^r.

FROM OLIVER DE LANCEY

The preceding letter was followed in the Library Collection (*See* Johnson Calendar, p. 127) by a letter of February 28th from Oliver De Lancey, at New York, to Johnson, asking the price of the Cosby lands, mentioning lands of Miln and bonds once delivered to Sir Peter Warren, and inclosing deeds (printed in *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 2:800–1; Q, 2:464). Destroyed by fire.

FROM GOLDSBROW BANYAR

A. L. S.[2]

New York 1 March 1762

Dear Sir William

The Post brought me yours of the 14[3] & 19[4] Feb^ry. As an answer for the present I enclose you a Copy of the late Instruction respecting the passing grants of Lands:[5] in a few days it will be made publick by Proclamation when probably the L^t. Gov^r. may order a certifyed Copy of the Instruction to be sent you. It would have been extremely agreable to M^r. Du Bois and my self that you take an equal part in the 500 acre Tract, and as I believe it to be already purchased you will consider whether it may not be done yet if the Indians receiving a small consideration in a private way, I mean without Lycense, should disclaim any

[1] James Peters, surgeon, of the New York regiment, was stationed at Fort Stanwix.

[2] Destroyed by fire.

[3] This manuscript was burned, and no copy is known to exist.

[4] Not found.

[5] See *Doc. Rel. to Col. Hist. N. Y.*, 7:478–79.

Title or Claim: if you are of this opinion we will on the joint account of yourself Mr. Dubois and myself put in a petition at a proper time, as it will not be long I imagine before I shall find out whether the Council will advise the granting small Tracts lying between patented Lands against which I can conceive no Argument arising from the Instruction.

On the 17th Ulto. an order was made in Council, for Klock to appear on 31st March in Council, & hear the charge against him and to shew Cause why a Prosecution should not be ordered agt. him. I have been much indisposed so that I ommitted sending it by the last and it goes by this Post: with regard to Justice Dillibags [1] complained of I can only say, that when the new Commission is to be made out, I will endeavour to prevent his name being inserted in it: The Post will be going and I must conclude by wishing you the ReEstablishment of your Health Being with very great sincerity Dr Sir Wm Your affectionate & obedt humble servant

GW BANYAR

A Message just from the Lt Govr. desires me to send you a Copy of the Instruction, so I have certifyed it.

[1] Wilhelmus Dillenbach.

FROM WADDELL CUNNINGHAM

A. L. S.[1]

New York 1 March 1762[2]

SIR

I am induced to again write to you about the Tracts of Land, Major Rogers applyed to the Council for as the Licenses are not out to the 27th May, & I hear there is an order from home, to stop the Governor granting more lands,[3] which Mr. Banyar writes you fully about. He informs me the Two Tracts I now mention, if bought from the Indians immediately, we will be entitled to a grant of, the first Tract of 25,000 acres, begins on the Kayoderasseras Patent, & runs Northard along the River, & as far in the Country as we please. The Second Tract joins this & runs in same manner, the end of this unbounded Patent of Kayorderosseras, is not known here, some Says it ends above Fort Edward, & others twelve miles below it, at a Falls that is in the River there, this you must know much better than we can. We are to begin our grant at the North bounds of that patent. The concerned are quite Ignorant if the lands are worth Taking up, & indeed what part to fix upon, which we may more easily do now, as almost all the Licenses granted, will stop, & may make ours more valuable, indeed we have already been at a considerable expence, which makes us more urgent to bring about this affair, the Conserned are Major Rogers, his Brother,[4] Mr. Banyar, Mr. Alexr. Colden, Mr. John Dies, Mr. Henry White, Mr. Jacob Walton, & myself, & in the second Tract, one Mr. Hazon[5] comes in, & Major Rogers Brother is left out. We

[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] In *Doc. Rel. to Col. Hist. N. Y.*, 7:492, Cadwallader Colden, in a letter of March 1st to the lords of trade, mentions the Canajoharies' grant of land to Johnson.

[3] See *Doc. Rel. to Col. Hist. N. Y.*, 7:477–79.

[4] James Rogers. See *Calendar of Land Papers*, p. 300.

[5] See *Calendar of Land Papers*, p. 301.

would be all very glad you would hold an equal share with us, in them, indeed we must & will with pleasure, either pursue, or Drop thoughts of this land, as you may advise. I shall look upon your answer, as a particular favour done us, & if you think we ought to pursue, to point out the proper Method.

I imagine it will be hard to get any new Tracts of Land granted, & they will be cloged with quit rents & engagements of Settlement from home, that few will be able to take any up, & the Tracts now granted, will be that means become more valuable, & soon get Setled, & I am sure we can get those setled well in Three years, if the Lands are Tolerable.

With much respect I am Sir,

Your very Hum^e^. Ser^t^.

WADDELL CUNNINGHAM

SIR W^M^. JOHNSON

FROM JOHN GLEN JUN'R, ETC.

There are found in the Johnson Calendar, p. 127, two papers of March 2d, 1762, which were destroyed by fire: a letter from John Glen Jun'r, at Schenectady, inquiring of Johnson whether he shall pay £14 to David Schuyler Jun for seven Indians employed on a trip to Little-falls; and two agreements between Reformed and Lutheran churches, before Piter Conyn, justice, and Frederick Shultz V. D. M., for equal division of two gifts of land, each of 50 acres, made by Johnson for a parsonage, signed by Peter Servos and Jacob Bickel.

FROM JOHN WELLES

A. L. S.[1]

Montreal March 3^d^ 1762

S^R^

I have done myself the pleasure of writing three or four times, both before your Journey to Detroit & since & am greatly afraid they never came to hand. It would give me the greatest uneasiness, to Imagine you thought me guilty of so great a part of

[1] Destroyed by fire.

Ingratitude, as never to write, or even enquire after, a person from whom I have received the most paternal kindness ever since I arrived in America &c

Give me leave Sir to wish you joy, on the happy marriage of our most Gracious Sovereign, & we have now the pleasure at least to hope, that Virtue will become fashionable, the example being sett by King & Queen.

I dont doubt but before this time you must have heard of the most Melancholy Accident that happened the Augusta, Captn. Knowles from Quebec with French prisoners. She was wrecked near Cape [1] & out of 121 souls 114 Perished most of the Principal families of this City or their Children going to France for Education. Amongst the saved is Captn. Knowles & St Luke LeCorn. It seems by the latter as if Providence thought him to bad to take away. He had two sons with him, which he had almost saved. About 4 years ago he lost two sons by Ship Wreck. In the Whole the Inhabitants here are in the most lamentable scituation, their Country lost, & some of them have received Letters from their husbands desiring them to ship themselves for France in the Spring as the Country will certainly remain with the English. Others ruined by the loss of their Paper money, others lost their Children, wives, husbands, fathers &ca. Such is their scituation & what is more, with those that are obliged to remain here, their Religion liable to suffer. It is likewise imagined the other two Vessels are lost in the same Gale of Wind (as a Vessel from London with Cloathing was lost comeing to Quebec in the same storm & only the Mate saved) if so Monsr. Shaboir Jon Coir alias Senunsis is a Passenger. Mr. Claus sett off for Fort Johnson next week. I hope he will find yourself & the rest of the family in good health. Pray give my Compltss. to Lieut Guy Johnson Captn John Johnson &c.

I am Sr

Most Respectfully your most obdt. Servant

JNO. WELLES

[1] Omission in the copy. "Breton" is doubtless the missing name.

TO ROBERT LEAKE ETC.

The preceding is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 127–28, by six which were destroyed: a letter of March 3d from Robert Leake, at New York, to Johnson, asking advice in the purchase of a tract for a nephew and inquiring about the Visschers tract; a letter of the 8th from William Corry, asking Johnson for instructions in a case of ejectments and information in support of a title; a letter of the 12th from Johnson to Robert Leake, advising him not to be concerned in the Kayadarusseras tract, as the patent is thought to have been obtained surreptitiously, and offering assistance in the purchase of lands from other than Indians; a letter of the 12th from Johnson to Oliver De Lancey, acknowledging receipt of papers, discussing the value of Mrs Cosby's lands in view of the stop put to grants from Indians and presenting an account for expenses of a meeting at Onondaga when Shirley was general (printed in *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 2:801–2; Q, 2:465); of the 12th from Johnson to William Kelly, repeating Oliver De Lancey's offer for Mrs Cosby's lands, praising the tract and setting the same price as is named in the letter of the same date to De Lancey; and a letter of the 13th from Johnson to the Rev. Mr Barclay, considering a proposal relative to land, commending Mr Bennet's zeal in the interest of religion and mentioning his own inability to afford other aid than countenance to a pious undertaking (printed in *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 4:309–10; Q, 4:199).

FROM JEFFERY AMHERST

L. S.[1]

New York. 13th March 1762

SIR

Captain Balfour having had some Talk with the Indians who Live near Michillimakinac, I send you a Copy of what passed between him and them,[2] by which you will see that they, to all appearance, seem pleased with the change of their neighbours, but complain, as usual, of their great poverty, which indeed is too much owing to their own Folly: However Captain Balfour got some of the traders to venture to give them a Little Credit, on their promise of repaying the Same the Ensuing Spring.

[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] Henry Balfour's Conference with Indians, September 29–30, 1761.

Some strings of beads, &ca. which they presented with their Talk to Captain Balfour, Lieut. Willyamos tells me are amongst some that are left in my hands, which I shall send you by the first opportunity.

I am, with great regard, Sir

Your most obedient Humble Servant

JEFF: AMHERST

SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON, Bart.

FROM DAVID VAN DER HEYDEN, AND WILLIAM CORRY ETC.

The preceding letter was followed in the Library Collection (*See* Johnson Calendar, p. 128) by three papers of the 15th which were destroyed: a letter from David Van Der Heyden, at Albany, to Johnson about kettles sent in care of Captain Peter Fairservice and steel traps to be forwarded from Schenectady by John B. Van Eps; a letter from William Corry to Johnson about legal measures in behalf of poor people threatened with ejectment, and support given to their cause by the proclamation concerning land grants; and an indenture by which Jochim Albrecht Gienke (Yockem Albright King) binds himself to serve Johnson two years and three months, receiving "meat, drink, washing and lodging" and "cloaths," in consideration of £45 paid to take him out of the Albany jail, acknowledged before Cornelis Ten Broeck, justice.

TO GOLDSBROW BANYAR

Df.[1]

March 13th 1762

DEAR BANYAR

Yesterday yours of the 1st Inst. with that part of His Majestys Instructions relative to the purchaseing Lands from the Indians I received.

I was in full expectation by the former Post, of haveing your and the Gentlemen desirous to be concerned in the 60000 acres ultimate resolution concerning that affair, but you make no mention of it, so that I am now at a loss what to do, until I hear from

[1] Destroyed by fire.

you. I cant understand what you mean regarding the 500 acres as You are pleased to call it, (which I am assured is above double that Quantity) You say you believe it already purchased, and yet would have me give the Indians in a private way something for disclaiming any Title or claim thereto, I think I can get it from the Indians for about £40, and not less, owing to Klocks tampering with, and offering money for it last year. I would have it included in the Patent if Possible and be Jointly concerned with you & Mr. Dubois therein. It will be worth more to us than twice that Quantity of the other Land. As I dont look upon His Majestys instructions to prevent obtaining a Pattent for Land purchased, & paid for previous to the Governours receiving it, I would be glad to have the survey made as soon as maybe, least I may be obliged to leave home, and that would prevent the proceedings in it. Pray let me hear fully from you what passes in Council concerning Klock. He is I do assure you the most troublesome, and worst man I ever knew. He continues to make divisions and partys among all the Neighborhood and vast uneasiness and Jealousies among the Indians, which is spreading among the other Nations verry fast & which if not Stopped, & the authors punished there will be no possibility of keeping peace longer in the Country. This I have signified several times to the Lieut. Governour, & hope he will support me in the proper execution of my Duty, as His Majestys officer.

I fear from the too despicable opinion People in General entertain of the Indians, & of the Mohawks particularly (from their declineing state) they may be led to go such lengths & do such rash things as may make them (altho ever well inclined to us) desperate. Should that be the case (which I hope it never will) I am convinced it would alter the present System of Indian affairs for the worse, which, to those unacquainted with their connections and consequence among the many Indian Nations may appear unlikely. I had a verry polite letter lately from the Albany Members, acquainting me that the Governour had at their request promised to issue a New Commission of the peace, at the same

time desired I would send them a list of such Persons for the Western part of y^e^ County as were fittest to serve as Justices. I did accordingly send them such,[1] & a copy thereof to the Governour, who writes me that he directed them to take my nomination for the Mohawk River [2] & that he had given You my list in order to insert in the Commission when to be made out. As Dillebaghs Name is not mentioned in said list I cannot suppose that he would be again appointed. I expected you would have given me your opinion what were the proper steps to be taken in order to bring him to an acc^t^. for his Malpractice. I shall be glad to hear from you thereon per Next.

Pray acquaint the Lieut. Governour (as I do not write him now) that Klock & Funda have served Ejectments on two of the Tenants liveing on the Disputed Land who or Attorney for them are to appear at New York the 3^d^. Tuesday in April & tell him I shall be glad to know what is to be done in it.

I find by letters of M^r^. Livingston to People liveing here that he is determined at any rate to support Klock & Fonda to the utmost, altho by his letter, and otherwise, he discovers Consiousness of the inequity of that Pattent, which I can make appear. Nay Fonda acknowledged to me lately, that he was of opinion from all he could learn, that the upper part of s^d^. Pattent was never purchased or paid for, wherefore was willing if Klock would agree to it, to release that part to the Indians, but his associate Klock declared he would have the whole or none. I am heartily glad to hear you have got the better of your indisposition, & wishing you a Continuance of Health conclude as ever Dear Banyar &^ca^.

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[1] Letter of February 6th.

[2] Letter not found.

TO WILLIAM CORRY

Df.[1]

Castle Cumberland 15th March 1762

DEAR SIR

Your favour of the 8th came to my hands two days ago, when I last saw you I said I expected to hear something abt. ye affair from ye Govr. All I can as yet learn is that Klock is ordered to appear before ye Council on the last of this month to answer for himself. What ye result of sd. meeting will be, you shall be informed. In the meantime I believe it will be necessary to have a good lawyer at New York Employed, to appear for the Two Men who have been ejected by Klock and Fonda, Vizt. Lodowick Crane & Felix Myar. If you think it will be necessary to send you the state of the case now, it shall be done, but I was of the opinion it would not be requisite the first court. However you will let me know whether it is or not. If it is, I believe the best way will be to send one or two of the most intelligent of the Tenants to you, who may give you an account of the ffair. I know the Inds. have recd Rent from the People liveing on ye Land called Livingstons abt. 8 years, and some of them have lived on sd. Land about twenty years, unmolested by any one, I believe by the affidavits I have already procured & sent to the Lieut. Govr. and what more may be had, it must appear that that Pattent was not justly got, Phil. Livingstons Letter &ca wh. is in my possession, shews his consciousness of the Illegality of said affair,[2] in short all the people in these parts are of opinion it was verry unjustly taken up by sd. Livingston & Collins his surveyor.[3] If it be found necessary at present to be more circumstantial & particular you will please to let me know it.

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[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] *See* Lappius and others to Johnson, February 20, 1761.

[3] *See* Deposition of David Schuyler, Jaunary 23, 1762.

I shall be glad of your opinion whether such people of Dominie Lappius congregation who promised to pay him so much yearly & signed their names to it, and now will not pay him, cannot be obliged to pay him by Law, otherwise y^e^ Man and his family must perish, as he has not any thing in y^e^ world to live upon. The Church Wardens have been many times to demand the money, but they refuse paying it, w^h^. to me appears verry odd & unjust. Ury Klock has the Bond still w^h^. he took from one Keyser to look at as I was telling you before. I look upon it Felony, as it is equal to a Mans Money.

Pray advise me in those matters. I am D^r^. Sir y^rs^.

W^M^. CORRY Esq^r^.

FROM LACORNE ST LUC ETC.

The preceding letter was followed in the Library Collection (*See* Johnson Calendar, p. 128) by two of March 17th to Johnson which were destroyed: one in French from Lacorne St Luc, at Montreal, about the shipwreck of the *Augusta*, in which perished his brother, the chevalier, two sons and two nephews; and a letter from Captain John Lottridge, declaring anxiety over the uncertainty of his present appointment and desiring Johnson's interest in his case.

FROM WILLIAM CORRY

A. L. S.[1]

Albany March 18^th^ 1762

DEAR SIR

I am favour'd with yours of the 15^th^. If Clock is ordered to appear before the Gov^r^. and Council it will be of advantage to our Clients, as the Proclamation I mentioned in my last letter is come out since I had the pleasure of seeing you, and I assure you will be a great restraint upon the Gov^r^. &^ca^. in respect to the Indians, I think it would not be amiss by some means to let the Livingstons know that the fraudulent purchase of those lands

[1] Destroyed by fire.

should be laid before the Lords of Trade — that would bridle them at once. I can now certainly further inform you that an original letter of old Philip Livingstons to Ned Collins relating to the survey of that land is now to be produced, ordering him to make the survey at such a time, or he need not think more about it, as if a new Gov^r^. was coming — which will shew the fraud of it. We must imploy a Lawyer below to appear for them in April court. It is time enough to send a State of the Case the tenth of May next, when the people or some of them can best spare time to come down let them come. Their State will be much alter'd to their advantage by this Proclamation, and ad Terrorem of the others. The more particular the account is remitted to me, the better with all the Circumstances relative thereto.

As to Dominie Lappius, all who signed can be made pay, and as it is under £4 Peter Canine the Justice can oblige them by Law, If more than £4 by one man, I shall make him.

You say Ury Clock took the bond from Keysar. Let Keysar make affidavit of it, and Dominie Lappius inclose it in a letter to me, I shall immediately sue Clock and make him return it. They shall not impose upon him, nor shall I take any fee from him.

I think it very necessary Sir William that you write to the L^t^. Gov^r^. about taking out a new Commission of Justices, also the dedimus. The Europians are much imposed upon by Delanceys[1] last commission, There is not one Europian in the county of Albany, has the hon^r^. to be a petty constable — and an English L^t^. Gov^r^. in New York, Indeed I would insist upon it with him, and let him know if the Europians had not their share of the Authority of the province I would acquaint those concerned in England. You can inform him of all from Schenectady and upwards and I shall from Schenectady downwards, nor would I have you let the Europians be trampled under foot

[1] "Delaneys" in the copy.

longer Was I to acquaint you of the Impossibility of Justice, and present unfitness of those in office. It deserves a severe rebuke. Tilliback [1] must be removed.

Dr. Sir your assured friend and servt.

WILLIAM CORRY

SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON.

TO CADWALLADER COLDEN

Df.[2]

Fort Johnson March 20th 1762

DEAR SIR

Since the receipt of your favour of the 22d ultº. I have been frequently applied to by the Indians to know what hath been done in the affair concerning their land which gives them the greatest uneasiness, they having no idea of the unavoidable delays in proceedings of that nature more especially as Klock continues his old conducts by inveigling & seducing the most drunken & profligate amongst them to agree to his measures which will be productive of a difference between the Indians themselves as well as between them and ye white People. Amongst the number of those People so deluded I am informed there are Children, & Wandering Indians who not being Conajoharee are not esteemed by that Castle as having any right, neither can they claim the smallest proprietary title to said lands for wch. reason I shd. be glad to be favoured wth. a list of the Names of those who signed the Deed, that I may be the better enabled to discover the imposition, neither can I see the least necessity for their attempts to procure a second deed if a former was Legally, or justly obtained. Such steps, together with the rest of the behaviour of Klock, & his adherents has so exasperated the Indians, that it is with the greatest difficulty I have hitherto been

[1] Justice Dillenbach.

[2] Destroyed by fire.

able to prevail upon them to wait your determination of the affair, & to restrain them from committing acts of Violence, for which reason I consider it my duty as Superintend^{t}. of Ind^{n}. affairs, to lay before you the difficulties I have hitherto met with in preserving peace between the Indians & Inhabitants & the Impossibility of my being able to do so much longer unless they are redressed therefore. I most earnestly recommend it to your Consideration, & that of the Gent^{n}. of the Council to enable me as soon as possible to give the Indians satisfaction concerning their Grievance as the Meeting with the 6 Nations will (I expect) be in a few days, they being now on their way, I should be very desirous that matters were settled by that time, else the purpose of this Meeting will (from the Conajoharees complaints to them) be in a great measure defeated and the 6 Nations will certainly return home with strong prejudices agst. us, and greatly alarmed at our treatments of Ind^{s}. always so much attached to us, for tho I am determined to make the best use of his Majesties late instructions, in appeasing their general Clamour concerning Land, I am certain it will have no effect, if they do not find that satisfaction which they expect & consider themselves entitled to in the Case now under consideration. In my former I omitted recommending M^{r}. John Macomb of Albany as a person whom I judged extreamly well qualified for the Dischargeing the office of a Justice of the peace for that city, and as I look upon him to be a very honest man, & very capable of dischargeing that duty, I sho^{d}. be Desirous he was nominated for the same.

I am &c^{a}.

LIEUT. GOV^{R}. COLDEN

FROM GOLDSBROW BANYAR

A. L. S.[1]

New York 21st March 1762.

DEAR SIR WILLIAM

I am favour'd with yours of the 13th. The reason I did not mention in my last any Thing concerning the 60,000 acres was because I apprehended the Instruction I Inclosed would stop the proceeding farther therein, at least until the Council should determine on the Point. It is to be fear'd that they will not look on the Lands in this Case as already Purchased: The parties concerned will look on themselves as bound by the Agreement; that is, to pay you £600 for the 30,000 whenever the Lands can be obtained, but this will probably not be until application is made to the Board of Trade as the Instruction directs, and the King is pleased to signify his Directions to his Governor to make a Grant of the Lands. And I should be glad to know your Sentiments upon it. The Instruction does not I am clearly of opinion extend to Cases where the Lands have been purchased, or to Lycenses granted for the purchase of Lands, which the Indians are willing to sell, provided that the purchase is made within the time limited and on the Terms prescribed in the Lycense. Mr. Cunningham shew'd me your letter in answer to what he wrote you concerning the two Lycenses granted to Rogers.[2] I am sorry the Indians are averse to selling, because it will be a great Disappointmt. as it has been attended already with a very considerable expense to the Parties, not far short I am told of £200. These two, and the two granted to Doctor Jones, and his Brother,[3] are all the Lycenses that are still in force,

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[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] Cunningham to Johnson, March 1, 1762. Johnson's letter is not found.

[3] *Calendar of Land Papers*, p. 300, and *Calendar of Council Minutes*, p. 403.

and if the Indians were willing might for ought I see to the contrary go through, being granted before the Instruction was probably thought of at home, the 27 May 1761.

The Tract you would have join'd to the 60,000 I understood to be at first 800 acres, Mr. Colden since informed me he thought it did not contain more than 500 acres; be that as it will, It was either purchased by the Germans who obtain'd the first Patent there lying on the River, or in included in the Purchase made by Klock at Albany in 1754, when Magin made his, and if included in either might now be petitioned for as Lands vested in the Crown, and granted as such, being left out by the original Purchasers: but if the Indians still lay claim to it, we must if we proceed to take out a patent for this small tract alone, which I believe is well worth our while to do, satisfy them, and I should have no objection to the Payment of forty Pounds to induce them to relinquish their claim: If you can make any draft of it, I shou'd be glad you would send me a rough sketch, and I will get one from Mr. Colden and send you, with copies of the Indian deeds in which I suppose it to be included, tho not patented, that you may be convinced it is purchased, and both of us be certain that we mean the same tract.

The Albany members have presented a list of Justices, in which those nominated by you are included; Dillebaugh's name is not among them nor will be in the Commission. A prosecution by Information is the only Method I can see by which he can be punished. I read to the Lt. Governour that part of your letter about Fonda and Klock, and shall acquaint you with whatever steps shall be taken in that affair. If the Indians would be content with a release of the upper Part of the Tract which I understand takes in this Castle, I should imagine it would be so much more for the Honour of the parties from whom Fonda and Klock purchased, to accommodate the affair, that it would be no difficult matter to bring them to Refund a proportionable part of the purchase money, and as Klock will be down here at the close of the month, it might be of use perhaps, if you signified to the Lieu-

tenant Governour who is heartily disposed to do the Indians Justice, on what terms they would be willing to compromize Matters, if anything less will satisfy them than the disanulling of the Patent, and thereby reinvesting the whole Tract in them.

We have no News from England since the 12 December nor any Accounts from Martinico since the taking the Six Redoubts. If General Monkton's Return does not prevent, I propose to myself the Pleasure of paying you a visit this Summer, . . .

I am Dr Sr. William with great Sincerity

Your affectionate & most obedt. Servant

GW BANYAR

New York 21st March 1762.

N. B. The small Tract above mentioned, I understand lyes on the East side of Caioharon or Canada Creek adjoining to the Patent of the Lands on the River, or to Klocks patent in 1754 or 55, and I believe next to or near to the Land of the Vandriesens,[1] who I believe have got an old deed for it from the Indians, or pretend to have such deed. The persons concerned in the 30,000 besides Mr. Colden and myself are Messrs. O. Delancey, William Smith, John Cruger, Peter DuBois, Johan Joost Petrie and Abraham Dowe, the two last I understand from Mr. DuBois are to have only 1000 acres each.

SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON Baronet.

FROM OLIVER DE LANCEY ETC.

The preceding letter was followed in the Library Collection (See Johnson Calendar, p. 129) by three to Johnson which were destroyed: one of March 22d from Oliver De Lancey, in New York, agreeing to pay the price named for Mrs Cosby's lands, and promising to forward to Amherst Johnson's account for expenses of the Onondaga meeting in Shirley's time (printed in *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 2:802–3; Q, 2:465); a letter of the 22d from Robert Leake, in New York, mentioning the first appearance of a newspaper called the *Chronicle*, unfriendly to the lieutenant governor, and indicating the extent of the tract which

[1] See *Calendar of Land Papers*, p. 297.

his nephew desires to buy; and a letter of the 27th from David Schuyler Junior, at Canajoharie, about an arrangement for paying his debt to Corry and about money due from John Glen to a party of Indians employed on a trip.

FROM WITHAM MARSH

A. L. S.[1]

New York Mar. 28th 1762.

SIR,

If my long Silence, or what is worse, my long absence, have merited your Displeasure, (as I belive they have) let disappointmts. Sickness, and the Gout, be sufficient Excuses; and, as I know you have Humanity, you will Excuse me. Mr. Delaney did not go to Albany, in the good sledding weather, and soon afterwards I was obliged to attend the Secretary's office, and my Lawyer, but if ever I engage in another Law suit, it shall be for no less than ten thousand a year, one half of which, I'll bargain before hand to give my attorney, for recovery of the other half. Just as I had proposed to hire two Horses, in order to attend you, a violent fit of the Gout seiz'd me, from which, I'm this day enabled to be strong enough to beg your Pardon for my long Stay, tho still Confin'd to my room. My cause was to 've been tried next Term; but I dont know how it happens, my attorney says, *we are somehow in the wrong!* For my part I think I'm in the right *upon both Commissions:* but *I was not born in this province.*

I hope you received the Essence of Honey &c. which I had the pleasure to transmit to Col. Vanderheyden, by young Van Ale, agreeable to your order.

As I am not insensible how highly you esteem very valuable men, I cannot help congratulating you, very sincerely, on the great honour our Governor, Genl. Monckton, has justly merited by his reduction of Martinico, the particulars of which you'll receive no doubt, by this Post, from some intelligent Hand. The

[1] Destroyed by fire.

French are fairly bang'd; but the worst is, they've now nothing left of Importance enough to give 'em a sound Banging for, except in Europe. Oh Louis le petit! thou are really fallen! We expect our General every fair wind; yet tis not impossible He may be order'd, with his victorious Troops, to take the Havanna, as Jack Spaniard has been dup'd by France, and declared war against us last January. I beg leave to conclude with fervent wishes for your Health, and to assure you, I am with great respect Sir,

Your most oblig'd & mo: h^ble^. Serv^t^.

WITHAM MARSH

Hon^ble^. SIR W^M^. JOHNSON Bar^t^. &^c^. &^c^. &^c^.

FROM GOLDSBROW BANYAR

A. L. S.[1]

New York 29 March 1762

DEAR SIR WILLIAM

I congratulate you sincerely on the Acquisition of Martinico, obtained with as much facility as we have rather reason to be astonished at than to have expected; The Extent of our Loss is 100 killed and 400 wounded: The Army did not land until the 16^th^ January, and on the 4^th^ February the Capitulation was made for Fort Royal; after which an officer of distinction writes a Shot was not fired, and that it seem'd to him like a dream, that we were so soon Masters of an Island of so great Importance. The Capitulation for the whole Island was not perfected until the 16^th^ February. The Regulars were embark'd & embarking when the Vessel left it, for old France, not to serve either For or against the French during the War. I have not seen the articles but believe what youl see if[2] the Papers to be the Substance of them. What the Troops will do further after taking Possession of the Grenada's and of the Neutral Islands, must depend on further orders, which M^r^. Monckton must have received long ago, as the English most undoubtedly declared war

[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] The copy has "if"; "in" is doubtless the word written.

against Spain on or about the 4 January, in Consequence of the Manifesto as its called of Spain of the 15 Decr. Sir Piercy Brett one of Lord Ansons officers in his voyage last war round the world, is going on a like errand with 7 or 9 capital ships. The King's speech & addresses of Parliament were just got to Boston but have not been forwarded hither. Mr. Pitt was not restored, but great unanimity prevailed at home. The King of Prussia had lost Colbergh after an obstinate Defence. He must soon change his System, or gain more assistance, or fall, it being now I think impossible if the Enemy continue their Efforts agt. him, that he should resist much longer. I cannot help thinking that we have full enough to do with our troops without employing them in Germany. But how to get out of the scrape is the Question.

In order to obtain a Grant of the small Tract so often mentioned, I think it would be better to put in the name of some Person up your way. Let me know who will be proper and I will send up a Petition for him to sign, by which time I suppose it will appear what Cases the Council think the Instruction extends to, and until I am able to inform you whether it is likely to be granted or not, it will not be prudent to advance any money to the Indians.

I am Dr Sr. William

Your most affectionate & obedt. hble. Servt.

Gw Banyar.

The Albany Commission of the Peace is defer'd until they settle who is to be of the Quorum, & alter the List by making all the Judges & assistant Justices, also Justices of the Peace, which they had omitted to do, owing to the Judges and assistants not choosing to be Justices of the peace also.

TO CORNELIA SCHUYLER

The preceding letter is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 129, by a letter of March 29th from Johnson to Mrs Cornelia Schuyler, offering to buy her share in a patent lying near Sacondaga, and called Northampton, or sell his own. Destroyed by fire.

TO THE STOCKBRIDGE INDIANS

Df. S.[1]

March 29th 1762.

CHILDREN OF STOCKBRIDGE

When I saw you last at Albany, I told you I would give you notice when the Canada Indians were comeing. They arrived here at my House in the Woods two days ago, without my having any previous notice thereof. Yesterday they finished what they come about, and delivered over the Prisoner to me, in Room of the Man of Yours which was killed in Canada[2]; also performed the Ceremony usual on such Occasions, and behaved extremely well thro the whole Ceremony. Your Uncles the Mohawks were present at ye Meeting and others of the Six Nations. I would have two or three of your Soberest Men come imediately and fetch your Prisoner from here. He is a Young Man about twenty five years of age, and seems verry well contented at the change. I wish you all well, and am

Your loving Father,

WM. JOHNSON.

TO THOMAS FITCH[3]

Johnson Hall March 30th. 1762

SIR

Herewith I transmit you a Speech made by the Mohocks at my House, together with a Belt of Wampum which I was requested by the Indians to lay before you.

I had the pleasure of writing you after the Departure of Col[l]. Fitch & Mr Chew last Summer who came to me on the affair of the Susquehanna Company, which Letter I hope you have received.

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[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] See Rouland to Johnson, November 13, 1760, and Claus to Johnson, June 10, 1761.

[3] In American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass. Unsigned.

A Few Days ago Col[l]. Eliphalet Dyer, & M[r]. Woodbridge of Stockbridge arrived here and acquainted me with their having been charged with a Sum of money to pacify the Ind[s]. & make matters easy, & that they expected to have met y[e]. Six Nations at Albany, in consequence of an Invitation sent them last year by one Smith of New England then at Susquehanna. I informed them that the Ind[s]. had certainly no such intention, as they were all with me a few days before & had said nothing thereof, I then gave these Gentlemen my Sentiments as I had done to Col[l]. Fitch, & represented that the 6 Nations would never agree thereto, & that the putting their plan in Execution would inevitably bring on a rupture with the Ind[s]. in General which would not only be severely felt by the Settlers, but would involve all the Neighbouring frontiers in an Indian War,— they replyed that as the Company had the House of Representatives permission, & right given up to them, by virtue of the Claim of Connecticut to the Westward, & as they had obt[d]. a Deed, & Expended much money thereon,[1] they were determined to persist in their undertaking, & would shortly settle there to a Considerable number, sufficient to maintain themselves in the possession thereof.

At the time of these Gentlemens Arrival the Mohocks were all Assembled in Meeting at my House & on being made acquainted with the Cause of their Errand, which they Expressed a Desire to know, they showed the utmost uneasiness, declaring such measures would certainly occasion the whole 6 Nations & their Confederates to commence hostilities; after which the Mohocks returned home & two Days ago delivered me the Speech & Belt herewith Enclosed desiring the same might be transmitted to you, for your timely interposition therein.

From

The Honble Gov[r]. Fitch

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[1] *See* Speech of Timothy Woodbridge in Indian Proceedings, April 21–28, 1762.

FROM GEORGE CROGHAN

A. L. S.[1]

March 31st 1762 Fort Pitt

Hon^d^. Sir

By feaver of Coll. Earys[2] who has been hear to viw the Damidges Don to this Fort by the late floods I enclose you a Copy of my Journal of Indian affairs sence March Last and shall as soon as posable gett a Copy Made out of all y^e^ Transactions of Indian affairs from my first a Rivel hear in June 1759 with the Several Conferances att Large for y^r^. Perrusial.

In two Days I send an A Sistant to Viseatt all the Distant posts as Directed by y^r^. honours Instructions of y^e^ Eight January Last and on his Return will send you his Report thereon.

The Expence of Indian affairs sence Nob^r^. Last has been butt Trifling as y^e^ Winter has been so Severe hear that very few Indians has come this Way, Except some partys of Sinecas going to Warr against y^e^ Cherrokes who all behave very Ill wh^n^. Refus^d^. amunision vermilian knifs & such things Butt as y^e^ Gineral is averst to giveing them Such Nessarys Nither y^e^ Commanding offaser, Nor My Self Can Take upon us to give them any thing, tho Coll. Boquet is of opinion they should be Supply^d^. & I blieve has wrote the Gineral thereon.

The Sinicas are a very bad peple proud & Mischevous and Look on themselves as y^e^ absolute Lords of y^e^ Soyle and has been two Much Indulg^d^. by y^e^ provinces of New York & Pensylvania formerly & Now say that y^e^ English is Seting up y^e^ Western Nations against them so that unless you can Setle them att y^e^ Insueing Conference w^h^. you intended to hold at Fort Johnson & oblidge some of there Cheefs whom you can Depend on to Come to Ohio & Chastise y^e^ Rable of that Nation hear I am of opinion they will make some Disturbance tho all the other

[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] Lieutenant Colonel William Eyre.

Nations this Way behave Extreamly Well att present Butt the Sinecas seem Ripe for some Mischiff, and there Nott being Alowed amunision & Nessarys as they pass an Repass hear to Warr Make them very uneasy, Butt if any acsedant should happen from that y^e^ Gineral Must Take y^e^ Consequences, for my part I have Don Every thing in my power to promote y^e^ good of his Majestys Indian Intrest Sence I have been in y^e^ Service & with as Much Frugality as the nature of y^e^ service wold admitt Butt for y^e^ futer will Never putt y^e^ Crown to Six pence Expence Lett what will hapen without a Writen order. I sent Montour up Susquehanna where there is a Ristless Number of Indians of Diferant Nations. I have given him orders to send y^r^ honour his Report as soon as he finds out there uneasyness. If Capt. Thomas McKee Could be apointed by y^r^ honour to Take Care of them Indians I am of opinion itt wold be of great Service as he has Considerable Influences with them & Spakes all there Langridge.

From what I can larn from y^e^ five Indians I have seen since I Return^d^. hear a greatt Number of those Nations are preparing to go to Phill. to hold a Conferance with that Government in May Next.

I am with great esteem & Regard y^r^ Honours Most Obeedent Humble Servant

GEO. CROGHAN

P. S. Plese to Make M^y^ Compl^ts^. agreable to M^r^. Johny Capt Johnson & all y^r^ Honours good family.

To the Honourable SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON Bar^t^.

TO ROBERT LEAKE

The preceding letter was followed in the Library Collection (See Johnson Calendar, p. 130) by a letter of April 1st from Johnson to Robert Leake, censuring party papers, and suggesting that a tract near Fort Hunter, belonging to Colonel Glen of Schenectady and De Lancey heirs, may be for sale. Destroyed by fire.

TO JEFFERY AMHERST

Df.[1]

Fort Johnson April 1st 1762

SIR

Yesterday I was favoured with your Excellencies of the 17th [2] and 21st [2] ulto with inclosings of Letters from Major Gladwins, relative to some designs of the Indians, concerning which some days ago I did myself the honour to transmit your Excellency some farther Letters from him, which I hope you have received.

On Governor Gages being acquainted therewith, he Dispatched Capt. Claus to Canassadaga in order to enquire into the same which he accordingly did, a Copy of whose proceedings thereon I herewith enclose your Excellency.

I have had a good opportunity for the Week past to enquire into the same, by some Abenaquis Deputies who arrived here with a Panis, Indian, whom they delivered up to replace ye Stockbridge Indn. killed & to accommodate all matters with those of Stockbridge, and I cannot find after the widest enquiry neither do I believe that the Indians in Canada have any designs of that Nature — Altho' those Abenaquis have confessed to me that they are all greatly alarmed at the many reports propagated amongst them, that the English intend to destroy them. It is not my opinion they will give any credit thereto, so long as they receive good usage from us, and I am hopefull the late order of the Council at Montreal in favour of ye Caghnawageys concerning the Lands which they were deprived of by the Jesuits,[3] will also greatly contribute to remove their Jealousies by convincing them of our intention to do them all possible Justice.

The Indian traders in these parts (having been credibly informed that those who go to trade from Montreal to the Severall

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[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] Not found.

[3] See Claus to Johnson, February 16, 1762.

Indian Nations are allowed by Gov^r. Gage to carry rum with them) have the other day made application to me concerning the same, representing that they cannot in that case pretend to carry on Commerce with the Indians, who will go any distance, & pay any price for that liquor. I should be glad to hear from your Excell^y. concerning the same as I am of opinion you will Judge it should be totally prohibited, otherwise, those who are not allowed that article can have no dealings with them.

I have the honor to be

His Excell^y. SIR JEFF AMHERST

TO GOLDSBROW BANYAR

Df.[1]

April 2, 1762.

DEAR BANYAR

By yours of y^e 21^st Ult^o. which I two days ago received, You seem to think the Council will not look on the Lands given me by y^e Ind^s. as already purchased, if so, there is an end of the agreement between us, relative to y^e 30000 acres. I am of opinion with you, that the late Instruction does not effect Lands purchased of y^e Ind^s. agreable to the Regulation, or Lycenses granted to purchase Lands, provided the Indians were willing, and that such were Issued before his Majesty's pleasure therein was known to his Governors. Doubtless we shall soon hear his & the Councils op^n. thereon.

It would have afforded me much pleasure to have served M^r. Cunningam[2] &^ca. thro regard as well as knowing they had been at some unnecessary expence in sending up surveyors stores &^ca. previous to any application to the Indians, which you know is unprecedented but I do assure you the Indians would not hear to it, unless I was to use improper measures, w^h. I dare say my friends will rather commend than condemn me for not takeing.

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[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] Waddell Cunningham. *See* his letter of March 1st.

It is verry evident to me that we both mean the Same peice of Land, viz^{t}. that angle on the East Side of the Creek called Kaiaharon or Canada Creek nearly opposite to the Indian Village of Conajohare, and between the Patt^{s}. of the River, or Klock's purchase in 1754,[1] and them of Joost Snell,[2] Vandreisen &^{ca}. but by all acc^{tts}. not included in any Pattent, yet I am of opinion, it has been purchased by some of the before mentioned Pattentees, and that the Ind^{s}. look upon themselves the Proprietors thereof as it is not included in any Pattent, as well as by Ury Klock's offering them money for it last year. Their quit claim can nevertheless be easily obtained for about forty pounds. A Receipt from the Sachims for so much money paid them for their Quit claim to y^{t}. p^{s}. of Land will be, I presume, sufficient.

I shall be glad to have Coppies of y^{e} Indian Deeds, as well as a sketch of y^{e} Land from M^{r}. Colden, y^{t}. I may see how it lies between the other Pattents. Pray let it be taken up, and pattented by us if possible and as soon as you can the Ind^{s}. claim to it can be Settled without any Doubt.

I hope the Gov^{r}. will have no objection to the Persons recommended by me for Justices, they are men of the best abilities in these parts, pray let me know whether the Commission for the Peace be made out already. If not I would be glad to recommend M^{r}. Duncan late of y^{e} 44th Regiment now of Schenectady as a Gentleman verry well qualifyed to be one of the Quorum and M^{r}. John McComb Merch^{t}. in Albany, w^{h}. if not too late, I beg you will mention it to the Lieut. Governour (and tell him I shall take it as a particular favour, if he will appoint these two gentlemen with the rest I mentioned to him formerly) as I have not time now to write him.

I am obliged to you for your promise of acquainting me with whatever steps shall be taken in Klocks affair. Had Klock & Fonda at first endeavoured (in an amicable manner) to accom-

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[1] *Calendar of Land Papers*, p. 286.

[2] *Calendar of Land Papers*, p. 264.

modate y^e^ affair with the Indians, without going the lengths they have now gone, I dont know but they might have succeeded, but I can hardly believe they will now be satisfied with any thing else than the whole, as they have so long tasted the Sweets thereof, Viz^t^. the grain paid them as rent, which is a great support to them. Besides as they all know that the affair is now under consideration, the result of w^h^. they impatiently expect to hear, I think it would be improper to mention, or propose any other method of adjusting it to them until they are acquainted with what is done by the Governour & Council.

General Monktons return would give me great pleasure, as would also your Company here sometime. . . .

INDORSED: April 2, 1762.
Letter to M^r^. Banyar.

TO JOHN DIES

The preceding letter was followed in the Library Collection (*See* Johnson Calendar, p. 130) by a letter of April 2d from Johnson to John Dies. jesting about the advantages of inspection of Johnson's husbandry, and describing opposition of Oneidaes, Tuscaroras and Ondagaes to grants of land. Destroyed by fire.

FROM WILLIAM CORRY

A. L. S.[1]

Albany April 3^d^. 1762

DEAR SIR

I am favour'd with yours, have wrote a State of the case as far as came to my knowledge to M^r^. Smith J^nr^.[2] and also I let him know as soon as I rec'd the Information, I expected, would further inform him.

I can't procure a Copy of old Philip Livingstons letter untill

[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] William Smith, of New York city, lawyer and author of the "History of the Province of New York."

the June Supream Court is over, as Billy Livingston is imployed in an action of consequence that the person and I are concerned in, and if he knew, or heard of it, it might be attended with loss, but it will be ready when occasion requires.

I spoke to Capt Down to propose the takeing out a new Comission of Justices before he went to New York. I have not spoke to him on that head, since I had not oppertunity since his return as he has been much abroad — and Ten Eyke is in New York, I purposed this day to have spoke to him, but have been prevented by business. To speak freely, I can't say that it can be brought to any satisfaction through his application. Shall further inform you in my next.

The News came yesterday of the intire Reduction of Martinico. There is a paper for you in Col. Vanderheydens. They are prisoners of war, that is the full Capitulation, and a very just one.

The current news here that Monckton and the Army are soon expected. Then we can do the Europians Justice. It is also said Luisania next is to be the seat of war, but I suppose the General who must be much fatigued, and the greatest part of these troops, will remain on this part of the Continent.

Your advertisements are duly notified. I wish they may have the desired effect. Money very scarce amongst the Treading people and every kind of provisions for man and beast not to be had, except Beef, we are pretty well supplied with that. I heard you was very plenty of fother, which must be of singular service to you now. I had two year old hay which I hope will cleverly carry me through, but the country all over are in a wretched condition.

Wishing you most sincerely all happyness, believe me to be Dear Sir your most effect. humble servt.

WILLIAM CORRY

SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON Bart.

FROM WILLIAM CORRY

A. L.[1]

[*Albany, April 3, 1762*]

By a Gentle[n]. of the 44[th] Just arrived going express to Montreal we hear a Spanish war actually proclaimed,[2] and nine sail of Men of War are sailed to the south seas to plunder the Spaniards — Sir Percy Bret, Commodore. Also that Gen[l]. Amherst is to command the army to Louisainia.

The Army at Martinico attacked the redoubts, carryed them all in six hours, killed 1000 of the Enemy and so intimidated the French that they gave up their country, without one battery raised, or stone knocked out of their walls. They paid them a compliment that no Troops in the world were able to attempt, and succeed, in so great an attack, but English men.

Col. Massy,[3] Major Read,[4] Major Corry[5] slightly wounded. Two or three officers dead of fevers. Several more wounded, L[t]. Murray of the Highlanders shot through the Lungs. All the regulars to be left at Martinico as our Last letters say.

A Conspiracy was discovered to assassinate the King of Prussia in his tent, seven of his principal officers concerned. They were taken out instantly and burnt.

A List of the Killed and wounded. I have seen M[r]. Doun, they have not appointed one man (in the commission) of the strangers as I expected they would have done.

Not anything to be expected from them, I shall wait until Gen[l]. Monckton comes and shall then further inform you.

INDORSED: M[r]. Corry's Letter
April 3[d], 1762.

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[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] Great Britain declared war against Spain January 4, 1762, and it was publicly announced in New York April 3d.— *Collections of the New York Historical Society* for 1876, Colden Papers, p. 186.

[3] Lieutenant Colonel Eyre Massey, of the 27th regiment.

[4] Major John Reid, of the 42d regiment.

[5] Major Ralph Corry, of the 28th regiment.

FROM JEFFERY AMHERST

L. S.[1]

New York, 4th April 1762.

SIR

I am to own the Favor of your Letter of the 20th March Inclosing a packett from Major Gladwin, whereby I see he has fully Informed you of the Whole of the Indian Plot, & of which I had likewise given you Notice: I make no doubt but at the General Meeting, you will be able to discover the Ring leaders of this Treacherous Design and put an Effectual Stop to its Execution, which might in the meantime Interrupt the Publick Tranquility, but in the end would bring certain Destruction on those who Contrived it.

By a Letter I received last Night from Colonel Bouquet,[2] he Acquaints me, "that he had been Informed by an Indian, that a Party of Shawanese had lately taken four Scalps, on the Frontiers of Virginia, or North Carolina, which had been confirmed by three Traders, coming from the lower Shawenese Town, who said, that the rest of that Nation are very peaceable, and have Expressed great Discontent, & Uneasiness at those Scalps."

Altho' I am most sensibly Concerned to find such Cruelties Continued, yet I have Directed Colonel Bouquet, not to take any Steps against the Indians, as I should communicate this Intelligence to you, for your Advice; and I must Desire you will be pleased to give me your opinion accordingly; and that you will send such Directions to Mr. Croghan as may have proper effect on those Indians, & prevent their Committing such Barbarities for the future.

I am, with great Truth & Regard, Sir,

Your most obedient Humble Servant,

SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON, Bart. JEFF: AMHERST

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[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] Colonel Henry Bouquet, of the 60th regiment.

FROM CADWALLADER COLDEN

In *Collections of the New York Historical Society* for 1876, Colden Papers, p. 185–86, is a letter of April 5th from Cadwallader Colden to Johnson, dealing with George Clock.

FROM DAVID ZISBERGER TO MR PETERS ETC.

Among papers which were to be found in the Library Collection (*See* Johnson Calendar, p. 130) were two of April 5th which were destroyed: a letter from David Zisberger, at Philadelphia, to Mr Peters, explaining the necessity of engaging an Indian guide and acknowledging the receipt of £10 (printed in *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 4:310; Q, 4:200); and John Fitz Gerald's certificate that Major Walters has left the decision of an affair between Jean Baptist De Couagne, Indian interpreter, and Levy Solomon, sutler, to Fitz Gerald and Collin Andrews and certifying other matter pertaining to the dispute— at Niagara.

FROM CADWALLADER COLDEN

Printed Doc.[1]

New–York, 6th April, 1762.

SIR

It being absolutely necessary, in Order to expedite the Raising of Volunteers for the Service of the present Year, that the Militia in the several Counties should be drawn out, to give the officers, who are authorized to enlist men, an opportunity, on such occasions, to engage what men they can: You are forthwith to issue your Orders to the several Captains in the Regiment under your command, to appear with their respective Companies at such Time and Place as you shall appoint, either in single Companies, or otherwise, as you shall think best for the service, and most convenient to the Inhabitants of the several Towns, Precincts, or Districts; giving proper notice of the Time and Place, and of the Company or Companies so appointed to appear, to the several officers who have my Warrants to raise Men in your County; to the Intent that they may attend on every such occasion: And that you repeat these orders, as you shall find proper.

[1] Destroyed by fire.

I also recommend to you to be vigilant yourself; and that you do your utmost to excite all officers of your Regiment, to be active and diligent in forwarding the Levies by all Means in your Power, and aiding and assisting in this and all other Respects to the Officers nominated to command in the Provincial Forces; that His Majesty may not be disappointed in his just Expectations from this Colony, which hath hitherto so greatly distinguished itself by their Loyalty to their King, and their Zeal for his Service.

I am Sir Your most Humble Servant

CADWALLADER COLDEN

To SIR WM. JOHNSON Bart: Colonel, or to the Commanding officer of the Regiment of Militia for the County of Albany.

FROM WILLIAM DARLINGTON

The preceding order was followed in the Library Collection (*See* Johnson Calendar, p. 131) by a letter of April 6th from William Darlington, at New York, to Johnson, specifying merchandise sent and speaking of blue glazed tiles, a silver crane, pork, fruit trees, brandy, flower seeds etc.; and an invoice of the 7th. Destroyed by fire.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST GEORGE KLOCK

Copy[1]

At a Council held at Fort George in the City of New York on Wednesday the Seventh day of April 1762.

Present

The Honble. Cadwallader Colden Esqr. Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief &c.

Mr. Horsmanden
Mr. Chambers
Mr. Smith
Mr. Walton
Colonel Martin
Mr. De Lancey
Mr. Chief Justice Pratt.

[1] Destroyed by fire. From Council Minutes, 25:440–41.

George Klock, who by Sundry Affidavits and other Papers Read at this Board on the 17th of February last, is Accused of Inticeing and inviegling the Connajoharie Indians, and giving them Liquor whereby they became intoxicated, and of prevailing on many of them when so intoxicated, to sign Deeds to him for Lands at Connajoharie; attending without according to order, was called in, and produced two Deeds signed by several of the said Indians, as also Sundry affidavits, and the said George Klock being fully heard as to the matters Charged against him, and being withdrawn; the Council on Consideration of the whole matter, were of opinion, and it is accordingly ordered by his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, with the advice of the Council, that the said George Klock do stand committed until he shall enter into Recognizance before one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, unto our Sovereign Lord the King in the Sum of three Thousand Pounds Current money of the Province of New York, Conditioned that the said George Klock shall be of Good behaviour towards all his Majesty's Subjects within the Said Province, more especially to all and every the Indians of the Connajoharie Castles; and that he shall appear at the Supreme Court of Judicature to be held for the said Province in the next Succeeding Term, to answer to such Matters as shall then and there be objected against him on his Majesty's Behalf, and not depart the Court without Leave.

It is also Ordered that his Majesty's Attorney General of this Province, do prosecute the said George Klock by Information, for the matters aforesaid with which he stands Charged by the Several Affidavits and other Papers now before this Board, the Originals or Copies whereof are to be laid before the Attorney General for this Purpose.

And Whereas Complaint hath been made by the Connajoharie Indians that they have been defrauded of Certain Lands Claimed by the Heirs or Assignes of Abraham Van Horne, David Provoost, Philip Livingston and Mary Burnet deceased, scituated lying and being in the County of Albany, on the west

side of the Mohawks River, Beginning at a Certain Marked Tree on the Bank of the said River, a little above the upper End of a certain Island granted to Rutgert Blecker and others, and running thence along their Line South Eighty degrees West One hundred and thirty Five Chains, to the North East corner of Land granted to Peter Wagoner and others, then along the Land surveyed for Hartman Windecker and others, North nine degrees East One Hundred and nine Chains, and North Fifty three Degrees West One hundred and Eighty three chains, and South thirty Five Degrees Westerly One hundred and fifty nine Chains, then North fifty eight degrees West three hundred and ninety Chains, then in a straight line to the Mouth of a certain Rivulet Running into the Mohawks River, which Rivulet is called by the Indians Inkannanodo, being nearly upon a Course North Eighty Degrees East, and then from the Mouths of the said Rivulet down to the Stream of the Mohawk River, to the Place where it first began, Containing Eight Thousand acres of Land with the usual allowance for Highways. It is ordered by his Honour the Lieutenant Governor with the advice of the Council, that his Majestys Attorney General do take such Methods as he shall think Proper to remove the Encroachments on the said Lands Claimed by the Connajoharie Indians aforesaid, and to restore the said Indians to the rightfull possession thereof.

A true Copy Exam^{d}. By

Gw. Banyar D Cl Con

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

The preceding document was followed in the Library Collection (*See* Johnson Calendar, p. 131) by two, dated April 7th, which were destroyed: a list of papers read in council in behalf of George Klock — the certificate of Wilhelmes Dillenback, justice of the peace, and six affidavits, with notes on several persons concerned in this defense; and a duplicate of the above proceedings before the council.

TO JEFFERY AMHERST

Df.[1]

Fort Johnson April 10th 1762

SIR

Two days ago I was favoured with your Excellencys of the 28th ult°. containing the very agreable and important news of the reduction of the Island of Martinico. A Conquest so glorious, & Considerable cannot fail of affording the highest satisfaction to all his Majestys Loyal Subjects, and for which pleasing intelligence I return your Excellency my most hearty thanks.

This day an express arrived from the 6 Nations &ca. to inform me that they, to a Considerable Number, with some prisoners are now on the way, and will be here within about 3, or 4 days. As they will be much more numerous than I either desired, or expected, I have been under the necessity (from the Consumption of provisions during the last meeting, & other necessary demands) of applying to Coll. Bradstreet for 20 Barrels of Pork, & a proportion of flour, which I thought it necessary to acquaint your Excellency of, as it will be impossible for me to subsist them during the intendd. Meeting without that Quantity.

I have the honour to be &c.

SIR JEFF: AMHERST.

FROM EDWARD JOHNSON AND A TUSCARORA

The preceding letter was followed by two to Johnson in the Library Collection (*See* Johnson Calendar, p. 131) destroyed by fire: a letter of April 10th from Edward Johnson, at Tuscarora Castle, on trials of teaching Tuscaroras and Oneidas (printed in *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 4:310–11; Q, 4:200); and of the 10th from Isaac, the Tuscarora, at the Castle, by the hand of Edward Johnson, suggesting that Christian Indians should be separated from the others, and conveying a request from Sarah, Isaac's wife, for chocolate (printed in *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 4:312; Q, 4:201).

[1] Destroyed by fire.

FROM ELIZABETH WRAXALL

A. L. S.[1]

[New York, April 10th, 1762]

GOOD SIR

My sensibility of your friendly and Benevolent disposition leaves me no room to apologize for the liberty I take in communicating to you my Sollicitude in an affair relative to Mr. Smith,[2] and in which you are the acting and principal person concerned. Sometime this winter he wrote my Brother Stilwell, and his wife, that Sir William had made him rich by a free and generous present of some valuable land at Fort Schuyler, and intended shortly to make it sure by deed of gift to him and his heirs — but as I am very sensible that Mr. Smith's precipitate Temper has often lead him to imagine and represent matters in a different light from what they really are, I am apprehensive he misunderstood you, and that your intentions were he should possess and settle the land on the same terms with your other Tenents, by a certain Tribute annually and forever, this I heard was your plan formerly. Should it be otherwise it is indeed a Compassionate generous act, very opportunely, and what he has no title to expect on any score from you — " But the liberal deviseth liberal things, and by liberal things he shall stand." I believe Sir Wm. is not altogether a stranger to Mr. Smiths Conduct and Circumstances. It is too obvious that by a series of imprudences he has brought distress on his family and so far involved himself in debt that there is no reason to Imagine he will ever be extricated, and should your generous dispositions Towards him be Confirmed, probably his Creditors, not a few, may determine to seize the land, make sale of it and divide the proceeds among themselves, an Instance similar happened to him not long since in a grant of land from the governor of Halifax.

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[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] Richard Smith.

In these perplexed Circumstances and my anxiety for the wellfare of his family excuse me sir if I recommend it to your maturer Judgment to carve for him — and permit me to ask whether it would be equally as agreeable to you to fix the conveyance on his youngest son Samuel, a little boy between five and six years old, with the lives of Mr. Smith and his wife Included. This method will Effectually secure your bounty to Mr. Smith, and make his family happy (as his two elder sons will soon be in a capacity of providing for themselves) and unavoidably entail on them a Tithe of perpetual gratitude in their noble and beneficent donor.

One hint more my friendship compels me to give — that is should Mr. Smith propose to take up money on interest of you — I can say from many years experience, that when once his ends are answered Thereby he will never farther concern himself about paying you interest or principal. It would not become me to speak thus much of Mr. Smith's private character but I am persuaded tis safe with Sir Wm. and Therefore I hope he will cast this in oblivion.

I have received from England the manuscript wrote by my Beloved friend,[1] and yours, which if you incline to have a copy of, I will forward it by some safe hand, and the last sheets that fell from his Ingenious pen Intitled — Some General Thoughts upon the Security, the Cultivation, and the Commerce of the Northern Colonies of America[2] unfinished, wrote in answer to some queries proposed to him by Dean Tucker,[3] if the perusal would afford you any Satisfaction are all at your service.

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[1] "Some Thoughts upon the British Indian Interest in North America, more particularly as it relates to the Northern Confederacy commonly called the Six Nations," by Peter Wraxall, printed in *Doc. Rel. to Col. Hist. N. Y.*, 7:15–29, probably.

[2] This manuscript is not known to be in existence.

[3] Josiah Tucker, Dean of Gloucester, a writer on politics and political economy.

I am very respectfully Sir W^m^s. Friend and most obedient Humble Servant

ELIZABETH WRAXALL.[1]

INDORSED: New York April 10^th^ 1762.
Letter from M^rs^. Wraxall.

FROM JEFFERY AMHERST

L. S.[2]

New York, 11^th^ April 1762.

SIR

I am to own the Favour of your Letter of the 1^st^ Instant, which I received last Night; and, from what you tell me, as well as from the Report of Captain Claus, I am Confirmed in my Opinion, that the Indians in Canada, never had any Serious Designs, since the Reduction of that Country, of Revolting against the English, and that the Whole must have Sprung from some Indians Intoxicated with Liquor; But as Major Gladwin Imagined his Intelligence well founded, he certainly did right to report the same, and his giving Credit to it, will, of course, make him the more Diligent in Searching to the Bottom, to find out whether there was any ground for the plot, or not.

I am sorry the Indians in that Country should be so Weak as to Entertain the least Fear of the English Destroying them; but I am hopewell, from the Orders, that have been lately transmitted to me by His Majesty's Secretary of State, regarding the Treatment of the Indians, & which I have sent to the several Governors in Canada, together with your Assurances (as I am well Convinced they have the greatest Confidence in you) will intirely quiet their Minds in that Respect; and that by their

[1] Miss Elizabeth Stilwell before marriage to Peter Wraxall.

[2] Destroyed by fire.

Behaviour, they will Deserve the protection His Majesty has been graciously pleased to offer them.

I Agree with you in thinking that it would be hard to prevent the Traders on this side from Carrying Rum, while it is permitted to be taken from Montreal: I Do not Imagine from what I have Wrote General Gage, that Rum is Allowed to be Carried by the Traders; but I shall by the first opportunity, Write particularly to him on this Subject, that, if any has been permitted, a Total Stop may be put thereto, for the future.

I am, with great Regard, Sir,

Your most obedient Humble Servant,

JEFF: AMHERST.

P. S. The New York Independent Companys are ordered to this Place. I must therefore desire you will direct Lieut: Johnson to joyn the Company at Albany & proceed with them here.

J. A.

SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON, Bart:

FROM JOHN BRADSTREET

The preceding letter was followed in the Library Collection (*See* Johnson Calendar, p. 132) by one of April 12th to Johnson from Colonel John Bradstreet, at Albany, about provisions to be sent to Canajoharie. Destroyed by fire.

FROM GOLDSBROW BANYAR

A. L. S.[1]

New York 12 April 1762

DEAR SIR WILLIAM

I look on it that the Agreement is set aside unless an application is made to the Board of Trade for leave to purchase and Liberty is given. But I am apt to think the instruction was meant to reserve the Lands to be granted to the Army. I can in no other light see the least Propriety in it. And if I mistake not, it

[1] Destroyed by fire.

will not be long before the Indians, repenting of the measure, will endeavour, perhaps to no purpose, to get it annulled. The Council have yet given no opinion to what lands the Instruction extends. Lands purchased of them before the Instruction came to hand are not I think meant, nor even in virtue of a Lycense dated *before* that period, but the land purchased *after* the Instruction arrived. As to the latter case, there were only Rogers's and Jones within that Predicament, and the Indians will not sell in either. Another case I think not within the intention of the Instruction is, the Lands on the east side of Hudson's River, as it appears clearly the six nations lay no claim there, and yet by the words "adjacent &c. or the property or the possession of which has at any time been reserved to or claimed by them" one might think the whole Province is meant, at least every part not actually granted. Most of the facts inserted in the instruction I cannot account for. I have no knowledge of any lands reserved to the Indians that have been granted, except it is meant Livingston's which includes one of the Castles; and all the purchases since 1736, wherein the Regulations appear by Certificates to have been observed, must have been fair. Nor do I know anything of Governors &c. granting Lands pretended to have been purchased that have not actually been so, and it must if at all be before 1736. It occasions various Surmises. As soon as I can tell the opinion of the Council, it will be known perhaps whether they will grant the small Tract or not. The Commission of the Peace is defer'd I acquainted you in my last. Mr. Duncan's Christian name will be necessary. I have already mentioned that matter to the L. G. who will have no objection.

Inclosed you have the determination of the Council on Klock's affair.[1] He has entered into Recogn'z and I suppose will not return till after Court. The deeds and affidavits he produced were returned you have the substance of them. The two Deeds

[1] Proceedings against George Klock, April 7, 1762.

I have taken copies of by order of the Council. The post is just going off so am obliged to conclude and am Dr. Sr. William

Your affectionate & obedt. humble Servant

GW BANYAR

SIR WM. JOHNSON Baronet.

FROM ROBERT LEAKE

A. L. S.[1]

New York 12th April 1762

HONBLE SIR

Nothing new but that which are in the Publick papers Since I had the honor and pleasure of sending you the Surrender of Martinique &ca.

Our polititions here build great hopes that as death has taken off the Empress of Russia the March of a Turkish Army for Hungary, the just fears of the Danish King about Holestein all which great good events must favor the Prussian Hero; the King of Sardinia continuing our firm ally with most of the small States of Barbary, will give some Check to the Proud & ungratefull Spaniard. Yet I think Admiral Saunders's late Capture of half a Million Sterl. about fifty times repeated and to destroy their Capital Ships wou'd soonest bring em to reason. Lord Albemarles Expedition is firmly believd to be to the West Indies; they supposed at home Martinique was ours therefore he is to take from thence what Troops can be Spared; we have also a Surmise that an Expedn. a few months hence will go from hence. Excuse the Scrall & want of time. I am Honble Sir

Yr most Hble Servt

ROBT LEAKE

SIR WM JOHNSON Bart.

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[1] Destroyed by fire.

FROM RICHARD SHUCKBURGH

A. L. S.[1]

New York 12 April 1762

SIR

I inclose herewith an Extract out of M^r^. Chas. Williams's letter, f^m^. M^rs^. Cosby, w^h^. he wrote himself & desir'd me to forward. I am just in the same scituation as when I left Fort Johnson. M^r^. Marsh I hear proposes to go to England afterwards I heard he was going to Maryland to see his friends there. I wish he woud admit of my Purchasing of him, instead of my old office in the Indep^ts^. which I was informed f^m^. the General possibly might become vacant. The Proclamation (of which I understand you have an Authentick Copy) warning all people off the Lands surreptitiously obtained f^m^. the Ind^s^. has alarmed many people: Capt: R — d[2] says the Goverment at home will soon alter, it being ag^st^. the interest of the Province. I believe he imagines it was made in consequence of the Carrying Place being taken possession of at Niagra, but I am apt to think it is not only f^m^. that but also the Remonstrance of the Ind^s^. of y^e^ 2 Castles of the Mohawks, nevertheless I hear Kiedarusseras is to be divided this Summer. I must refer you to the papers for News of which there is enough. The war is just beginning to be universal. L^d^. Albermarle[3] with two other Generals older than S^r^. Jeff^y^. or Monkton are comeing out to the West Indies with troops & more men of war to destroy the Havanna or S^t^. Domingo. Cap^t^. Quinton Kenneday has sent 18 Negroes from Martinico to Capt. Rutherford as part of his Plunder with Silver heels &c. It is said M^r^. Monkton is coming back on the arrival of the aforesaid Gen^ls^. & S^r^. Jeff^y^. is to go to Louisiana. That must be conjectured as he informed nobody. I am just going over the River

[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] Captain Walter Rutherford, who had a permit to settle near Niagara.

[3] General George Keppel.

to Pavonia w^th^. M^r^. Kenneday who waits for me so must take my leave & am with sincere regard your most oblig^d^ and very humble Serv^t^.

R^D^. SHUCKBURGH.

FROM JOHN GLEN JUN'R

In the Johnson Calendar, p. 132 is a letter of April 13th from John Glen Jun'r, at Schenectady, to Johnson, about pay of Indians employed on the "last trip," and pork, flour and pease which he is sending to Canajoharie. Destroyed by fire.

TO LIEUTENANT COLONELS OF MILITIA

Df.[1]

Fort Johnson April 14^th^ 1762

SIR

In pursuance of L^t^. Governor Coldens orders to me for that purpose dated the 6^th^ inst. you are forthwith to cause the several Capt^s^ of your Battalion of Militia to appear with their respective Companies, at such time & place as you shall appoint, either in single Companies, or otherwise, as you shall think best for the service, giving proper notice thereof, and of the Company, or Companies so appointed to appear to the several officers who have the L^t^. Gov^rs^. Warr^ts^. to raise men in this County, to the intent that they may attend, & have an opportunity on such occasions to engage what Men they can for the Service of the present year.

You will likewise exert yourself, & do your utmost to excite all officers of your Batt^n^. to be active & diligent in forwarding the Levies, & aiding & assisting in this and all other respects to the officers nominated to come in the provincial troops.

I am Sir,

INDORSED: Orders to the Lt. Colonels of the Albany Militia to draw out their men pursuant to the L^t^. Governors orders.

[1] Destroyed by fire.

TO CADWALLADER COLDEN

Df.[1]

Fort Johnson Ap^l. 17^th 1762

DEAR SIR

I am favoured with yours of the 5^th inst. and as I make no doubt of your, & of the Gentlemen of the Concils inclinations to procure Justice to the Much injured Indians, I hope before this all matters are made easy for them.

My Commission as Sole Agent & Superintendent for Ind^n. affairs &^c. is at my other house,[2] so that I cannot at present send you a Copy of the powers therein which are very Extensive, but shall do it in a few days. In the meantime I believe you may see a Copy thereof in the Generals office. I have lately received one from his present Majesty to the purport of the former.

I heartily wish the war with Spain may be attended with good success, & produce a lasting & honourable peace.

The sooner I am favoured with the [3] Resolution with regard to Clock the better, as he may come into these parts,[4] & report as usual the affair in such a light as to be productive of bad Consequences.

As I look upon't that the Council have a right to act as Justices of the peace throughout the province, I am at a loss to understand the paragraph in yours relative to my qualifying as a Justice, unless it is meant that I have not qualified as one of the Council since his present Majestys accession, which I must beg the favour of you to explain.

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[1] Destroyed by fire. The original (addressed in Johnson's hand) of this draft is in the New York Historical Society, and reveals many variations, mostly in capitalization. Those of importance will be indicated.

[2] Johnson Hall doubtless.

[3] An omission in the draft. In the original "Councils" precedes "Resolution."

[4] In the original "into these parts" is omitted.

I have been favoured with your Orders of the 6th inst. relative to the Militia, & imediately issued mine in Consequence thereof to the Lt. Collo. of each Battalion. I heretofore issued the orders myself to the Capts of my Regt but as I have not for these 2 years past been made acquainted with the officers appointed to the provincials,[1] I was at a loss how to act.

I am &ca.[2]

Lt. Govr. Colden

FROM JEFFERY AMHERST

L. S.[3]

New York, 18th April 1762

Sir

I am to Acknowledge the Favour of your Letter of the 10th Instant, which I received this morning; and I find by one I had, at the same time, from Colonel Bradstreet, that he had Complied with your Demand of provisions for the Indians, which I approve of; as I am convinced, you would not have required but what you think absolutely necessary for the Subsistence of the Indians at the Meeting.

By a Letter I lately received from Colonel Haldimand he Recommends your son to purchase an Ensigncy in the Royal Americans, and as there is one to dispose of in the 4th Battalion, the Colonel Says he has acquainted you thereof; I shall therefore

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[1] The original has "appointment of Officers for the Provincial Service."

[2] The original has "I am with great Esteem

Dear Sir

Your Most Obedient

Humble Servant

Wm Johnson"

and this indorsement: "Ap. 17th 1762

Sr Wm Johnson's"

[3] Destroyed by fire.

be glad to hear from you on this head, as the Commission shall be made out & Signed, immediately on your acquainting me, that it will be agreable to you; and you will, at the same time, be pleased to Send me your Son's Christian Name.

I am, with great Regard, Sir,
Your most Obedient Humble Servant
JEFF: AMHERST

SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON, Bar[t].

FROM HENRY VAN SCHAACK AND JOHN LOTTRIDGE

The preceding letter was followed in the Library Collection (*See* Johnson Calendar, p. 132) by two to Johnson which were destroyed: one of April 19th from H. Van Schaack at Albany, relating an interview with General Amherst regarding permission to convey liquor to frontier posts and sell ammunition to Indians; and one of the 20th from John Lottridge, at Montreal, mentioning the determination of General Gage to prevent intercourse between priests and English subjects, and discredited information brought from Oneida.

TO JAMES HAMILTON

Df.[1]

Fort Johnson April 21[st] 1762

SIR

Teedyuscung by his Letter to me of the 19[th] ult[o][2] has appointed me to meet him within 2 months from that date at Philadelphia But as I am to have a meeting within a few Days with the Six Nations at this place, and likewise a good deal of business of Consequence to occupy my time for a while after It will be impossible for me to meet him when he desires. I have therefore enclosed a Letter for him to M[r]. Peters representing the necessity I am under of postponing the meeting till about the 15[th]

[1] Destroyed by fire.
[2] Not found.

of June, and that as I look upon Easton to be better Calculated both for the Indians & myself as well as least expensive, I shall attend there at the before mentioned time.

I therefore beg the favour (in case Teedyuscung agrees thereto wch I make no doubt of) That you will give orders to the Commissioners on behalf of the proprietors to attend at that time.

I am certain your motive for meeting with the 6 Nations, could only proceed from humanity, and an earnest desire for procuring the liberty of those people yet prisoners amongst them, whom the Indˢ. have informed me they are collecting throughout their Castles for that purpose.

I am &caˢ.

The Honble Govr. Hamilton.

TO RICHARD PETERS

Df.[1]

Fort Johnson Apl 21st 1762

Sir

Yours of the 6th of March[2] inclosing Teedyuscungs answer to me I was favoured with yesterday and am much obliged to you for the care you took in sending my Letter to Wyoming.

Teedyuscung by his Letter which is dated the 19th of March has appointed the meeting to be at Philadelphia within two Months from that date, but, as I am now in a few days to hold a meeting of the 6. nations here, I am thereby, and by other affairs so circumstanced that it will be impossible for me to attend at the time he desires. I should be very unwilling to postpone an affaur I am so desirous to finish and which hath hitherto been greatly delayed, but that the business I now have in hand must unavoidably be first accomplished. I have therefore wrote the

[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] Not found.

herewith inclosed to Teedyuscung (which I beg the favour of you to forward) acquainting him with the necessity I am under of putting it off until about the 15th of June, and that as I look upon Easton to be better calculated for the place of Meeting both for the Indians, and myself as well as least expensive, I shall attend there at the above mentioned time Making no doubt that you, and the rest of the Gentlemen who are to attend will consider a journey from Philadelphia there, as trifling, by reason of its convenience & Vicinity to the Indians &ca.

I have not heard from Mr. Croghan relative to the Belts which he delivered to Governour Hamilton from the bearer, & other Indian Chiefs, neither can I see any Necessity there is for a Meeting with the Western Indians at present Affairs having taken a considerable turn since the Treaty at Easton, and they having settled all matters & Established peace at the Detroit last year in my presence. At the same time I am readily induced to believe the Governors motive to have been the procuring the delivery up of such prisoners as remained in the Country of the 6. Nats. which they have informed me of, & are collecting them for that purpose.

I herewith inclose a Letter to Mr. Hamilton desiring he will be so good as to give his directions to the Commissioners, in case Teedyuscung shall approve of the time and place before mentioned of which I can have no reasonable doubt.

I am &ca.

INDORSED: Letter to Mr. Peters.

TO TEEDYUSCUNG

Df.[1]

Fort Johnson April 21st 1762.

BROTHER TEEDYUSCUNG

Your Letter of the 19th of last Month [2] I did not receive till yesterday, wherein I find you desire I may meet you within two Months from that date at Philadelphia, which I should be very desirous to do if the affairs I have in hand would admit of it, but as I am obliged to have a Meeting with the 6 Nations within a few Days, and have several affairs of importance to transact imediately afterwards, I am therefore under the necessity of putting it off 'till about the 15th of June, and as I look upon Easton to be better Calculated every way as a place of meeting for the Indians, and myself by reason of its being nearer to us both — I shall therefore meet you there at the time before mentioned, to which time, and place I Expect you can have no objection, as I have proposed it for our mutual Conveniency. I have wrote to the Governor, that all persons concerned may likewise be present, and hope you, and such of your people as are necessary will be then there, where I shall enquire into the merit of your former Complaints, and shall procure you all the Justice which your case may appear to deserve.

I am &ca.

To TEEDYUSCUNG a Chief of the Delawares.

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[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] Not found.

INDIAN PROCEEDINGS, APRIL 21-28, 1762 [1]

Copy./.

Proceedings at a Meeting & Treaty held with the Six Nations at Johnson Hall — April 21st. 1762 —

Present
Sir William Johnson Bart.
Lieut. Guy Johnson as Secry.
William Printup Interpreter,
The Sachems & Chiefs of the Several Nations.

Sir William Opened the Conference by Performing the Ceremony of Condolance Usual on these Occasions, then told them, that as he purposed to Morrow to Deliver them a Speech, & proceed upon Business, he hoped they would be all in Readiness to Attend the Same, After which they parted for that day.—

22d.
They all Assembled

Present
Sir William Johnson Bart.
Captain Daniel Claus Depy. Agent.
with Several Gentlemen Living
in the Neighbourhood.
Lieut. Guy Johnson as Secretary,
Wm. Printup Interpreter,
All the Sachems, Chiefs &ca, amounting to above 400.

The Onondago Speaker in the Name of the rest performed the Ceremony of Condolance on their parts —

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[1] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5.62, London, England. Inclosed in a letter of Amherst to the Earl of Egremont, July 20, 1762. A copy, C. O. 5. 1276 p. 445, was inclosed in Johnson to the lords of trade, August 20, 1762. It differed in no essential respect from this.

Gave a String of Wampum, After Which on behalf of his Nation, he Returned Sir William Many thanks for Condoling with them, & Covering the Grave of the Bunt's Son —

Gave a Belt.

Then Sir William Addressed them,

Brethren of the Six Nations,

Before I proceed upon Business I cannot help Expressing My Surprize at the Slowness of Your Coming down to Attend the Conference, Which I long ago Expected to have finished; as well as at the Small Number of Sachems & Chiefs from the Senecas, as I did not doubt there would have Attended a Considerable Number of them to Represent their People, And Answer me at this Meeting on Several important heads; however I hope that the few of them who are here as well as all the rest of the Nations present will Deliver their Sentiments ingenuously, and Speak their Minds with the utmost Sincerity, & Truth at this Conference.— Gave a Belt.

Brethren,

After our great Successes in the Reduction of Montreal & all Canada, His Britannick Majesty was Determined to render his Indian Allies as happy as possible, & to make them Sensible of his Friendship by Every reasonable Indulgence, with these Assurances as also with Intent to Accommodate all Matters, and make & Establish a Peace with all the Western & Northern Indians I was last year sent to the Detroit, when on My way I was greatly Astonished to hear that those very People, whom the English were then Studying to Render happy were themselves busied in promoting a war with Us, & Corrupting the Nations about the Detroit to bring them over to their measures, Which those People Rejected, & made an honest discovery thereof, Acknowledging that two Deputys from the Senecas had been amongst them for that purpose.—

The Scheme being thus frustrated, I Sent to Desire the Attendance of the Senecas at Niagara, that I might Speak with

them thereon, & know their Motives for Such a proceeding; but after waiting a Considerable time for them, they sent me a frivolous Excuse, & Desired I would Speak to *Sonajoana*, who (with a few Senecas) was then at Niagara, Accordingly I did so, desiring him to Communicate What I had said, to the rest, agreable to their Desire, and Insisting on their Sending a proper Deputation to the Detroit, in order to Clear themselves (if possible) of the Charge Against them, at the General meeting, which they neglected to do.—

This Behavior has therefore in a great Measure Confirmed me in the Opinion that the Affair Came first from them, and that they were Incapable of Justifying themselves — Therefore I now Desire, that I may be Informed from the Senecas themselves of the particulars & Cause of Such Behavior, which I Insist on knowing; And that I May likewise be Satisfied with regard to the daily Reports which I hear, of a General disaffection of the Indians, & of their Designs to breed a Rupture in the Country.—

I Expect you will Answer me clearly & particularly concerning these Matters, And that you will not only Make Me Acquainted with Every Circumstance thereof but Exert Yourselves to the utmost of your power in preventing the Same, so that I may never hear of Such Reports for the future, for, be Assured that Should you attempt to Disturb the Publick tranquility from any Vain hopes, which you may Entertain of Success, you will at last find yourselves so fully mistaken, & have Cause for ever to Repent your Insensibility of the happiness & Indulgencies you at present Enjoy. If there any Amongst you, who still persist in that weak Design, I for the last time advise you to drop all Such Vain thoughts, Since if you persist therein you will Assuredly Oblige us to a Quarrel, which must bring Inevitable Destruction on you & all your Adherents.—

Gave a Belt, & Shewed them the Belt Sent by the Senecas to the Indians at Detroit last year.—

Brethren,

It greatly Astonishes me to hear Constant Reports of the Indians disaffection & Intentions to Quarrel with their Brethren the English & Attack Our Outposts, Many particulars of Which I have lately been Informed of, from Canada, as also that *Kinderuntie* the Chenussio, is now out with *600* Warriors, with Design to Committ Hostilities on the English.— I have likewise received Certain Advice that a party of Shawanese have lately taken four of our People's Scalps at the back of Virginia, or North Carolina,— As we cannot longer pass over Such Behavior, I Expect you will Acquaint me with the Designs of that party under *Kinderuntie*, as also with the Reasons which have Induced the Shawanese to Offer Such treatment to the English in a time of Publick Tranquility, & after the Solemn Engagements into which they Entered before me last year; at this rate there can be no Faith or Peace kept with the Indians, neither can their most Solemn promises, Assurances, & Treaties be depended upon, or have any weight with us for the future.—

If you can Clear yourselves of being Concerned or of Approving of Such Unaccountable Attempts, I now Expect you will immediately do it, & that a total & Immediate Stop may be put to all future hostilities. A Belt.

Brethren,

In the beginning of last winter I received Advice from His Excell^{cy}. Sir Jeffery Amherst, & the Lieut. Governor of this Province that there were many of His Britannick Majesty's Subjects in the hands of your Nephews the *Mounsies*, which they having delayed giving up, I was Directed to Apply to you for that purpose, & Accordingly I did so at the Meeting which I had with Several of your Nations last January, who then put the Same off untill the present Meeting should take place. Wherefore I now Desire you will, without farther Delay Send Messengers to these Indians requiring them immediately to Set

at Liberty all the English Prisoners remaining Amongst them, and to let them know that We cannot Consider them as Brethren, whilst they Detain Our People in their Custody.

A Belt.

Then the Mohocks Addressed the rest of the Nations Abraham Speaker,

Brethren of the Confederacy,

Being now Assembled at the Council Fire kindled by your Brother, We have Something on our parts to Say to you, Which is, that we have been very uneasy for Some time past at the Many bad Reports we have heard from your Country tending to Create Disturbances; And as you cannot but know the Ancient Agreement entered into between Our Brethren the English & Us, of holding fast by the Covenant Chain and Preserving it Entire, So that no Cause Should Occasion its being broke, & that if any of your Nephews or Young Men should Infringe that agreement, the Sachems & Chiefs should put a Stop to their proceedings, immediately Accommodate Matters & prevent any trouble, that we should do Every thing on Our parts, & you & yours for the preservation of Peace.— Now as we hear So Much bad News from *Chenussio*, & your Neighbourhood, we cannot but be greatly Alarmed thereat, & hope you will Exert yourselves in the due observation of your promises.—

Have you not Seen that all the most Distant Nations have made Peace, & Entered into an Alliance with the English, shall we then, Who have been always Considered as Allies forgetfull of our former promises & Engagements, be the first People to promote War, If you do not regard your Antient Treatys & Agreements, we beg you will Consider the Dangerous Consequences Attendant on War, that you will reflect on the hazards, to which our Wives & Children must be Exposed thereby, and the Blood, which you will be the Cause of Spilling we therefore Earnestly Desire (as the Affair Comes from your Quarter) that,

by this Belt you will think on what you May have been about, that you will Call to Mind your Old Alliances, & Use your Most Vigorous Efforts to put a Stop to any Evil Designs, which you may have foolishly had in hand, as well as Cause all those concerned to Repent of their bad Intentions.—

Gave a Large Belt

The Speaker of the Onondagos desired that the Belt Which Sir William had produced, as Sent by the Senecas to Detroit Might be given them, untill they Should repeat the Message, which they had Sent thereon, as also give their Answer to the Charge against them — Which being Complied with, the Chief of the *Chenussios* Stood up, & Spoke as follows.—

Brother Warraghiyagey,

I Beg your Attention till I answer you concerning the Belt, Which we are Charged with having sent last year to the Detroit; And therefore I shall begin with Informing you that after the Reduction of Niagara, the *Wiandots* sent Several verbal messages Amongst Us Representing that now the English had taken that place, & were Establishing themselves throughout the Country, the Six Nations would Shortly be entirely hemmed in & Surrounded, & Whenever the *Wiandots* met with any of our People, they made it their business to Instill this Notion into their heads, by Constantly Alarming them thereon, and advising them to be upon their Guard, to all which our nation paid no Manner of Regard.— The Succeeding fall they likewise Spoke with a String of Wampum to *Awetharung'waghs* (a Chief of Cayouga, who with Some Families of Indians, then lived at *Oughreni*,* on *Lake Erie*) desiring him to observe how the English were Surrounding them on Every Side, and would not fail Cutting off the Indians within a very Short time.— Early last Spring the *Wiandots*, & *Powtewatomis* agreed to Send a Message with Eight Strings of Wampum each, to the Six Nations,

*i. e: Presqu' Isle.

Requesting them to Assemble at *Junundat*, als. Sandusky, in order to hold a Conference; These Messengers from the Detroit having left the Message with the Senecas, they Sent Persons with it, thro' all the Nations as far as *Oneida* intending to Acquaint the *Mohocks* afterwards therewith; but none of the Nations taking notice of the first Message, the Senecas Sent a Second, which being likewise disregarded, they began to Consult together What was to be done, & at length agreed to Send Deputys to the meeting, & take with them Some *Shawanese* & *Delawars*. These Deputys were Charged to know the real Sentiments & Resolutions of the *Wiandots*, Whether they were for War, as formerly they Expressed themselves, or would not rather Incline to Peace, & thereby prevent the Effusion of Blood.— The Belt Which was sent by them had formerly been left by *Joncair*,† when he had his last Interview with our Nation, One half of which Belt Represented War, & the Other half Peace, Which the Deputys were Charged Earnestly to Recommend, & to labour to the utmost of their power for the preservation thereof; and on Discovery of the *Wiandots* intentions, they were to Return, and Report them to Our Nation, who would then hold a Meeting with the five Nations thereon before they Returned any answer to the Wiandots Accordingly *ten* Deputys (all young Men) Set out, the Chiefs of Whom were *Tahahaiadoris* & *Kayashota;* there also Accompanied them Some *Shawanese* & *Delawares;* When these Deputys Arrived at *Junundat*, the Wiandots (finding the rest of the Six Nations did not Come) Called them to their Town near the Detroit; When they Came there Tahahaiadoris Who speaks French, Made Some Excuse for Crossing the River, & without Acquainting Kayashota or the rest, went to the Interpreter, & told him that the five Nations Intended to be there within 10 Days, & would fall upon the English, & afterwards in Presence of the Wiandots the Same was Repeated without the knowledge of the rest; but the

† Chabert Joncair, a French Partizan.

Wiandots having Some Apprehensions, on Account of the Commanding Officers being Acquainted therewith, & finding that the Six Nations would not Come into Such Measures, to Endeavor to Clear themselves delivered up the Belt to the Commanding Officer, throwing the Cause of the Whole upon the Senecas.

Kayashota, together with the rest of the Deputys were entirely Strangers to Tahahiadoris's behavior, And the Senecas have met with the Most Injurious treatment, in that *Kayashota* was Accused thereof in your Presence at the Meeting held at the Detroit last year.—

Having now opened Our Hearts to you entirely on that Affair According to your Desire, we hope you will not look upon that Man's behavior to have been either agreable to Us, or with Our knowledge, & that you will not Charge Our Nation with a design so foreign to their Intentions, especially as We now Declare it to be our Sincere Resolution to hold fast by the Covenant Chain, & preserve entire the friendship between Us, and We beg you will Consider these, as the real Sentiments of our hearts.—

We shall now take our leaves for the present, And shall Assemble to Morrow to Answer the rest of your Speech.—

23d.

P. M. The Indians Sent to Acquaint Sir Wm. Johnson that they were ready to Deliver their Answer, Whereupon he went to the Place of Meeting, where they were all Assembled.

Present as before.

The Chief of the Chenussios Addressed Sir William, as follows (first Repeating what Sir William had yesterday Said to them.)—

Brother Warraghiagey,

The Reason that you do not See many of Our Sachems at present here is, that the Weather & Roads having been very bad,

they were less able than we to travel, & therefore, we the Warriors, were made Choice of to Attend you, & transact business; and I beg you will Consider that we, are in fact the People of Consequence for Managing Affairs, Our Sachems being generally a parcell of Old People who say Much, but who Mean or Act very little, So that we have both the power & Ability to Settle Matters, & are now determin'd to Answer you honestly, & from our hearts to Declare all Matters fully to you; We therefore Remove Every bad thought from your heart, and beg your Attention to what we have to Say —

a Belt of 6 Rows.—

Brother,

I Shall Answer you ingenuously concerning *Kinderuntie*.— It is certain he is gone out to War, tho' with a Much Smaller party than you mentioned, it consisting only of *50* Men; but tis with the Approbation of the English at Fort Pitt last Fall; and against the Cherokees, who were then your Enemies, for which he was there Supplyed with Provisions & ammunition both for himself & party; I therefore remove from you all bad thoughts on that head; and beg you will not Entertain any thing Evil concerning the Same, as that is the real truth, with regard to the Destination of him & his Party —

A Belt of 8 Rows.—

Then, *Conoghquieson*, Chief Sachem of Oneida, arose & Said,

Brother

The Seneca Speaker being a little Indisposed, begs your Excuse, & has Deputed the Speaker of Onondago in his Room.—

The Onondago Speaker, then Addressed Sir William,

Brother Warraghiyagey,

I am on the behalf of My Brother to Answer you concerning the News you have heard about the Shawanese, of which the

Senecas have not had any Intelligence. For My part I own we have heard Such a Report tho' we do not know as yet any of the particulars but What the *Bunt's* * Grandson Informs Us, that he was Some time ago in Company with Some Shawanese, who with two Horses Loaded with Skins were going to Trade at Fort Pitt, When they were met with & Robbed by Some of the English, we therefore Conjecture if the Shawanese has Committed any hostilities, they must have been Exasperated thereto by what I have mentioned.—

The Cayugas then told the Onondago Speaker that they knew Something concerning it, which they Communicated to him, Whereupon he proceeded.—

Brother,

I am Informed by the Cayugas, that the nephew of the Chief Man of the Hurons, named *Aghstaghregch* being Killed in the Battle at Niagara in 1759, the Hurons had last winter Sent out a party towards Virginia, to Revenge his Death, And the Cayugas have likewise been Informed that three partys of Shawanese went out on some bad design, last fall; but as we have Thirty days before we left home, Sent to Desire a Meeting as soon as possible at Chenussio, with the *Hurons Ottawas, Twightwees, Shawanese,* & others to Promote Peace; and for the preservation of the Publick Quiet, we Shall then Enquire into all these Matters, & Acquaint you therewith.—

a Belt of 9 Rows.—

Then he Repeated what Sir William had said to them last winter concerning Prisoners, after which he proceeded.

Brother,

On our being Invited to the present Conference, we were so Desirous to Obey your Call, & Come down to Settle your Mind, that it was thought best our warriors, and those who could best travell, Should immediately Set out to Meet you; We have

* a Chief Sachem of Onondago.

Accordingly brought two Prisoners, Which we now deliver up to you, and have Sent to Collect all the rest, Who, together with those who were not Used to travel with Snow Shoes Shall all be sent down to you, as Expeditiously as possible; and we Shall also immediately Send to our Nephews the *Mounsies*, and Cause them to Deliver up all the English Prisoners in their possession; we have likewise Six English Deserters, Whom we found in the woods, almost Dead with Fatigue & Hunger, And having brought them home, & mantained them for Some time, we should be glad you would Inform us, what we are to do with them, or how they are to be Disposed of.—

Gave a Belt of 6 Rows, & Delivered a bundle of nine Sticks, being the number of Prisoners, which they had at Chenussio.—

Brother,—

We have Consulted lately Amongst ourselves, & Considered the bad Effects of Spirituous Liquor amongst Us, & are therefore Come to a Resolution not to admit of, or use any more, as we Discover it to be so destructive to all our People; we are very much obliged to the General, in what we hear he has put a Stop to the Carrying of Rum amongst us; and as we have even Staved what Liquor was in our Castle, we beg he will Continue to keep any more from Us, & not permit it to be brought into our Country, on any Account Whatsoever.—

Gave a Belt.

Then the Speaker of the Oneidas Addressed Sir W^{m}. on behalf of their Alliance to the Same purpose.—

Gave a Belt.

After which the Onondago Speaker Addressed the Mohocks, and after Repeating what they had said yesterday to the Six Nations, he proceeded,—

Brethren of the Mohocks,

We Return you our hearty thanks for your Speech, & Advice to Us yesterday, not having heard you Speak for Some time;

And as you are the head of the Confederacy, your Silence turned our heads, & Occasioned great Uneasiness Amongst Us; We now therefore are highly pleased with what you have Said, and have taken great Notice thereof. As you never Attended Our Conferences, altho' you knew we had two places of Meeting, *Onondago & Fort Johnson*, we hope for the future you will, agreable to Antient Custom, attend them more Closely and that you will not fail being present at that which we are Shortly to have at Chenussio.—

Brethren,

We are so well Satisfied with What you have said to Us that we are resolved to fling away all bad thoughts, and agree to Every thing desired of Us; And now Brethren, we Desire you will drop all bad thoughts on your Side, as we have been Informed that you applied to the Hurons last Summer for a place of Settlement there, as you had no Lands left in these parts; we therefore Desire you will not think more of it, as it Might prove of fatal Consequence, Should you, the head of the Six Nations remove from your present dwellings; And as we have Attended to, & Shall follow your Advice, we beg in Return you will likewise take Notice, of what we have now Said to you.—

Gave a Belt & a Bunch of Wampum.

After which they dissolved for this day.—

24th:

P. M. The Indians Assembled again — Present as before.
Sir William Addressed them,

Brethren of the Six Nations

As you have now Expressed your Desire, and Intentions to preserve Peace & have made me so many Assurances of your friendly Disposition, and firm Resolutions to Maintain the Same,

& to hold fast by the Covenant Chain, which you declare to be your real Sentiments & Determination; and as I am hopefull your Conduct will Convince me of the Sincerity of your Professions, I am now to offer His Majesty's Protection, & Royal Assurances of favor to all of you Who are Desirous thereof, and may Deserve the Same, and to Declare to you that he has lately been graciously pleased to Send over Instructions to his Governor of this Province, which will Effectually Secure you from being hereafter Defrauded of your Lands, or possessions, having ordered no more Grants to be made but by himself alone — with your Consents, declaring it to be His Royal Intentions to Support & protect you in your Just Rights & possessions, & to keep Inviolable the Treatys and Compacts, which have been Entered into with you.

To Such Indians therefore as are Desirous of Embracing His Majesty's most Gracious Offers, I now make a tender of the Antient Covenant Chain, which I renew & Strengthen on the Part & behalf of the English, & promise that the Same shall be kept Entire & Unbroken (as we have always kept it) — So long as you Continue not alone to profess, but to Act the parts of Brethren & faithfull Allies; and I Expect you will be very Sincere & punctual in the Observance of your present promises & Engagements, in which, if you fail, the Consequence thereof must Prove fatal to yourselves as it must prevent Us from paying the least Regard to any Treatys, or Engagements made with you.—

Gave the Belt of the Covenant Chain —

Brethren,

Having Strength'ned & Renewed the Covenant Chain, I, in the next place, open the Road of Peace and level the Same, Clearing it from all Obstructions so that it may be even & passable through all the Nations, thereby to Enable Us to travel without any Impediment whatsoever, and I Expect you will make it your Study on your parts to preserve the Same free and open for ever.—

a Belt.

Brethren,

I Give you thanks for the two Prisoners you have now Delivered up, and for the promises you have made of Sending the Other nine as well as of Sending to your Nephews the Mounsies for the Delivery up of all those who are Amongst them; all which I Expect you will not fail of performing as soon as possible, which will greatly Contribute to Strengthen your present Engagements, and Incline Us to place Some Confidence in the professions you have now made.—

And with regard to those Deserters, who are Amongst you, on your bringing them to One of His Majesty's Garrisons the Commanding Officer will receive them, & Satisfy you for your Trouble; And I must Desire you will not Screen, protect, or Encourage any of them for the future. a belt.

Brethren,

I am glad you approve So Much of Sir Jeff: Amherst's prohibition of Rum, Which was done with no Other Design but to promote your welfare, and free you from What had proved of pernicious Consequence to you, you may therefore be Assured that the General's Orders on that head will be punctually Observed; and that no Spiritous Liquor will be Carried up, or permitted to be Sold to you in your Countrys, or at the Posts, so that any Liquor which you may at any time see by the way, you may be Assured is that belonging to Suttlers for the Use of the Troops, and to be Sold to them only.—

And, as we have now Removed this Evil from you to Which you so frequently Attributed the Disorders you Committed, I hope you will Shew your Gratitude for the Same, by using your Influence in preventing all Irregularities from being Committed by your People for the time to come, as they can have no Excuse or plea for Such behavior hereafter; and I Expect that both your Young & Old Men will treasure up, and preserve in remembrance all that hath been said, & transacted at this meeting; and

that they will Adhere Strongly to all the Engagements into which they have now Entered.—

As I am hopefull you are Sincere in your promises, & that you will be Steady in the performance of them, I purpose to Morrow to Cònfirm What I have said by delivering you a present, which I hope you will Consider as an Instance of His Majesty's bounty and Generosity to all those, who shall study to Deserve his Favor — a Belt —

Then the Mohocks Addressed them — Abraham Speaker.

Brethren of the Confederacy.

On our parts I am now to Answer what you have Said concerning our long Silence, and want of Attendance at your Several meetings.

It is very true, we have not been present at them, as formerly, never having been Invited, or Called upon by you for that purpose, notwithstanding We are the head of the Confederacy; Whenever our presence is Required, we shall meet you, & therefore we shall not fail to Attend your Meeting at *Chenussio*, or any Other, Which may be Calculated for the Publick Good, and the promoting of Peace, Which we hope to be your present Intentions; and with regard to what you Say concerning our Demanding Lands from the *Hurons*, I am to tell you that Understanding the Cause of Our Brother Warraghiagey's Journey to Détroit last year to be for the Advantage of us all & for the promoting of Peace, Friendship & Alliance, between the English & all Indians, So that they might become One People, we Accordingly Sent Deputys with him to Afford our Assistance towards perfecting so laudable a work, Neither did we Declare Ourselves in want of Lands or Habitations, we being no wandering People, but a nation determined to leave Our Bones, where those of our Ancestors have been Deposited; therefore the Whole is a groundless Charge Against Us, Which the Deputys of Your nations who were present at the Detroit meeting must certainly

have heard it made & therefore cannot but be Convinced of the falsehood thereof.— a Belt.

Then the Onondago Speaker in behalf of all the rest got up, & Returned Sir William thanks for what he had Said, as he did also to the Mohocks.— then told S^r. W^m. that they would Say Something in the Morning in Answer to what he had Spoke to them, as also concerning the Delivery of the present.—

At Night Three Sachems of Each Nation Came to S^r. W^m. & Desired a private Conference with him, which being granted, the Onondago Speaker Stood up, & after Desiring Attention might be given to what he was going to Say, proceeded with Acquainting Sir William what had passed between *Thomas* al^s. *Tagaderiaghsera*, an Oghguago Sachem, & the Governor of Boston, as also with What has passed between him & M^r. Woodbridge of Stockbridge, by whom he, Said Woodbridge had sent a Speech to be delivered by Thomas in the Name of a Thousand English Familys to the Six Nations relative to Lands on the Susquehannah.— After Which he Expressed their Disapprobation of Any Attempt being Made to Settle these Lands least the good Work of Peace now happily Established might thereby be overset, Alledging that, Should any Such Number of People Come to Settle in their Country they must all Move away to make Room for them, whereby they must be Ruined, it being their best Land as well as their Chief Hunting Country; they therefore asked Sir W^m. if he knew any thing thereof, begging he would let them know how it was, they being Strangers to any right Which the English had to these Lands, After Sir William had Acquainted them with the nature of the purchase made by John Lydias of Albany in behalf of a number of People living in Connecticutt, and reproved them for their foolish Manner of Acting in Such Cases, as well as Cautioned them against Such Imprudent Steps for the future; he Concluded with Explaining to them His Majesty's late Instructions concerning Indian Lands, Assuring them that the King was Determind to protect them in all their Just Claims,

and hoped they would Render themselves worthy of His Royal Favor & Indulgence.—

25th.

The Indians remained in Council together Untill afternoon, At 4 P. M. they sent to Acquaint Sir Wm. Johnson they were prepared to Say Something of Moment, upon Which he went to them.—

Present as before.—

The Chenussio Chief *Kanadiohora* Spoke as follows.—

Brother Warraghiyagey,

You Recommend it to Us to Repent of what we have done; And I am now to Answer you, that the Evil Spirit hath certainly had power over Us, & the French had persuaded Us to Many things of Which we now heartily & Sincerely Repent, & are Sorry for; and we beg you will Consider that Our Repentance is Sincere, and from Our hearts, & that we really & truly mean what we Say; And we Desire all the Six Nations here present may be witness thereof, & that we now bury every bad thought in a bottomless pit, & Cover them with a Large Stone, so that they may never more Arise to Disturb either you or Us.—

a Belt of 8 Rows.—

Brother,

Finding that you have harboured Some bad thoughts concerning Us, We now give you a water, which Shall Wash them all away; we likewise Sweep away all Evil things from about you, & Clear the Air by dispelling all Clouds & Vapours, So that the Sun May Shine brightly on you as formerly.—

a Belt of 8 Rows.—

Brother,

You have frequently Required Us to Deliver up all the English Prisoners who were Amongst Us; we have Listened to you Attentively, and are now Resolved to agree to your Desire; and as We, the Chief Warriors, are the Most Active & Ruling

People, we shall not fail to see that they are all Delivered up to you immediately, So that not one Shall Remain; all which you May Depend upon; and we hope that those People, who have been at great Expence in Cloathing, and Maintaining them, will not be forgot on their Coming down, but that you will Consider them by giving them Something to Make their hearts easy.—

Then *Conoghquieson* Sachem of Oneida Spoke as follows.—

Brother Warraghiyagey,

I am now Directed to Speak to you on behalf of all our Confederacy, as all Matters are So Amicably settled between you, & the Senecas, & the Covenant Chain renewed so that it May last for ever; We cannot but Express our great Uneasiness, at the ill treatment we Generally meet with at the Several Garrisons, Such as the being debarred the Liberty of fishing, & our People for the Most frivolous Causes abused, threatned to be fired upon & often Run at with Bayonets; this treatment we look upon as not only Unjust, but very Unbrotherlike; besides if we were Starving with Hunger (which is often Our Case) they will not give Us a Morsel of Any thing; a Usage very different from What we had Reason to Expect, or were promised; and therefore we beg you will take the same into Consideration, & put a Stop to the like for the future, neither can we See that you have any Occasion for the Posts between the *German Flatts*, & *Oswego* (which we had been told were only to Remain for a time) as the French are now entirely Conquered.—

Gave a very long Belt of 14 feet.

Brother,

I am in the next place to Speak to you at the Request of the women of the Six Nations, who on your first Summons were desirous to Come down, & Assist in the good work, which you had in hand, but afterwards were Informed you did not Desire their Attendance; however as it was always the Custom for them to be present on Such Occasions (being of Much Estimation

Amongst Us, in that we proceed from them, & they provide our Warriors with Provisions when they go abroad)— they were therefore Resolved to Come down, & hear the good words, which you had to Say, Which hath afforded them great Satisfaction; they now therefore hope you will Consider their fatigue in Coming so far, & that His present Majesty will follow the Same good Steps of His Royal Grandfather, by Considering their wants, agreable to his Example & Affording them Cloathing & Petticoats to Cover them, as our Warriors for want of Ammunition cannot take Care of them as formerly.—

a Belt 10 Rows.—

Then the Speaker of the Onondagas Spoke as Follows.—

Brother Warraghigagey,

We have Carefully Attended to your Speech, and Return you our Sincere thanks for Renewing and Strength'ning the Covenant Chain; And we on our parts promise to do the Same, as it is not our Custom to forget Such good Works, You Shall find that we will preserve them faithfully in our Memories, and take Care to keep the Chain bright & Lasting on Our parts for ever —

a Belt of 10 Rows, with 4 Strings.—

Brother.—

We Return you many thanks for Clearing the Road of Peace, and we, on our parts, promise to keep the Same free, open & Clear, So that we may both Use it, and pass thereon in Safety for ever; and that you, & the Mohocks may be always Enabled to Attend our Meeting place at *Onondago*, without Molestation, whenever your presence may be required —

a Belt of 8 Rows.

Brother.—

Here is a Belt, which you Delivered Us at Oswego in 1759, when on your way to the Siege of *Niagara*, whereby you Assured Us that if you Conquered the French as you Expected, we then Should be Much happier than before, and be Enabled to Supply

our Necessitys Cheaper than formerly; we therefore hope you will not forget your promise, as the Article of Trade is of the greatest Consequence to Us; we now give you this Belt to Remind you thereof.— A Belt.

Brother.

We now Deliver you a Belt of the Covenant Chain which was formerly given Us at *Albany* by One of the Governors; And as Our Chiefs, Who were present at that time are mostly Dead, those who are at present Alive, & Who Manage Our Affairs, would be very Desirous (as you know all these Matters) that you would remind them of the particulars of What was Said thereon, We having no Records, great part therof hath been forgot, which we are Desirous to know and Observe —

Gave a large Covenant Chain belt.

Brother,

I am Directed to Speak to you on the behalf of the Warriors & Women of the Senecas, who beg you will Consider their Wants & Indulge them as formerly with a smith to mend their Axes, & other working Implements as also to permit a Trader to Carry Indian Goods into their Country (but no Rum) as it is so far for them to go to *Oswego* or *Niagara* for their Necessaries.

Gave 2 Strings.

26th.

P. M. Sir William Assembled all the Indians — Present as before

Being all Seated he Addressed them as follows.—

Brethren of the Chenussios,

I am very glad to find you are at length become sensible of your Error, Which you have now publickly Acknowledged in the presence of all the Nations, calling them to witness your Sincere promises of Ammendment & Reformation, which I hope you are

Unanimously Determined in, & that you will Consider your Interest & welfare Depends upon the Sincerity of your present professions; from which if you should be imprudently led to Deviate, it must Render you Odious to the Generality of the Indians, as well as bring upon you the Just Indignation of your Brethren the English, Which I hope you will Study to Avoid — I thank you for Removing any bad thoughts Which I had Entertained by Cleansing Me with Water, Sweeping away all Evil from about me, & Clearing the Air; All which I now perform on our parts for you, & hope it may be the last time there Shall be Occasion for the Same as I Expect you will for the future, pay Attention to Nothing but what may tend to Our Mutual Welfare & Advantage.—

Brethren,

I am glad to find you Seem Determined to Deliver up all the English Prisoners yet Amongst you, & will procure the Discharge of those in the *Mounsies* possession, as it will be a proof of your Desire to preserve Peace, & fullfill your Engagements with Us, but at the Same time I cannot but be Surprized you Should Expect a Gratuity for having Joyned with the Enemy, made our People Prisoners, & detained them so long in your Custody; This is a Request I can by no means agree to, especially after the many murders Some of your People have Committed without having made Us any Satisfaction for the Same; I Expect therefore if you hope for a Continuance of Our Friendship you will, without fail, deliver up all the English Prisoners, Who are in any of your Castles.—

Brethren of the Six Nations,

You have repeatedly Spoke to me concerning ill treatment which your People receive at the Posts, & I have as often told you of the behavior of your People when Drunk, to which I am apprehensive Such Usage may be in a great Measure Attributed. —The Posts between the German Flatts & Oswego, would not

have been Erected if there had not been Occasion for them, neither is it Our Custom to Abandon places of that kind even on a Peace, as a wise People Should at all times be prepared against the Worst which may happen; beside these posts Afford a place of Shelter & Security to the Traders & their Goods, & Serve as Checks to prevent their defrauding you, as well as keep open the Communication into your Countrys — I Have already Acquainted you with His Majesty's & the General's Resolutions to protect, & do you all manner of Justice, & Shall Lay your present Complaints before the General, Who, you may be Assured will not permit you to be ill treated so long as you behave yourselves well.—With regard to your not having your wants Supplied at the Garrisons, it cannot be the fault of those Who Command them, they having no more provisions than are necessary for the Subsistence of His Majesty's Troops, as it is Naturally Concluded you must now be Enabled to help Yourselves; and as Sir Jeffery Amherst has prohibited Rum from being Carried up, or Sold to you, I am Convinced it will not only prove a means of putting a Stop to your Irregularities but also Incline you more to Assist yourselves, and to follow your Hunting & Trade as formerly for your & your Family's Subsistence, Which I earnestly Recommend to you as absolutely Necessary towards preserving our Esteem, & making yourselves happy.—

A Belt.

Brethren,

When I Called you to this Meeting I really could not Discover any Necessity there was for the presence of Women & Children, and therefore I Called none but those who were Qualified for, and Authorized to proceed on business; And altho' I am Obliged to your Women for their Zeal & Desire to promote a good work, And know it is their Custom to Come down on Such Occasions, I could heartily wish that no more persons would Attend any meeting than were necessary for the Discharge of the business on Which they were Summoned, I have notwith-

standing provided Some Cloathing for the women, with Some Ammunition and other Articles for the Warriors to Enable them to Subsist their Familys as formerly, & hope it will be applied to a proper use.— a Belt.

Brethren,

I Return you thanks for the hearty promises, which you have made of Strength'ning & holding fast by the Covenant Chain for ever; and I heartily wish you may Always have wisdom enough to Consider it as necessary to your Peace & Welfare, I likewise thank you for your promises of preserving the Road of Peace open & free, so that we may pass & repass to, and from Each other without Molestation; and I hope you will always continue to keep the Same in good Order.

Brethren,

I am Surprized you imagine there is any Occasion to Remind me on the Article of Trade, which I Regulated on the Most Advantageous Terms for you last year, with which you Must all be Acquainted; but you must Consider that altho' the War is at an End in these parts, it Still Continues between the French & Us, so as to Occasion a Dearness of Goods for the Indian Trade, notwithstanding which I believe you can have little Cause of Complaint, as I am Convinced you must be Sensible of the good Effects of these Regulations apparently Calculated for your Advantage — A Belt.

Brethren,

As the Volume of Indian Records containing the Proceedings when the Belt of the Covenant Chain was formerly given you, is at My House;[1] I cannot at present repeat Each particular to you, but as I was then present; I can Inform you that the purport thereof was a Renewal of the Antient Covenant Chain of Friend-

[1] Fort Johnson. "At my other house" in the copy inclosed in Johnson's letter to the lords of trade.

ship formerly Established between your Ancestors & Ours, that we should be United in Friendship, and alliance, & form one body together which Alliance I hope Neither time nor the Death of your Chiefs shall ever Occasion you to forget.—

Brethren,

The Senecas having now made me so many fair promises of Amendment, & of preserving Peace, & Cultivating Friendship with Us, Which I am hopefull it is their Intention Strictly to Adhere to has Induced me to Comply with their Request of a Smith to Reside in their Country as formerly, & Shall procure One for that purpose; But as the Regulations Which I made last year puts the Indian Trade Under the Inspection of the officers at the several posts, at which the Traders Reside, in order to prevent abuses & See Justice done you; I can by no means, allow you any Trade in your Countrys, where you may be liable to be Imposed upon without Redress, Which cannot be the Case at any of His Majesty's Garrisons, Where on a Just Complaint you cannot fail of Obtaining Satisfaction —

Brethren,

The present being now ready, I Desire you will make an Equal and fair Distribution amongst you of this fresh proof of His Majesty's Royal Bounty.—

Then Delivered them the present which they afterwards Divided Amongst One Another.—

27th.

The Indians Made Several Small demands & Applications to have their Guns, Tools, &ca mended, with which Sr. Wm. Complyed.—

He likewise Delivered out Some private presents to a few of the Chief Sachems, & principal People of Each Nation.—

28th.

The Cayougas on behalf of themselves & the *Tederighrono's* begg'd Sr. Wm. to let them have a Smith likewise to reside Amongst them which he promised to take into Consideration.—

Shortly after the Chiefs of Each Nation Assembled, when Little Abraham, Chief of the Mohocks Spoke as follows.—

Brother Warraghiyagey,

We are now publickly to Repeat to you what we had before said concerning our Lands on the Susquehannah River which Colo. Lydias of Albany was Employed by the new England People to procure for them, & which he pretends he has bought altho' the Same was never fairly Sold, he having made some of our People Drunk, & then persuaded them to Sign a Deed for it, & prevailed upon Others who had no right to Dispose thereof, to follow their Example; As to the Lands below these we Speak of & which the Pensylvanians purchased, we do not Claim them; but we hope & Expect you will protect the rest, & not Suffer Us to be deprived of that Tract which Lydias pretends he has bought, as We hear the People of New England are preparing to Settle thereon, which they have no right to do neither can we by any means Approve thereof.— A Belt of 7 Rows.—

Sir William Answered them,

Brethren —

I Have heard much concerning the Lands you Speak of, & have always opposed the Settling thereon.—

You May be Assured I shall omit nothing in my power to Secure to you the possession of the Land you Speak of, & all other your Just Claims, concerning Which you need be under no Apprehension after the Publication of His Majesty's Royal Instructions on that head, with which I have already Acquainted you.—

After which the greatest part of the Indians took their Leave & Returned home, the remainder Staid in the Neighbourhood, or went to Schenectady & Albany to Trade.—

A True Copy from the Records of Indian Affairs, by

G. JOHNSON Lieut. of His Majesty's
Independ^{ts} — as Secretary —

Speech of Timothy Woodbridge of Stockbridge.—
Brethren of the Five Nations,

I Speak to you all, & particularly to your great men; I speak in the name & for a Thousand of your English Brethren.

Six years ago I asked you, to sell me some of your Land on Susquehannah River, your great men took it into Consideration, & at Albany they Sold me a piece of Land, which took the Land that is called *Shaunuhdohwauneh*, & a great piece of Land with it on both sides of Susquehannah River.— Your great men took a great deal of money of me. I put my money into Col^{o}. John Lydias's hand, and he gave it to your great men. Your great men have had Two Thousand Dollars of my money, and about Twenty of your great men have put their hands, made their marks to a Deed, to make the Land mine. Some of your great men have took my money, that have not sign'd my Deed; Hendrick had a great deal of my money: Seth of Scohare had a good deal of my money for the Land, & told me they would put their hands to my Deed; but they died & did not put their hands; but a great many of your great men did Sign my Deed in Col^{o}. John Lydias's House at Albany, & there took my money.—

Brethren

You must not Cheat me out of my money, you Used to stand to what your great men did, & I Expect you will now.—

Brethren,

I say again you must not Cheat me, for the great God will punish you if you do, for he knows what you have done; he knows you have took my money for the Land; and I have a great many witnesses at Albany, that you sold me the Land, & took my money for it.

Brethren,

Don't say you was Drunk, & did not know what you did for that is a Shame for wise & great men to Say; And I have many witnesses that you was Sober when you Signed my Deed.—

Brethren —

If I should think good to settle a Town, on the Land you sold me next Spring, or any time, with one Hundred Families, you must not think hard, or do me any hurt, because your great men have sold me the Land, & took a great deal of my money for it.—

Brethren,

I hear that Onas * says that the Land you Sold to me is his, & that if I come to Live on the Land, he will tell the Indians to kill my Cattle, & if I won't go away, then he will tell the Indians to kill me.

This is bad Advice, & you must not hearken to Such words from any body.—

Brethren,

If you hear I am on the Land, think no hurt, let Some of your wise men come to me in a friendly Manner, for I am Your friend, hear no Vain words, for such words are Poison. If Onas says the Land is his, let him try; the English have a great & good King, good Laws & good Courts; Why should you Quarrell for him; he don't want the Land for you but for himself.—

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* the Proprietor of Pensylvania.

Brethren,

I Say, if you hear I am on the Land, let some of your wise men come & talk with me, and as Friends we will Settle all things, & you shall be well treated.—

Brethren,

I send you my words by your Brother & my brother Thomas, & let me hear you speak as soon as you can; he knows Where I am, & can tell you where I am.—

Solohkuhwauneh —

A True Copy of a Speech sent from Timothy Woodbridge of Stockbridge, by Thomas of Oughguago, to the five nations

GUY JOHNSON Lieut. of His Majesty's Indep^{t}. Acting as Secretary

INDORSED: Copy

Proceedings
at a Meeting & Treaty held
by S^{r}. Will^{m}. Johnson with the
Six Nations April 1762
with the Speech of a Stockbridge
Indian concerning Some Lands
on the Susquehanna River.
Enclosed in S^{r}. W^{m}. Johnson's Letter
to Sir Jeffery Amherst of 21st. May 1762.
in S^{r}. J. Amherst's of July 20. 1762
N^{o}. 15

FROM SIR JEFFERY AMHERST ETC.

There occur in the Johnson Calendar, p. 133, four letters to Johnson which were destroyed by fire: one of April 23d from Hendrick Frey, at Canajoharie, inclosing an account for victuals delivered to Indians, and promising soon to lay out the patent of Lenard Hellmar and others into lots; one of the 25th from General Amherst, at New York, declining to

appoint Lieutenant Guy Johnson to the secretaryship of Indian affairs, but agreeing to permit Dr Shuckburgh to perform the duties, in view of the sickness of Mr Marsh, who holds the appointment; one of the 25th from H. Van Schaack, at Albany, informing that he has drawn on Johnson for £50 in favor of John Diell, and communicating news from the West Indies brought by Captain Ormsby; and one of the 26th from Fran. Pfister, at Fort Stanwix, sending a map, with a promise to send a supplementary map as soon as he receives a survey from Ticonderoga to Montreal which Mr Braser, draftsman to the general, will furnish him, and inquiring whether Indians would sell a tract near Wood creek, "opposite to Fort Newport."

FROM WILLIAM EYRE

A. L. S.[1]

New York 26th April 1762

Dr. Sr. William

I send Inclosed a Letter I Received from Mr. Croghan[2] at Pittsborough which Place I left the 1st April and arrived here the Day before yesterday.

I found him well, the Fort in a very so so way, and what is Worse, if repaired is very Subject to the like again.

I never experienced worse weather in all my Travels. I set off from this Town the 16th of Feby. and in Canada during my Stay there the Winter before the Last, I did not meet with such severe cold as I felt on my Journey. I wrote you two or three Letters after I left you at Niagara, but I do not know whether you received them or not. War, war, is now the word: Farewell. I am Dr. Sr. Willm.

Most faithfully yr. Sincere Wellwisher

Will: Eyre.

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[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] Croghan to Johnson, March 31, 1762.

RETURN OF LIQUOR IN STORAGE [1]

Fort Niagara the 26th April 1762.

Return of the quantity of Rum and Spirituous Liquors taken into Store by Order of Major Walters, belonging to the Several Indian traders at this Post.

		Number of Gallons
Traders Named	Capt. Rutherford Liut. Duncan & Co	244
	De Quony [2] & Co	286
	William Newkirk	451½
	Barret Visscher	69
	Garret Reychman	424
	Colling Andrews	290
	Jacobus Taller	111
	Valkert Van Veghten	220½
	Henry Williams	240
	John Maxwell	166
	Total of the Whole	2602

[1] Destroyed by fire. This document was inclosed in Walters to Johnson, April 27, 1762.

[2] De Couagne.

FROM COLLIN ANDREWS AND OTHERS

A. L. S.[1]

[*Niagara, April 27*[?] *1762*]

To the Honourable Sir William Johnson Bar[t]. his Majesties sole Agent and Superintendant of Indian Affairs for the Northern District of North America, Collo. Six United Nations their Allies & Dependants &[ca]. &[ca].

The humble Petition of the Indian Traders now residing at Niagara Most humbly Sheweth,

That your Petitioners having had your honors liberty to Trade and Supply the Brittish Allies of Indians, with what was necessary to carry on a Lawful Commerce, and at that time that we had your honor's Passport Rum was not Excepted; therefore we your honor's Petitioners brought as much of that commodity with us, as we thought in reason would Vend the Blankets, Strouds &[ca]. and as we are all very sensible that the impoverishing an Indian of Cloaths & Ammunition would be the Decay of Trade, for that reason we never thought it Convenient to let them have any more than what was proportionable to the Dry Goods they had from us, for if any of our Designs were otherwise, all the Rum we had might be sold, and then our other Merchandize would be left on our hands which would be equally Mortifying, but instead of doing so there has been the greatest Decorum this last Season observ'd by us to all the Tribes who came to Trade at this Post that cou'd be invented; therefore we your honor's Petitioners hope that you will take this affair into consideration, and know that we have still a proportion of Rum equal to the Stock of Dry Goods yet remaining since last Season, now, this Rum is taken from us without a Receipt and put in the Kings Store, with strict orders not to let an Indian have a Drop; so that we may justly Conclude the Liquor lost to us, yet what will be worse they will not Trade and when the news of this

[1] Destroyed by fire.

hindrance Circulates amongst them they will not come near this Post, then we may look upon ourselves nothing better than ruin'd Bankrupts our Creditors will take it in as bad a light, and we are inevitably drove to Destruction, as it were by a Common Enemy, unless supported by your honor's benevolence, under whose protection we fly for shelter, and that you may be the support of a number of Poor endeavouring Men, upon the brink of the greatest Misfortunes, if your honor does not interfere, and allow a small trifle to be given to each Indian, even two Gallons to he that comes from afar, and that under the inspection of the Commandant; if your honor does not look on us in this our Extremity we must either leave our Goods here in a perishing Condition, or take them back to our Merchants from whom we expect a Cool reception.

We most humbly crave your honors liberty & protection to sell no more than what we have on hands, and we your Petitioners as in duty bound shall pray &c.

Collin Andrews	Alexander Coulter
Jacobus Teller	Henry Williams
B Visscher	Gerret Tellor
Wm. Edgar	William Bruce
Gt. Ryckman	William Newkarke
Ephraim Van Veghten	John Maxwell

FROM WILLIAM WALTERS

A. L. S.[1]

Niagara April 27th: 1762.

Dear Sr.

I am to acquaint you that I Received an order from General Amherst not to suffer the Traders to sell any Rum or spirituous Liquor to the Indians on any pretense. I likewise see by your pass granted to the Traders spirituous Liquor is Except.

In order to comply with these orders I have taken all the Rum

[1] Destroyed by fire.

from the Traders & have Locked it up in a Store; a return of the Quantity I now enclose to you by which you will see that it is very Large for the few traders to have in their Possetion that remained here this winter.

I am now to acquaint you that since I have put an entire stop to the Traders selling rum to the Indians I have had some of their Chiefs one of which was the man that went with you to Detroit Last Summer, beging that I would allow the traders to sell their people a Little Rum for their Refreshment. I told them that I could not allow it on any account assuring them that the great General had thought fit to put an Intire Stop to that pernicious Liquor being sold to them in order to preserve their Health telling them that they would Live many years Longer by refraining from that bad Liquor and that they would now have it in their power to purchase every necessary of Life they wanted for their famelys which would be sent to the several posts in great abundance.

I used all the argument in my power to convince them that the keeping Rum from them was for their good but all I could say did not satisfie them but they desired me to write to the great men to allow each of their people to purchase a two Gallon cag of Rum when they came to Trade to carry home by way of a cordial. Your old friend which went with you to Detroit would not Quit me untill I did promise him that I would write to his Brother Sir William Johnson and acquaint him with his request which I promised him I would do.

As he had a great number of his Tribe with him I made him a preasent of three two gallon Cags of rum to take whome with him telling him that he must take a little of it now and then by way of a cordial. I shall meet with a great deal of trouble this Summer to endeavour to convince the Indians that the Debaring them from rum is for their good. I wrote to you the 21st. November and the 5th April Last which I hope came to hand.

The Indian which I mentioned to you in my letter dated 5th: April I send by this opportunity to Oswego in order that he might proceed to his whome.

I am Dear Sir

Your most obedient Humble Servant

WM. WALTERS

SIR WM JOHNSON Baronet.

TO JEFFERY AMHERST

Df.[1]

Fort Johnson 29th Apl. 1762

SIR

Your Excellencys favour of the 11th Inst I did not receive until three Days ago, and here I must beg leave to observe that the arrival of Letters in these parts are not only tedious but sometimes uncertain. For these 2, or 3 days past I have been a good deal indisposed with a fever, & some symptoms of the Jaundice, which prevents me from sitting down to write. I am likewise to acknowledge the Recl. of your Excellencys obliging Letter of the 18th inst. Major Gladwin I am of opinion must have imagined he had good grounds for what he wrote, and did it for the good of the Service, but, I am hopefull the Indians in that quarter can at present entertain no design towards a breach with us. If what yr Excellv mentions to have lately recd relative to the Inds. be not of a private Nature, I believe my being enabled to make them acquainted therewith will not a little contribute to preserve the publick tranquility.

I have had a General Meeting with all the 6 Nations[2] where the Senecas have very satisfactorily accounted for the reports concerning them, & have declared in the warmest terms their intentions to preserve, & Cultivate the peace Subsisting between

[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] *See* Indian Proceedings, April 21–28, 1762.

us. They have likewise (agreable to their Custom) brightened & strengthened the Cov^t^ Chain, together with the rest of the Nations and delivered up two prisoners, promising to send down Nine others imediately. I have taken every measure at the Meeting to convince them of their Errors, as well as Explained to them his Majestys late Instructions to the Gov^r^ of this Province relative to their Lands, which I hope may prove a means of satisfying them on a Subject that hath created great uneasiness.

As there hath been a good deal said & Transacted at this Meeting, In case your Excell^y^ chuses to be informed of the Particulars, I shall imediately transmit you a Copy of my proceedings with them. Some of the Indians are about departing and I hope within a few days to be able to finish with them. They have sent to call a Grand Meeting at Chenussio, within a short time, where I believe I shall be obliged to be present also.

On Enquiring of the Ind^s^. concerning the Scalps taken by the Shawanese they informed me that the Grandson of the Bunt, Chief Sachem of Onondaga, was some time ago with some Shawanese who with 2 Horse Load of Skins were going to Fort Pitt, when they were met by some English, who robbed them of what they had. The Ind^s^ therefore conjecture that they have been provoked thereby, to take revenge for the same — but they promise at the Chenussio Meeting to enquire into the affair, & put an entire stop to such proceedings.

I formerly acquainted your Excell^y^ with the order of his late Majesty in Council, to me dated in Aug^t^ 1759, directing me to meet Teedyuscung, the Delaware Chief, when & where he should appoint together with the Commiss^rs^. on behalf of the proprietors of Pensilvania in order to enquire into the nature of his Claims & remonstrance concerning the back parts of that province, which I was to report, that he might have justice done him therein — shortly after the rec^t^ of which I acquainted Teedyuscung therewith who found means to delay the same hitherto. He has at length wrote me a Letter which I received a few Days ago

appointing a Meeting, which is to take place at Easton the 15th of June with which I thought it proper to acquaint your Excellv.

I am much obliged to your Excellency for your approbation of, and intended favour to my Son concerning whom Coll Haldimand has likewise wrote to me, but as I purpose making another provision for him, I can only return your Excellv thanks for your kind offer, & the honour you designed for him, and I beg you will believe me to be with the greatest Esteem, Sir &ca.

P. S.

I believe I can have it in my power to send some partys to the Southward agst the Spanish back Settlements, & Indians in Alliance with them, provided it meets with your Excellencys encouragemt. & approbation.

SIR JEFF: AMHERST

TO GOLDSBROW BANYAR

Df. S.[1]

Fort Johnson 29th Apl. 1762

DEAR BANYAR

As soon as the Council has determined Concerning the granting of Lands I may then consider on an application to the Board of Trade for leave to purchase altho it is what I should be very unwilling to do. I have considered his Majestys Instructions in no other Light than Calculated to satisfy the Indians, and secure their property to them, who I am certain so far from repenting of such measures, will always remain in the same Sentiments, as they really have very little in these parts to spare, and which their knowledge of its value by what they have already been deprived of, together with the loss they must suffer in the Article of hunting, and their Jealousy of our encroachments will always induce them to keep what remains, in their own possession.

I am of opinion his Majestys Instructions cannot but effect many large & other tracts in this Country, surreptitiously obtained

[1] Destroyed by fire.

& amongst the rest Kayioderosseras, the Mohock flats[1] &c. the manner of obtaining which, & the offence they Give being pretty well known, and will probably be felt, if attempted to be settled. I cannot help believing there has formerly been good foundation for the facts inserted in the Instruction, as well as for every thing else therein mentioned — the manner of seducing the Indns. into bargains, and including more lands in patents than the Indians ever sold or agreed to, being more frequent than was consistent with Justice. I shall be glad to hear from you what the Decree of the Court is Concerning Klocks affair, & whether you are of opinion the determination of the Govr. & Council regarding the Conajoharee patent will put a stop to any proceedings in the law. For I know the people who live on the lands & pay rent to the Indians have been ejected last Winter, & as I understand, are to stand trial, if so, the resolution & good intentions of the Govr. and Council can answer no end, nor prove satisfactory to the injured Indians, for which reason I have deferred acquainting them therewith until I hear from you on that head.

I would also be desirous to know when ye commisn. of the Peace is to be made out. Mr. Duncans Christian name is Richd. I think, You can easily know that at York. Would it not be proper for me to write the Kings atty. concerning Klocks affair? Yrs. W. J.

INDORSED: Letter to Mr. Banyar.

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[1] See *Doc. Rel. to Col. Hist. N. Y.*, 7:577.

TO WILLIAM WALTERS

Df.[1]

Fort Johnson 29th April 1762

DEAR SIR

I was favoured with yours of the 5th Inst[2] a few days ago and am sorry to hear that the Indian you mention should go about to propagate any storys tending to create a disturbance, but I am certain your Judgment, & knowledge of the ill consequences attending tales of that Nature will enable you to convince the Indians of the falsehood thereof, and I think the sooner that fellow is sent home the better.

Notwithstanding my repeated application to the General for leaving some things in the Comdg officers hands to be occasionally distributed amongst the Indians, I cannot induce him to agree thereto, which I am very sorry for as I look upon it to be very necessary.

The 6 Nations have had a General meeting with me, where the Senecas have very satisfactorily cleared up their behavior, & accounted for the Charges against them, they have all likewise made the greatest protestations of preserving peace, & a good behavior towards the English, have delivered up two prisoners, & promise imediately to send down the remainder, and I believe will abide by their present resolutions, so long as they receive good treatment from us.

As I am sensible there must be a good deal of occasion for a Smith at your post I now send up Mr. Harsen. He wd. have been there last fall, being then on his way as far as Ft. Stanwix when his boat was prest which hath hitherto delayed him.

On a Memorial from the Indian traders to me wherein they desire an equal Liberty with the Company, of trading at Little

[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] Not found.

Niagara [1] which I communicated to Sir Jeffy Amherst he was pleased to answer me " that as he had never granted an Exclusive privilege to any persons, & that every one was free to carry on trade at Niagara Carrying place (until his majestys pleasure was known in regard to those Lands) agreable to the order and Regulations that had been given." I have therefore, in Consequence thereof, Granted some passes for that place, & hope that the officer Comdg there will take care that they comply with such Regulations, of which I can have no manner of doubt since tis so nearly under your inspection, as I am convinced your zeal for the Service, & acquaintance with the Indians will prevent their being imposed upon, or ill treated in that Quarter. I beg you will offer my Compliments, & good wishes to the Gentlemen of the Garrison, & that you will believe me to be Dr. Sir &ca.

MAJOR WALTERS at Niagara.

TO ELIZABETH WRAXALL

Df.[2]

Fort Johnson Apl. 29th 1762

MADAM

Your very obliging & esteemed favour [3] came to my hands a few days ago, relative to Mr. Smith on whose death (which happened the 24th and of which you must have heard) I am extremely sorry I have the occasion to condole with you, it having given me a good deal of concern from my knowledge of, and Esteem for him.

On my passing Fort Schuyler in returning from D'etroit last Year, Mr. Smith expressed his desire of having some Land thereabout and as I had then thought of purchasing wt. is called Cosbys Manor which comprehends the piece of land he took a

[1] *See* Johnson to Amherst, February 6, 1762.

[2] Destroyed by fire.

[3] Wraxall to Johnson, April 10, 1762.

fancy to I readily promised him the same if the whole became mine, & that as a free Gift. This my knowedge of Mr. Smith's merit & Circumstances readily induced me to, and I should have thought myself very happy in having it in my power thereby to contribute to his happiness, and the welfare of his family — but my disappointment therein deprived me of the satisfaction I should have felt by serving Mr. Smith whom I had always Considered as a man of just principles, but whose misfortunes had put it out of his power of Convincing the World of the Integrity of his Disposition.

The Judicious manner in which you were desirous to have my intended Gift secured to Mr. Smiths posterity, at the same time that it manifests your tender regard for them, must have made you a very powerful Advocate for him in case I had not been already greatly prejudiced in his favour.

I am very glad to hear you have received the Manuscript from England wrote by my much esteemed friend, which I should be glad to be favoured with, together with the unfinished piece you have likewise mentioned, as the perusal of them cannot fail of affording the greatest Satisfaction, when considered as the Work of a Gentleman of his ability whose memory I shall always esteem.

I beg you will believe me to be with the utmost Sincerity, & Esteem, Madam, Yr. most obedt & most Devoted &ca.

Mrs. Wraxall.

AN INVENTORY

There is found in the Johnson Calendar, p. 134, an inventory, dated May 4th, of live stock, farm tools and domestic articles delivered by Flood to Maddin. Destroyed by fire.

TO JEFFERY AMHERST

Df.[1]

Fort Johnson May 6th 1762

SIR

I am to acknowledge the rec^{t}. of your Excell^{cys}. favour of the 25th April,[2] and am glad to find you are sensible of the necessity I am under for a proper person in Quality of Secretary, in which Station I acquainted your Excell^{y}. I know no one so fit to act as Lieut Johnson, and am therefore satisfied Your Excell^{cy}. would not if 'twas consistent with the Service deprive me of his assistance.

Lieut Johnson in pursuance of your orders was to have set out to join his Company but unluckily the other day got a fall from his horse, which has entirely lamed him, and prevented him from stirring.

Since my last, I have received a Letter from Major Gladwin [3] Enclosing Copies of two others which he had wrote to your Excell^{y}. Containing some farther intelligence on the former subject. Altho' I can hardly be persuaded that the Indians in general would at present undertake any thing against us, yet the Circumstances with regard to the French's designs of setting them up, are so very particular that I am still of opinion there are Certainly many. amongst them, who, (however improbable the Success of the undertaking may appear) would not fail to use all their influence to excite them to a War with us, but I can't believe they are able to bring many over to their purpose, from the disposition I have found the Senecas & other Nations in at the late Meeting.

Capt Lottridge, one of my officers now at Montreal & a Young fellow of much merit during the whole war, has applied to me, to

[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] This manuscript destroyed by fire; no copy made.

[3] Not found.

represent to y^r^ Excell^cy^. that his present situation being very precarious, & the greatest part of his life having been spent in the Service he begs your Excellency will take his case into Consideration, that some provision may be made for him as you shall judge most fitting, otherwise, he must be reduced to great Extremity, whenever discharged from his present duty. I have therefore in compliance with his earnest Entreaty taken the liberty to lay his Case before your Excell^cy^. to which I was the readier induced from my knowledge of his Activity, & good behavior.

I am &^ca^.

P. S. I omitted mentioning to your Excell^y^ that I am given to understand sev^l^. Traders procure papers from Gov^r^. Gage to trade at places where there is no Garrison. As the bad Consequence thereof does not perhaps occur to him, I judged it necessary to observe to your Excellency that if 'tis continued, the Regulations which I have made & sent to all the posts can have no effect, these Traders being by such an Indulgence enabled to impose upon the Indians with impunity.

INDORSED: Letter to Sir Jeff: Amherst.

TO RICHARD SHUCKBURGH

The preceding is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 134, by one of May 7th from Johnson to Dr Shuckburgh, informing him of the sale of Mrs Cosby's lands to Oliver De Lancey for £6000, Indian opposition to land grants and sincere behavior of the Senecas, and explaining the circumstances under which employment as Indian secretary was promised to Lieutenant Johnson. Destroyed by fire.

TO GOLDSBROW BANYAR

Df.[1]

May 8th 1762

DEAR BANYAR

Since mine of ye 29th April have not been favoured with any from you, neither has there any thing new occurred this way, any more than that I have now just finished ye general meeting with the Six Nations & others to satisfaction & they are now returning home well contented & will I am certain remain so, unless ill treated by us wh. has been too much the case of late.

I must desire the favour of you to Send me per first opertunity Coppy of an Indian Deed for Lands Sold to Ebenezor Wilson & John Abell in the year 1708 called Tentkendocta on the North Side of the Mohawk River near to Fort Hunter, with the Inds. Names & Marks who signed said Deed. It is in order to satisfy the Mohawks who have some doubt about an Isleand included in sd. Pattent, also ye Boundaries of a Pattent on the South Side of the Mohawks River near Fort Hunter, granted to John Scott in ye year 1725.

Pray let me know whether Generl. Monkton is expected to N York & when. I am Dear Banyar Yrs. &c.
Also when it is thought the Troops will leave York & where to.

FROM GEORGE CROGHAN

A. L. S.[1]

Fort Pitt May 10th 1762

HONOURED SIR

A few days ago I was Honoured with yr feaver by a party of Mohocks whome I used as well as in My power att ye time they Ariv'd. hear Kinderunta or blew Cheeks Return'd. from Warr with two Cherrokes prisners & Eight Sculps so that he has behav'd. better then yr Honour or any Body Else Expected he

[1] Destroyed by fire.

& his party of Eighty has behav'd. Siveler hear booth going & Coming than any party this year. They ware in great want of Every Nessary & tho Coll. Boquet could give them Nothing without breaking ye Ginerals orders I Lett them have as much as sent them away well Satisfyd. as I thought it wold be fer ye good of ye Service. I bleve I have given to them & some others to ye amount of £100 out of my own little purse wh. I assure you is butt small however Rather than ye service Should Suffer under me hear I shall expend my whole Salery fer this Sumer and hope yr Honour will give me Leve to Resign in ye fall.

I wrote you by Coll. Eyare who was hear to view the works some time ago wh. I hope you have Recd. with an Extract of my Journal.

I have sent Gineral Amhurst my account of Expences this Last half year amounting to £317 Excluseff of ye pay of the people Imployd. hear & att Detroit which No Doubt he will think too Much tho Certifyd. by Coll. Boquet agreeable to his orders.

The Dallaways & Shawnes I hear are to go to Phill. in June to have a Talk with ye Governor as ye Suthren people Call itt, as ye pass hear they propose to Deliver up all ye prisners yett Remaining amongst them.

I sent of Mr. Hutchens my Assistant hear ye 3d of April to visett ye Several Nations Resideing about ye Distant posts over ye Laakes; on his return I will send yr honour his Journal with a Draft of that Cuntry as he is very Capable of Takeing itt.

The Indians in those parts behave very Sivelly to all our Traders butt Now & then Some of ye Most Sensable of them ask Me what is ye Reason that we allways was Calling them to Council During ye Warr & giveing them presents & Now Take No Notice of them. They say ye French was butt a poor peple butt they allways Cloathed any Indians that was poor or Naked when they Come to see them.

We have had an account hear yesterday that South Carolina was Taken by ye French & Spanerds, if so & they Stay in that

Cuntry all y^e^ Southren Indians will be in their Interest and itt is not improbable butt they may attempt Detroit & y^e^ several posts depending thereon. However if they Do I assure them they wont gett Much Provisions or Amunision tho they may save Gineral Amhurst the expence he Complains so much of on y^e^ Indians.

About y^e^ 7 of April two Verginians was kill^d^. above Redstone by y^e^ Indians. I Dont take it to be a National Merder butt Rather a kind of Robery as y^e^ men were hunters and Setling a plantation. However it has drove off a Number of people who was about Setling y^e^ Cuntry w^h^. made y^e^ Indians a Litle uneasy. I have taken every Step in my Power to find them out or of what Nation butt as yett Can Nott tho I flater My Self I soon shall when I will Write your Honour.

I have Nott heard from Capt. Montour since I sent him to Fort Agusta. At that time he gave me an order on y^r^ Honour for one hundred p^ds^. Sterling or as much as wold be due him by y^e^ 5^th^ May. I was oblidg^d^. to advance him then £80 & Ingage for as much more. I Inclose y^r^ Honour y^e^ order & Request y^e^ feaver you will if Convenient order M^r^. Francis Wade to pay Me y^e^ Mony if there be any of his pay in y^r^ hands.

Pray make my Complements to all y^r^ good Family and bleve me with great Esteem & Regard y^r^ Honours Most Obedient & Humble Servant,

GEO: CROGHAN

To the Honourable SIR WILL: JOHNSON Bar^t^.

FROM WILLIAM DARLINGTON

The preceding letter was followed in the Library Collection (*See* Johnson Calendar, p. 134) by two papers which were destroyed: a letter of May 10th from William Darlington, at New York, to Johnson, on a silver crane which he sends by Marte Garritse, and the scarcity and dearness of pork; and John Heath's bill to Mr Darlington for a silver crane.

TO LUC DE CHAPT DE LA CORNE ST LUC

Df.[1]

Fort Johnson May 11th 1762

SIR

Altho' I should be highly pleased with any occasion which affords me the Correspondence of a Gentleman I so much Esteem, yet I could not avoid [2] greatly shocked, as well as concerned, at the News of the late unfortunate disaster which has deprived you of so many dear relations,[3] at the same time It affords me Infinite Satisfaction to find you have escaped the great dangers, to which you were exposed, a circumstance which gives me hopes that Destiny has some great happiness in store for you, to Compensate for your late Misfortunes.

As I have a great opinion of your fortitude of mind I hope this sad accident found you armed & enabled to support yourself under so great a Calamity & superior to the severest Strokes of Fortune, than which nothing is more difficult, consequently, nothing can reflect greater merit on your Character.

As I have a deep sense of y^r^ Loss as well as a pleasure in being made acquainted with your own escape, so I shall at all times feel a very particular pleasure on hearing that you enjoy a perfect state of health and felicity, and I beg leave to assure you that I am with great Sincerity, Sir &^ca^.

MONS^R^. LACORNE ST LUC

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[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] Omission in the copy.

[3] See Welles to Johnson, March 3, 1762.

TO JOHN BRADSTREET

Df.[1]

Castle Cumberland, May 13th 1762

SIR

Your favor of the 10th inst. I did not receive until this morning, neither did I see the Messenger, as he came not farther than Fort Johnson.

Agreable to your desire I herewith Inclose you a list of my Tenants, to whom (altho' most of them are naturalized) I have not as yet given Leases, which I am sorry for, as I apprehend that may be made an objection to them — I likewise inclose you a list of the Tenants living on the lands belongg. to the heirs of Sr Peter Warren, who all have deeds for the same, and wish they may answer your purpose, as, I am Sir

Your most obedt. Humble Servt.

To COLL. BRADSTREET.

TO WILLIAM WINEPRESS

The preceding letter was followed in the Library Collection (*See* Johnson Calendar, p. 135) by a letter of May 13th from Johnson to Captain Winepress, relating the affair of Thomas Flood, discharged from Johnson's service for want of sobriety, who was afterward made drunk by soldiers of the garrison at Schenectady and robbed of £100. Destroyed by fire.

[1] Destroyed by fire.

FROM WILLIAM CORRY

A. L. S.[1]

May 13th [1762]

DEAR SIR

I am favoured with yours, You wrote to me to know Mr. Smiths opinion on the affair, I thought Mr. Smiths Information not altogether sufficient, as I informed him I should send him a further state of the case in a short time, therefore for the present order'd him to appear for our Clients, which I make no doubt is done — as the Supreme Court was about to sit and a good deal of hurry among them it might have prevented his writing. I have wrote to him again — shall let you know as soon as I hear from him. I think I ought to acquaint him of the resolution of the Council in our favour, that and the Proclamation will in my opinion end the matter, if you make no secret of the transactions of the Council shall inform him of it in my next.

The taking the bond is a material thing. If Keyser will relate the whole affair and swear it, before Mr. Conine,[2] I shall then further acquaint you of the Consequences — who was present when he took it at present it appears bad on Clocks side.

There is one Paragraph in the Proclamation much in our favour (that in case you shall find upon strict inquiry to be made for that purpose, that any person or persons do claim to, hold or possess any lands within our said Province upon pretence of Purchases made of the said Indians without a proper License first had and obtained &ca. you are forthwith to cause a prosecution to be carried on against such person or persons who shall have made such fraudulent purchases, to the end, that the land may be recover'd by a due Course of Law —) now the claimers of this land are Clock and Funda, for their Ejectments are a Claim in Law — their new Indian purchases will show their

[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] Peter Conyn, a justice.

villanny, and their abbettors cannot produce any Indian purchase for that Land, and the Gov^r. is ordered to appoint the prosecution that the Lands fraudulently obtained may be restored by due Course of Law — and as sole director of the Indian affairs your under the strongest obligation to Represent the affair to the Gov^r. and Council, untill the lands are actually recover'd, and you can't in law look upon any person concern'd but the present claimants. It will be sower sause to them I assure you, and there is a dread attending the proclamation, which will add an efficacy to every word you write, (the Land must be restored to the Indians by due course of Law) and this is the time. Not a word of News.

I am Dear Sir your most obed^t. Serv^t.

WILLIAM CORRY

(Our Assembly men went down yesterday)

To SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON Bar^t.

May 13^th.

TO CADWALLADER COLDEN

Df.[1]

Fort Johnson May 15^th 1762

DEAR SIR

It gives a great concern to hear by your favour of the 3^d inst of the loss you have lately sustained by the death of your daughter M^rs. Willet, as also of her sister's indisposition which I heartily wish she may recover from, and I beg you will believe me to be much affected with your late misfortune & very sensible of what you must feel on such an occasion.[2]

[1] Destroyed by fire. The letter is in the New York Historical Society, and reveals many variations, mostly in capitalization. Important differences will be indicated.

[2] Colden's letter is in the *Collections of the New York Historical Society* for 1876, Colden Papers, p. 198. In a letter of January 30, 1762, to Colden, which was burned but is calendared, Johnson offers condolence on the death of Colden's wife.

Mr. Banyar has some time ago transmitted me the Order, with respect to Klock, and the Lands at Conajoharee, which I hope will prove effectual. I have not yet acquainted the Indians therewith, least it might have been premature, as I understand it is become a point of law, Klock [1] having ejected the Tenants on those Lands, in the Winter, for an Explanation of which I have wrote to Mr. Banyar, who I hope has communicated to you my Letter thereon.

I have lately had a Meeting here of all the 6 Nations to the number of near 500, who have declared themselves very well thereat I made them acquainted with his Majestys late Instructions to you,[2] which seemed to give them great satisfaction. They are all vastly uneasy at the late behavior of the Connecticut people, who are settling [3] to the Number of 1000 familys on some Lands scituate on the Susquehanna River claimed by them in virtue of an illegal purchase made some years ago by Lydius at Albany, the consequence whereof will fatally feel these Setlers [4] I am apprehensive as well as his Majesties Subjects in general if not prevented from setling thereon and that imediately. The Senecas in particular have at the late Meeting, cleared up & explained the Cause of what was laid to their Charge last year have renewed the Covt. Chain and delivered up two Men [5] prisoners promising to send down 10 others immediately & to cause the Mounsies &ca. to deliver up all the English amongst them without delay. In your last favour you mention my qualifying as a Justice in order to act as such, with which circumstance I was

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[1] In the original "Klock" is followed by "and Fonda."

[2] *Doc. Rel. to Col. Hist. N. Y.*, 7:477–79. In the original "Instructions to you" is followed by "with regard to their Lands in this part of the Country."

[3] In the original "settling" is followed by "or about to Settle."

[4] In the original "will fatally feel" follows "Setlers."

[5] "Men" is omitted in the original.

before unacquainted, and shoᵈ. therefore be glad to know whether such Qualification may be made at Albany, & before whom.

I am &ᶜᵃ.[1]

The Honble Lᵀ. Govᴿ Colden.[2]

TO GEORGE CROGHAN

Df.[3]

Fort Johnson May 15th 1762

Sir

I have received yours of March 31st together with your Journal, wherein mention is made of 4 English having been killed by the Shawanese, concerning which I had lately wrote to you, I also wrote you sometime ago to meet at Easton the 15th of June where I am to have a conference with Teedyuscung which letter I hope you have received.

I have had a Meeting with the 6 Nations to the amᵗ. of 400 lately, who all behaved very well. The Senecas after Explaining the affair concerning which they were accused, renewed the Covᵗ Chain, & called all the Nations present to Witness the Promises & protestations they made of preserving peace, & living in friendship with us, after which they delivered up two prisoners promised to send down nine more & to oblige their Nephews, the

[1] In original "I am with all respect
Dear Sir
Your most Obedient
& verry Humble Servant
Wm. Johnson"

[2] In original in Johnson's hand, at bottom of first page. "The Honrbˡᵉ. Cadwallader Colden Esqʳ.
Lieut Governour of New York".
The original has this indorsement: "15th May 1762
Sir Wm. Johnson
answered the 6th of June.

[3] Destroyed by fire.

Mounsies &ca. to deliver up all those who were in their Custody & I make no doubt of the Senecas giving some advice & cautions to those disorderly people of theirs who live at the Ohio & elsewhere. The Inds. are all very uneasy at the Connecticut peoples intentions to settle on a Large tract on the Susquehanna River, which Lydius pretends to have formerly bought at Albany.

I have not heard as yet from Montour concerning the particulars of the uneasiness of the Inds. mentd. in your letter, and shod. be glad to appoint Mr. Magee [1] as I believe he might be very usefull in that quarter, but, as the General seems not disposed to any augmentation of officers, I cannot prtend to do it.

It is not expected that a total stop shd. be put to Indn. Expenses (such a step must as yet be very impolitick) but only that they should be retrenched and brought as low as the good of the Service can possibly admit of.

My son, and Lt. Johnson present their Compliments, and I am Sir &ca.

To G: CROGHAN Esqr.

FROM JEFFERY AMHERST

L. S.[2]

New York, 16th May 1762.

SIR

Last Night I received the Favour of your Letter of the 6th Instant; and am sorry for the Accident that has happened to Lieut: Johnson; but you will order him down, so soon as he Recovers, that he may joyn his Company.

Major Gladwin's giving faith to the Indian plot, will intirely frustrate their Designs, if they really have any, as you will perceive by his Letters, that he is so much on his guard, 'tis Impossible for them to do any Mischief at his post, or Oswegatchie; and for my own part, I must Confess, I Cannot think the French

[1] Captain Thomas McKee.

[2] Destroyed by fire.

such Fools as to Attempt any thing, by means of the Indians, at a time when it is not in their power to assist them.

From the Character you give of Captain Lotteridge, & his long Services in your department, I should be glad to provide for him; and I shall accordingly think of it.

I am persuaded Governor Gage, if he has Granted Passes to any Traders at places where there is no Garrison, must have done it, without being aware of the bad Consequences that would Arise therefrom: It is what I have carefully avoided, and I shall, by the first opportunity, Write to Governor Gage, to prohibit any persons whatever within his Government, from, Trading at any places but where there are fixed Posts, and that they Conform to the Regulations Established by you.

I am, with great Regard, Sir

Your most Obedient
Humble Servant,
JEFF: AMHERST

Sir WM. JOHNSON

TO JEFFERY AMHERST

Df.[1]

Johnson Hall, 19th May 1762.

SIR

I am to acknowledge the rec[t] of your Excellencys Letter of the 9th Inst[2] and to return you thanks for y[e] Coppy of Lord Egremonts letter therewith, as far as it relates to Indian matters, which you received from home, relative to the Indians, & which I shall make the best use of for his Majestys service.

Herewith I inclose your Excellency a Copy of my Transactions with the 6 Nations at the late Meeting,[3] together with an

[1] Destroyed by fire. An extract from the letter, dated the 21st, relating to the Susquehanna settlement, was sent by Amherst to Lord Egremont, and is in the Public Record Office, London, England.

[2] Not found.

[3] April 21–28.

Extract from Mr. Croghans Journal, relative to the murder Committed by the Shawanese which he has lately transmitted me an acct of.

Your Excellency will observe in these Transactions the great Jealousy of the Indians with regard to their Lands, & particularly their uneasiness concerning the designs of some Connecticut people who to the Number of 1000 families, are preparing, & some of them as I am Informed already gone to Settle on a large tract of Country on the Susquehanna River, which they Claim a Right to in virtue of a purchase made for them by one Lydius of Albany some years ago in a very wrong manner, one Woodbridge of Stockbridge sent a Speech to the 6 Nations, which I had a Copy taken of, some time ago, & now Enclose it with ye rest to your Excellency.

I am glad to find my proposal of procuring some Indians to the Southward &ca hath met with your Excellencys approbation & I shall in consequence thereof, send amongst the Nations to excite them thereto. As the Indians generally chuse to go in small parties of 20, or 30 Men, it will not be easy to ascertain the exact Number I may be able to Depend on, but I look upon it I shall have it in my power to send several parties of that Number, who may answer the purposes of much larger, by harassing, & continually alarming the Inhabitants of the interior part of that Country, as well as keeping the Spanish & French Indians too much Employed at home to afford the Enemy much assistance.

As these parties will chuse to make their inroads in different Quarters about, I believe the places must be chiefly left to themselves.

Whenever I am made acquainted therewith, & with the manner in which they receive my proposals, I shall give your Excellency notice of their Sentiments & resolutions thereon.

I have the honor to be &ca.

To Sir Jeff: Amherst.

TO JEFFERY AMHERST

Df.[1]

Johnson Hall 26th May 1762

SIR

I was honoured with your Excellcys Letter of the 16th ulto two days ago on my return from ye German Flatts.

I am hopefull that Major Gladwins [2] giving faith to the Indian plot, together with the steps he will take in consequence thereof for the security of his Neighbourhood may prevent their succeeding, in case they really have any bad designs; but according to my ideas of the Canadians they have always appeared to be a people too ready to catch at any Expedient, which from the natural disposition of the French might fill them with Vain hopes of serving their Country thereby.

The behavior of the Pensilvanians hath throughout the War been of a very extraordinary nature in many cases as the loss of a proportionable assistance from so rich & populous a Province must be felt by the rest, such nonresisting principles are illcalculated from a Country which has been I may say the Seat of War. The £5000 they have voted for presents to Indians is a handsome sum & from my Experience of the Quakers proceedings seems to be with some other view than for obtaining the delivery up of Captives, & cannot but greatly influence the Inds. in their favour at the Ensuing Meeting when they find they receive no presents from anybody else. I have a Letter now by me from Mr. Peters of that Govermt. wrote 2. years ago wherein he informs me "That the Inds. said with a Sneer on a like former occasion "Govr. Pemberton gives us everything, but Govr. Denny has it not in his power to comply with any of our Demands."

I shall be now very particularly distressed by being obliged to go to a Meeting of so much Consequence where so many people

[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] Major Henry Gladwin, of the 80th regiment.

from below will be present, without any Secretary. Lieut Johnson's accident has affected him so much [1] from staring.

I return your Excellency many thanks for your promise of taking Capt Lotteridge's case into Consideration and I beg you will believe me to be, with great Sincerity, Sir &ca.

To Sir Jeff: Amherst.

TO WILLIAM CORRY

The preceding is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 136, by two of May 26th from Johnson, destroyed by fire: one to William Corry advising him to confer with the attorney general in the interest of tenants on the Indian lands, and informing him that in 1754, in the presence of commissioners of the several colonies at Albany, the present Earl of Sterling and Billy Livingston offered to give up claim to lands now in dispute; and one to Corry, essentially the same, with the addition of a postscript asking the Christian name of the King's attorney.

PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSIONERS TO JOHNSON

A. L. S.[2]

Philadelphia May the 26th. 1762.

Sir,

By a Message from Teedyuscung at Wyomen to our Governor we are informed that you have appointed a Meeting at Easton with that Chief and the Nations he represents, about the middle of next month, in Order to a Hearing of their Complaints in respect to Lands in this Province, for which they apprehend neither their Ancestors, or themselves have been duly satisfied.

As this is a Matter of some Importance, in which the Province of Pennsylvania is principally concerned, the provincial Commissioners thereof woud chearfully take upon them the Trouble of attending the sd Meeting and with the Governors Concurrence

[1] Omission in the copy.

[2] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5.1276, p. 301, London, England. Inclosed in a letter of Johnson to lords of trade, August 20, 1762.

bear the Expence of a suitable Provision for the Indians during the Continuance of it, but that a general Treaty for renewing the Chain of Friendship between this Government & the northern and western Nations is shortly expected to be held at the Borough of Lancaster, where it is presumed Teedyuscung with all, or the greater part of the Tribes interested in the above Claim may be present many of whom cannot possibly attend at Easton at y^e^ Time appointed for want of proper Notice: We have therefore thought it necessary to acquaint your Excellency, that in Case your Appointment with the said Indians can be postponed for a few Weeks, we are apprehensive the good Purpose thereof may be better answered by your being present at the general Meeting at Lancaster, besides that the Trouble & Charge that must otherwise arise to the Province of Pennsylvania will be much lessen'd by this Expedient which we beg Leave to recommend to your Consideration & are with great Regard,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servants

P. S.

If your Excellency shoud approve of the above Measure and acquaint us therewith by the Bearer, we shall take particular Care to give you Notice by a special Messenger of the Time at which the Lancaster Treaty begins

Signed by Order of the Commissioners

℔Cha^s^ Moore Clk.

INDORSED: Philadelphia May 26^th^. 1762 —
Letter from the Com^rs^. on behalf of
the Province of Pensilvania
rec^d^. & answered June 2^d^.
by Sir W^m^. Johnson.
Reced Nov^r^. 11. 1762
X. 18.

FROM DANIEL CLAUS

A. L. S.[1]

Montreal 29th May 1762

HONOURED SIR

I arrived here last Sunday Evening after suffering well by heat and Muskeetoes in the lakes. Passing Lake Champlain I saw the vessels at anchor with the 58th Regt. on board. A Whale boat was sent after me to let me know that Genl. Gage was with them, that if I had any Letters for him to leave them, and having had the N. York Packet with me for Canada I sent his Letters & Papers together with those to Collo. Burton; Gl: Gage I hear goes only to accompany the latter as far as Cr. Pt. and is hourly expected back again.

As Collo. Haldimand resides now at the 3 Rivrs. I shall write him per first Opportunity abt. my Intentions to sell out & hear his Sentiments thereon. Our Regt. its thought will for certain remain this Summer in Town or the Cantoonments abt. it. I believe shant be at a Loss for Purchasers.

I was surprised at my Arrival to hear from Capt. Lottridge that DeCuagne who lately came from below and Pertuis the Interpreter have obtained a Pass to Trade at Toronto, I dare say Trade is not their only Scheme, likewise the Albany people that came this Way are going to the West Side of Ontario Lake. Colo. Vanderheyden of Van Skaak joined them when they says they could not go the other way. They say a Quantity of Liquors went with them.

Ct. Lottridge tells me that Genl. Gage could not find out any of the People Majr: Gladwin informed agst. and the Caghnwy. Indn. he had it from seems to have the Character of little Sobriety & Truth, however Majr Gladwin arrived in Town yesterday & wont give it up bringing in Otquandageghte as one of his Informers who he says assured him before he came away that a Meeting was to be at Cataraghqui this Summer.

[1] Destroyed by fire.

The Morning after my arrival the Caghnewageys sent Deps. to Gen[l]. Gage to know when he would publish the Sentence ab[t]. their Land not knowing of my return, they were glad to see me and I told them that as soon as the Gov[r]. was come back I should let them know what Day I was to meet them with regard to that aff[r]. as well as other matters I was charged with from you. They were pleased and then told me that during my absence nothing material happened among them and they lived in Tranquility, they would not know anything of a meeting at Cataraghqui, but said, that by the Message they rec[d]. from the Six Nat[s]. last Summer & w[ch]. they acquainted me with; the Meeting was to be at their Town but having heard nothing of it since, they imagine it came to nothing.

When I wrote you from Albany forgot to mention that I heard M[r]. Duncan say that Capt[n]. Rutherford was very stirring in getting the Tiyononderra [1] Land and flattered himself greatly of obtaining a License from home & procure an Ind[n]. deed without Difficulty. I told him that you paid for the land and had an Ind[n] Deed of it in the Secretarys office at N. York, but he seemed not to mind it much.

I conclude with my highest Respects, & Compl[ts]. to M[r]. Johnson

Hon. Sir

Your most Dutyfull Obedient Servant

DAN. CLAUS

Capt[n]. Lottridge presents his Respects.

I was surprised to hear some officers of the 46. Reg[t]. give M[r]. McCombe of Albany the Character of a very unfair Dealer, and giving me an Instance of a bad action of his when here last Winter.

To the Hon[ble]. S[R]. W[M]. JOHNSON Bar[t].

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[1] Tienaderha, the Unadilla river.—W. M. Beauchamp, *Aboriginal Place Names of New York*, p. 44, and C. J. Sauthier's map, 1779

FROM GOLDSBROW BANYAR

A. L. S.[1]

May 31, 1762

DEAR SIR WILLIAM

Inclosed you have a copy of the Indian Deed to Wilson & Abeel [2] & the Boundaries of Scotts Patent.[3] General Monkton left Martinico the Beginning of this Month, the 9th bound to Antegoa. He is to visit from thence some of the Islands lately conquered and then to come hither, and may be expected in a few weeks and by some daily. I shall be at Albany unless he prevents it the 4 Tuesday in June to give Evidence against John Henry Lidius on an Information brought against him for Intrusion on the Crown Lands, lying between Saraghtoga and Fort Edward & above it on East side Hudson's River — and another Tract on Otter Creek near & opposite to Crown Point. I propose going by Land & will try to find you out some day in that Month. I send you a Copy of the list for the Commission of the peace & a Memorandum by which you will know the Names of those in the pleas. The Albanians did not like the two last you added, because they said, you had proposed and agreed to the List before: I told them it would be very hard indeed, if one of the Council could not get any such addition if he would take the trouble to desire it: I believe you never mentioned to me whether Mrs. Magin paid you the 40.

If you see Mr. Abraham Lott our Clerk of the Assembly in his way to view Magin's Land, as he is a proprietor and one whom I have a Regard for, youl oblige me to look on him as such. I wont add anything as I shall soon have the pleasure I have long wished for of seeing you soon. The King of Prussia I believe will by the New Czar being his Friend extricate himself at last. I am Dr. Sir Wm.

Yours affectionately,

Sir Wm JOHNSON Baronet GW BANYAR.

[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] See *Calendar of Land Papers*, p. 88.

[3] See *Calendar of Land Papers*, p. 178.

JUDGES AND JUSTICES[1]

Copy of the Justices Names in the Commission of the Peace for the County of Albany.[2]

Renselaer Nicholl
Volkert P. Douw
Jacob C. Ten Eyck
David Vanderheyden
Jacob H. Ten Eyck
Isaac Swits
John Glen
John H. Ten Eyck
Cornelius Ten Broeck
John Cuyler
Harmanus Wendell
Volkert Douw
Abraham Ten Broeck
Henry Van Renselaer
Jacobus Van Slyck
John Baptist Van Eps
Jacob Ten Eyck
Johan Joost Herchemer
Peter Conyn
Abraham Douw
Cornelius Van Schaack
Anthony Quackenboss
Isaac Van Alstyne
Johannes Corts
Abraham Fonda
Johs Van Zante
Johannis Provoost
John Fisher
John Sanders
John Barclay
John Glen Junior
Reynier Mindertse
Stephen Van Dyck
Marten Hallenbeeck
Martin Van Bergen
Isaac Vrooman
Daniel L. Van Antwerp
John Butler
John Duncan
Jacob Klock
John Wells
Johannis Lawyer junr.
Guysbert Marselius
Dewit W. Ten Broeck
Johannes Ten Eyck
Jacob Frize
Killian Van Renselaer
Hendrick Haynes
Daniel Campbell
Hendrick Fry Junr.
Coenradt Frank
Cornelius Vrooman
Evert Wendell
Martin G. Van Bergen
John McComb

[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] Inclosed in Banyar to Johnson, May 31, 1762.

The first fifteen are of the Quorum.

In the Commission of the Pleas

The first three Names in the above List are the Judges: and the next Ten are the Assistant Justices. Dated. May 1762.

FROM DANIEL CLAUS

A. L. S.[1]

Montreal 2d June 1762

HONOURED SIR

Genl. Gage arrived here last evening from Crown Point. I waited upon him this morning and he acknowledged to me the Receipt of your Favour, then enquired of me the present Sentiments of the Six Nations and their Allies. I gave him a brief Detail of the Transactions you had with them at the last Congress in Kingsborough and my private opinion of their Sentiments as well as I could judge. He then acquainted me with what Major Gladwin informed him regarding the Swegachy Indians and those of the St. Francis & Schachkok Tribes that kept thereabouts since the Reduction of this Place, and what Discoveries he made a few Days before he came from thence vizt. that Otquandageghte revealed to him every Scheme projected to the Indns. by the French here and confirming all the Accots. he hitherto had of Messages being sent among the French friendly Indians, and that an attempt was intended last Winter upon Fort Wm. Augs. declaring at the same time his sincere Repentence & Contrition for having had a hand in it and assured the Major that his future Behaviour should prove his Uprightness & Sincerity to the English giving up at the same Time a Commission he had from the French; and then told the Names of the Swegachy chiefs who recd the Belts you heard off, from the French Emissaries, also the Indns. Name that for-

[1] Destroyed by fire.

warded & carried the Belt to Onontago & delivered to those chiefs with his own hands: (which List I hereby inclose you).

All that Gen[l]. Gage now aims at is to have an undoubted proof of the affair in order to deal properly with the Traitors, and as the Discovering of the Message sent to Onontago would give some Light in the thing, he desired me to acquaint you therewith as perhaps you might have an Opportunity of finding out something from the Onondagos the Belt was delivered to the head Warr[r]. of that Nation a tall Ind[n]. whose Name Maj[r]. Gladwin forgot; it seems Otquandageghte & the other chiefs of Swegachy are backward in confronting the Persons they informed against w[ch]. makes it difficult for Gen[l]. Gage to prosecute the thing properly; The former assured Maj[r]. Gladwin that between 7 or 800 of the Western Ind[ns]. had been assembled near Cataraghqui this Spring upon s[d]. messages, w[ch]. Gen[l]. Gage thinks the five Nations could not be ignorant of.

I at the same time hinted to him the Impropriety of Pertuis or Ohoa's [1] being allowed to go to Toronto. He was surprised to hear it and imediately went to ask his Secretary, & finding it to be fact expressed his Displeasure to him directing him at the same time to tell De Couagne that if he heard in the least of his sons or Pertuis tempering with the Indians he would send for them and punish them with the utmost Severity.

Tara (properly Tarongoa) the Ind[n]. whom Maj[r]. has mentioned to you is a Arundax chief of Caneghsadagey who I hear is a Boaster and pretends to have great Influence with the western Ind[ns]. I shall take an opportunity of sounding him. I have sent an invitation to the Caneghsadageys to come to the Meeting at Caghnawago w[ch] I shall hold in a few days, as at present Gen[l] Gage is very busy its thought with changing & relieving the Garrisons & Cantonements of his Government our Reg[t]. they say goes into Cantonem[ts] & the 44. or L[t]. Inf[ry]. comes to Town. Things in this Country seem to be quiet & easy. The Inhabitants

[1] Ohoa was Pertuis.

here promise themselves great things from the Spanish Alliance but dont half like the present lucky Scituation of y^e^ King of Prussia & y^e^ Vigorous measures taken by us in the West Indies. I have had an offer by Lieut. James Stevenson, of Lasellses Reg^t^. to purchase my Company but as it is Contrary to custom & what Gen^l^. Amherst would perhaps not allow of to agree with him before the Commands. officer of y^e^ Reg^t^. was acquainted with in order to give the first Refusal to the Corps; besides as there are some in it that want to purchase and M^r^. Herring has already Gen^l^. Amhersts Leave, I could not pretend to settle with him tho I am persuaded he would be the highest and best paymaster. However, I shall not agree a farthing less than I paid, together with the Exchange, with whoever is the Purchaser. M^r^. Stevenson nevertheless thinks he could make it out with Gen^l^. Amherst if countenanced or recommended by you.

I have wrote and sent you a Viol with Clove Oil by one M^r^. Jas. Campbell Merch^t^. Sunday last, which hope came safe to hand.

I am with highest Respect Hon. Sir,

Your most Dutyfull and Obedient Servant,
DAN. CLAUS

P. S. Should you Choose to write Gen^l^. Amherst in M^r^. Stevenson's behalf, I think your assuring him from me of my Intention to sell out may serve for a Resignation as likewise I leave the Settlement of the Price of the Comp^y^. to you. I paid £1100 Sterl. at 85. p. Cent & was offered the same here, and by an officer of the 58 Reg^t^. £1200 Sterl.

To the Hon^ble^ SIR W^M^. JOHNSON Bar^t^.

List of the chiefs of Swegachy who rec^d^ the French Belts from Mons^r^. Roger in Jan^ry^. last.

Saghwangaris, rec^d^ the Belts generally.

A young Ind^n^. of the same Name carried it to Onontago
Catsistund'ye
Sahikta
Taghrightane
Tsiivanthis, carried the Message to the Western Ind^ns^.

Missisages, Ottawawas, Renards & Sioux, were the Nations assembled at Cataracqui.

Translation of Otquandageghte's Testimony from Gov^r^. Vaudreuil By Pierre Rigaud Vaudreuil, Gov^r^. & Lieut. Gen^l^. for the King of all New France & the Country of Louisiana &^ca^.

We upon the good Testimony given us of the Religion & zealous Attachment to the French & Affection to the Kings Service of the hereby named Otquandageghte of the Village of Presentation alias Oswegachy, Have hereby Named and rise him to be head Warrior of s^d^. Village, to be & to have in said Capacity, all Authority & Command over the Warr^rs^. of s^d^. Village. In Testimony whereof we have granted him this Commission w^ch^. we have sealed with our Court of Arms.

Montreal the 29^th^. March 1757.

(Seal) Signed, Vaudreuil.

A PASS FOR TRADERS TO TORONTO.

Copy [1]

June 5, 1762

By the Honourable Thomas Gage

Colonel of his Majestys Regiment of Light Arms foot Major General Governour of Montreal and its Dependencies and Commanding his Majestys forces in that Government.

Permitt the Bearer Lucas Van Vachten & Comp^y^. 4 English

[1] Destroyed by fire.

Men two Negroes 12 Canadians in 3 Canoes to pass from hence to Toronto or Else where on lake Ontario & to carry on a furr Trade with the savages being provided, with Merchandize as Stated on the back of this for that purpose in which they are not to be Molested.

Conforming themselves to the Regulations laid down in our proclamation of the 1st of April & such further orders as y^e^ Commander in Chief may have given at said Posts.

Given under My Hand & Seal at Montreal this 5^th^ day of June 1762.

Sig'd Thomas Gage.

By the Generals Orders
G. Maturin.

To all whom it may Concern.

A true Copy of the Original pass. Examined by us the 21^st^ day of June 1762.

John Visger
Willem Staats
Ephraim Van Veghten.

Merchandize Permitted.

40 Bales dry Goods
8 Nest gilt Trunks
6 Tea Kettles
400 w^t^. gun Powder
450 D^o^ Shott
4 Large Trunks
2 Boxes
30 Fusils
41 Steel Traps

G. Maturin

Provisions.

800 w^t^. Biscuit
600 D^o^ Pork
6 B B pease,
2 Caggs Butt^r^.
1 B B wine
1 D^o^ Spirits
400 w^t^. flour
200 gallons Rum

G. M.

The names of the Persons belonging to this pass are —

Lucas Van Vachten
Evert J. Wendell
John Stevenson.

FROM JAMES STANLY GODDARD ETC

The preceding is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 137, by three, destroyed by fire: General Gage's pass, drawn at Montreal June 5th, permitting Cornelis Cuyler and company to trade with savages at Toronto, selling wine, spirits and rum with other articles (certified copy); Gage's pass, undated, permitting John Seger, Thomas Finchly and five Canadians to trade with savages at Toronto, selling rum and other commodities (certified copy); and a letter of the 7th from James Stanly Goddard, at Fort Edward Augustus, asking of Johnson license to trade at that post, where Mr Gorrell, the commander, feels that a trader is needed.

THOMAS FITCH TO SUSQUEHANNA COMPANY

Copy.[1]

June 8, 1762

By the Hon[ble]. Thos. Fitch, Esq[r]. Governor of his Majesty's colony of Connecticutt, in New England, in America.

A Proclamation.

Whereas a considerable Number of persons, mostly inhabitants of this colony, lately convened in this place by the Name of the Susquehannah Company, among other things agreed and voted, a Number of them Should within the Space of four Months, proceed and Settle themselves on the Banks of the Susquehannah River, from whence much Disturbance may be apprehended, and opposition made to such Settlement, to the

[1] Destroyed by fire.

Hazard of the publick peace; in the blame whereof, this Government may possibly become Involved, unless prevented by publickly Discountenancing a procedure of Such a Dangerous Tendency.

I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of the Council, and at the desire of the Representatives, now in Gen^l. court assembled, to Issue this proclamation, hereby warning all persons, Inhabitants of this Colony, to forbear making Entrance on the said Lands, lest they thereby occasion new Disturbances of the Publick peace and Tranquility, and Subject themselves to the Royal Displeasure, and I do hereby publish and Declare, that Such proceedings are disapproved and discountenanced by the Authority of this Government.

Given under my Hand at the Council Chamber in Hartford, the Eighth day of June in the Second Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, of Great Britain France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &^c. Anno Domini 1762.

Thos. Fitch (Copy)

FROM DONALD CAMPBELL

A. L. S.[1]

Detroit 9^th June 1762

SIR

I flattered myself that I would have had the honor to hear from you, after your Arrival at home.

However, I am very Sensible the good Effects, your favourable representations of my Conduct has had with the General which I shall allways acknowledge with gratitude.

[1] Destroyed by fire.

The General has passed all my accompts and granted Warrants for the Payment, he only complained a little of the Indian Expences, and recommends Economy in time to come. I represent to him the absolute necessity there is of bestowing some trifles on the Indians on our first taking Possession of the Posts. I still continue to give them some Tobacco and other Trifles at this Place, and have allowed the officers commanding at the other Posts to do the same. It will be but a small expense to the Crown. The General in every Letter insists, not to allow of any Ammunition being given to the Indians at the different Posts, that there should only be a Sufficient Quantity for the defence of the Garrisons.

Some of the officers writes me that they were absolutely oblidged to make some presents to the Indians, on taking Possession of their Posts, I have acquainted the General with it and have represented it to him in the most favourable way I could as they had noe orders for it, they are afraid they may suffer by it tho I am certain it is for the good of his Majestys Service.

I have now heard from all y^e^ officers at the Siveral Posts. They are all well and their Garrisons, but great Demands on me for things to give the Indians. Ensign [1] writes that he had Intelligence that some Canoes that came from Montreal (before we took Possession of the Posts) and went to trade with the Sioux a numerous nation that inhabit the heads of the Mississippi, had been pillaged by them and some of the men killed, and taken Prisoners. These accidents happened often to the French that ventured amongst them. They come sometimes to Trade at the Bay. I already feel the good effects of the Rum being forbid at Niagara, tho the Indians grumbled at first, and even threatened us, they begin now to hunt and take Care of their Corn, and give me much less trouble than last year. There is nothing happened since you left Detroit that merits your atten-

[1] Manuscript torn.

tion to repeat. Sir Robert Davers passed the Winter with us. It was a great addition to our small Society. Sir Robert is a very accomplished young Gentleman and an excellent companion. He is very fond of the Indians and has made some progress in their Language. He is now gone to make a Tour of the Lakes.

I gave a Ball on the Kings Birthday where a certain acquaintance of yours appeared to great advantage. She never neglects an opportunity of asking about the General, what says she, is there noe Indian Councils to be held here this Summer — I think by her talk Sir William had promised to return to Detroit. She desired I would present you her best compliments. I have the honor to be Sir with the greatest Respect

Your most obdient humble Servant

DONALD CAMPBELL.

My compliments to Capt. Johnson and M^r^. Johnstown.

D. C.

PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSIONERS TO TEEDYUSCUNG

Contemporary Copy[1]

BROTHER TEEDYUSCUNG

We find the Allegheny Indians are not likely to Com so soon as We exspected and that the time and plase you have appointed S^r^. William Johnson to meet at Easton will not be so Seutabel as to meet Him when all the Indians are together We have therefore informed S^r^ William Johnson that it will be better to putt of the Intended Meeting tell that time and to meet you all together, and as We think Brother you will be willing to have the Buseness well doon We desire you not to Com from Wyoming till you Hear the Western Indians are com to Shamok-

[1] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5. 1276. p. 285, London, England. Inclosed in a letter of Johnson to the lords of trade, August 20, 1762.

ing and then to Com down with them to the Sam plas thay do where We shall order provisions to be Ready for you

A String.

A true Copy from the original shewn to Sir William Johnson, by the Son of Teedyuscung:
WITHAM MARSH
Sec: for Indn: Affairs,
June 14th. 1762.

INDORSED: Pensylvania.
Copy of a Letter from
the provinl. Commrs. of
Pennsylvania to Teedyuscung
By Willis
N. B. Joseph
Fox paid 10.. 0..0 for a Horse to
send Willis with the origl.
of the within Letter.

Read Novr. 11. 1762
X 14.

MEETING AT EASTON WITH DELAWARES

D. S.[1]

At a Meeting at Easton in Pennsylvania on the 18th. of June 1762, with the Chiefs of the Delaware Tribes, pursuant to the order of His late Majesty in Council, directed to the Honourable Sir William Johnson, Baronet, dated the 29th. Day of August 1759.

[1] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5. 1276. p. 87, London, England. Attached to a letter of Johnson to the lords of trade, August 1, 1762.

Present,

The Hon^ble^. Sir William Johnson, Bar^t^, Chief Agent for Indian Affairs &c^a^. &c^a^.

The Hon^ble^. James Hamilton, Esquire, Lieu^t^. Governor of Pennsylvania, &c. &c.

Richard Peters & Esq^rs^. Commissioners for the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania.

Benjamin Chew

George Croghan Esq^r^. deputy Agent for Indian Affairs.

Joseph Fox Edward Pennington

John Hughes William Moreton & Esquires

Sam^l^. Rhoads Isaac Dickerson

a Committee of the Members, of Assembly.

Teedyuscung, Chief of the Delaware Tribes, with several Sachems & Warriors.

Isaac Still, Interpreter.

and a great many Gentlemen, Inhabitants of Philadelphia, and other Parts of the Province of Pennsylvania.

Sir William Johnson made the following Speeches of Condolance usual in the like Cases.

" Brethren of the Delaware Tribe, Sachems & Warriors;

I am glad to See you, and of having this Opportunity, with these Strings of Wampum, to wipe away the Tears from your Eyes, also the Sweat & Dust, that you may look chearful and friendly at your Brethren as heretofore: also that you may clearly See what Justice the Great King is resolv'd to do you.

Brethren,

In the next place I shall cleanse and open the passage to your Hearts, that nothing evil may remain lurking there.— With these Strings I desire you will, at this meeting, Speak to me freely and candidly —

Brethren,

With these Strings I take away the Blood from your Council Seats and Wigwams, and cover them with green Leaves, so as never more to be seen, or thought of.

A Bunch of Strings deliver'd.

Brethren;

As you have lost several of your old, and young People, by Sickness and otherwise, I do now, agreeable to the Custom of your Forefathers, with this Belt of Wampum level their Graves, So that they may no more be seen, or give their Friends Uneasiness.

A Belt.

Brethren;

As I have now finish'd the Ceremony usual on these like occasions, I propose to begin upon the Business I am come here for, as Soon as you let me know you are ready: and I must recommend it to you to keep Sober during the Meeting."

At a Meeting in the afternoon, at the Bower in Easton, on the 18th. of June.

Present as before.

Teedyuscung shaking Hands with Sir William Johnson, and the Governor, said

" Brethren;

We are glad to see you here in Council, as your Grandfathers and ours, us'd to meet.

Brethren;

I desire to be heard.

We the Delawares, Mohiccons, and Opings, all Speak to you as one Man.

Brethren;

I am glad that We, who are yet living are met here.

Brethren

By this Belt, I wipe away the Tears from your Eyes, and the Blood from off your Bodies: — You did not look so in former Days.— The French made you look so bloody.

A Belt and String.

Brother, (addressing himself to Sir Wm. Johnson)

In former Treatys here, we receiv'd a friendship-belt, and were desired to Holloa loud, and shew it to all nations to the Sun-Setting. We took hold of it, and shew'd it as far as the Twightwees, and told them that no Hurt shou'd come to them, because We had a firm hold of you: and the Twightwees have given us a Pipe to Smoak, Saying, if you see any Clouds, you must Sit down and Smoak this pipe of Peace, and then the Clouds will disappear.

Brother;

I shall speak to you to morrow, This is all I have to Say at present. When I do speak to you, I shall put the largest Buck-Horns on your Head, that all the World may know I have spoken to you." Meaning that They wou'd acknowledge Sir William Johnson to be one of the Chief Counsellors of their Nations, as He was of the Six Nations.

Sir Wm. Johnson then desired to know if Teedyuscung wou'd hear him, before He Spoke to morrow morning. Teedyuscung left that matter to Sir William, who thereupon Spoke as follows.

" Brethren of the Delaware Tribe, Sachems & Warriors; In conformity to His late Majesty's orders to me directed, I now attend you to hear, and Examine into the particulars of your Complaint to Him, concerning your having been depriv'd of some Lands in this Province: and, that you may be the better acquainted with His Majesty's Royal Intentions to do you Justice therein, I desire your Attention till the order is read and explain'd to you.

Here the order was read and explain'd.

A String.

Brethren,

By the Steps which I took immediately on Receipt of His late Majesty's order, you may easily perceive my desire and Inclination, to Enquire into your Complaints, (which I am sorry to find have hitherto met with Delays,) and, as I am fully impower'd, and authoriz'd to hear the same, I expect you will now give me a circumstantial, and clear detail of the Affair, which gave Rise to your Complaints, and His Majesty's order; with the best Description in your Power, of the Lands you alledge to have been taken from you, without Satisfaction being made to you for the same: And I must recommend it to you, to make no claims to any Lands, but such as you have the most just Pretentions to; in which case, I shall not only be ready to Serve you, but enabled to State, and Transmit your Grievance to London, with the answers of the Gentlemen-Commissioners, (here present) to the same,/ on Behalf of the Proprietaries, and to lay the whole before His Majesty for his royal Determination thereon.

A Belt.

It is with pleasure I inform you of His present Majesty's friendly Disposition towards all His faithful Indian Allies, express'd as well in His Instructions lately transmitted to the Governor of New York, as in some orders lately receiv'd by his Excellency Sir Jeffry Amherst: in all which, He expresses His Inclination of doing them all possible Justice, and of Strictly adhering to the several Engagements, and Treaties, formerly enter'd into with the Indians; which protection, and Indulgence, I hope you will Study to merit: and as you can have no doubt of obtaining redress, if your case shall appear to deserve it, you may likewise be assur'd, that as well from the nature of my Employment, as my desire to Serve all good, and honest Indians, nothing shall be wanting on my part to Secure to you the possession of your just Rights, and promote your real Interest and Welfare."

A Belt.

Governor Hamilton's Commission to Richard Peters, and Benjamin Chew, Esquires, appointing them to be Commissioners on the Behalf of the proprietaries of Pennsylvania, was read by the Secretary openly, by order of Sir William Johnson; after which He Adjourn'd the Meeting till to morrow morning at ten o'Clock.

Saturday, June 19th. in the Bower at Easton.

Present as yesterday.

Sir William Johnson desired the Interpreter to acquaint the Indians, that He was going to say something to them, in answer to their last Belt spoke with yesterday; then proceeded:

" Brethren;

I am well acquainted with all that has been Transacted at the several Treaties and Conferences held with your, and other Nations of Indians, at this Place, for several years past; and I now take this opportunity of thanking you for the pains you latterly took in promoting the Peace, which has been happily establish'd here three years ago; and I have only to Recommend to you a Strict observance thereof, as that will be the surest means of making you once more a happy People."

A Belt.

Teedyuscung reply'd,

" Brother;

I wou'd speak a word, and desire you'll listen to what I say.

About five years ago, or thereabouts, you told me about your Flesh and Blood, which We were to bring in. It was not our old Counsellors Faults that things happen'd so. It was the French who deceiv'd our young men by telling them Lies; and that was the Occasion of your Flesh and Blood being made Prisoners. I have held our Friendship ever since.—Wherever I come across your Flesh and Blood, I will take care of them."

Presented a Belt; as also a young Woman, who had been a Prisoner amongst the Indians beyond Pittsburg.

Sir William Johnson thank'd Teedyuscung for the delivery of the Prisoner.

Then Teedyuscung continued, and Said,

"Brothers;

I can't tell you a great deal now for I want a Clerk to take down what I may have occasion to Say."

Sir William Johnson said,

"Here is the Secretary who is appointed by the King, and who will write every thing fairly down.

It wou'd be unprecedented to allow a Clerk, as no person writes but the Secretary, in all Treaties and Conferences with the Six Nations &c[a]." yet Teedyuscung persisted some time to have a Clerk, on Account of his Grandchildren, who ought to have something to shew in writing as well as the English: but Sir Will[m]. told Him, "He was surpris'd at his shewing any Diffidence of the Secretary, who was a sworn Officer;" and then order'd the Secretary only to take the minutes, and read them aloud to all the Auditors as He took them, which was done.

Then Teedyuscung proceeded in his Speech, and said,

"Brother;

You may remember when you sent a Letter about two years ago by my Son Jacob: then you told Me you wou'd come to this Province, to hear my Complaint: likewise you let me know you had Authority from the King to come here to see Justice done; and you, and I are now come here for that Purpose. You likewise told me, if there was any wrong done to me, you wou'd assist me in causing Justice to be done. You also told me what Steps you wou'd take in writing to London, and that all proceedings shou'd be laid before the King.

I do not want to say any more at present; but if you have any Deeds for the Lands, you may shew them."

Sir William said,

" Where do these Lands lye? Let them be described."

Teedyuscung answerd,

" The Lands I complain about lye from this Place up the river Delaware to Samuel Dupuy's at the Gap, to the Kittatinny Hills, or blue Mountains, and along the Top of those Mountains to Allimingey; from thence to Mackcungee, from thence to Shammony and from thence across to Delaware River at Pitcock's Creek, and from thence to Easton: also four several Islands within the above described Limits.

Some years ago; Newtymas, (then Chief of the Delawares) made some Complaint to Mr. James Logan, now deceas'd, who told Newtymas, it wou'd not be worth his while to trouble himself about the Lands: ' if you do said He, you'll make the big Trees and Logs, and great Rocks and Stones tumble down into our Road '; and added, He did not value Newtymas, but look'd upon Him as the little Finger of his left Hand; but that He himself was a great, big man; at the same time Stretching out his Arms. Mr. Logan added, ' that no Body dared to write any thing wrong, for if any one writes any thing out of his own Head, We hang Him.' "

Teedyuscung now Says, " Somebody must have wrote wrong, and that makes the Land all bloody."

Sir Wm. Johnson ask'd " what Lands did Mr. Logan mean? "

Teedyuscung said, " The same Lands as above described."

Sir Wm. Johnson " How long is it ago since Mr. Logan mentioned this affair?"

Teedyuscung. "About 26 years ago, in my presence."

Sir Wm. Johnson, " Where was the meeting with Mr. Logan & Newtymas?"

Teedyuscung. "At Pennsbury. What Mr. Logan said to Newtymas has made me Travel greatly, and take much pains for Six years, (and I am almost tired) in order to make up the Breach occasion'd by Mr. Logan's Words."

Sir W^m^. Johnson then desired to know of Teedyuscung, " whether this was the whole of his Charge about the Lands?"

Teedyuscung Said, " it was all at present, but desired Sir W^m^. to *Consider* of what He had Said; and when He had *Consider'd*, to bring out the Deeds."

Teedyuscung was again Ask'd by Sir William, if this was the whole of his Charge against the proprietaries?

To which Teedyuscung reply'd, " it was the whole of his Complaint."

Then Sir W^m^. order'd the Interpreter to let Teedyuscung, and the rest know, that as soon as He had thoroughly examined into the nature of their Complaint, and was ready to meet them again, He wou'd give Them notice.— Then the meeting broke up for this Time.

Saturday, 5 p. m.

Sir W^m^. Johnson sent his Interpreter Cap^t^. Henry Montour to acquaint Teedyuscung, and the rest of the Indians, that as the next day was the Sabbath, or Lord's Day, He must defer meeting them until Monday at ten of the Clock, at which time the Proprietaries Commissioners wou'd be ready to answer to the Charge relative to the Lands (which they had this day in Council made) and desired they wou'd be ready to attend accordingly.

Monday, June the 21^st^. In the Bower at Easton, 10, a. m.

Present as before.

Sir William Johnson addressing himself to the Indians spoke as follows.

" Brethren of the Delaware Tribe;

We are now met agreeable to the Notice I gave you last Saturday Evening by Henry Montour, in order to hear what the Gentlemen Commissioners for the Proprietaries have to answer to the Charge made by you against the Proprietaries. And, in

order to hear their Defence fully and clearly, I did last Saturday desire they wou'd please to Commit it to Writing, wch. I presume they have done."

Here ask'd the Commissioners if They were provided with their Defence; who then deliver'd it to Sir William.

Then Sir William addressing the Indians, desired their Attention while the Secry was reading it.

The Defence was read; also several Deeds, original Letters, Affidavits, Affirmations, and other papers were read openly in the Hearing, and in the presence of Teedyuscung, and a great Number of Auditors, both Whites, and Indians.

Sir William desired Capt. Montour to let Teedyuscung know, as well as the other Indians, what had been read on Behalf of the proprietaries, which was done: also, that the Commissioners had deliver'd the several proofs, and papers to Him (Sir William) which He wou'd carefully peruse, and duly Consider.

Teedyuscung reply'd; that what had been read, was very satisfactory to Him, and the Indians; for they very well understood the purport, or meaning of what had been read.

Tuesday, June the 22d. 1762, in the Bower at Easton, p. m.

Present as before.

Sir Wm. Johnson open'd the Meeting with the following Speech.

" Brethren of the Delaware Tribe;

Yesterday the Commissioners on behalf of the Proprietaries of this Province, deliver'd in their defence in support of their Rights to the Lands you claim; which Defence was openly, and distinctly read to you; as were, at the same time, several original Deeds & papers relating to the Title of Messieurs Penns.

I now meet you with Chearfulness, and, I can assure you, with the utmost willingness to hear what you can farther say, to Establish your Right to the Lands in dispute, or object to

what has been yesterday offer'd by the Proprietaries Commissioners; and whatever you Offer on that Head, shall be faithfully transmitted by me to the Great King, as well as the rest of the proceedings of this Meeting.

Brethren;

If you have anything to Say, which you apprehend may be material to make good your Right, I wou'd recommend it to you, to have it put into Writing by the Secretary, and deliver it here, that it may be publickly read. This will prevent any Mistakes which might happen in taking down your Reply, or Objections from the Interpreter, and put what you have to Say in the clearest Light."

Afterwards Sir William added,

That Teedyuscung, and any of his Counsellors, might peruse Such Deeds, papers, &c, (as were deliver'd to Sir William by the proprietaries Commissioners) with the Secretary, Mr. Croghan the Deputy Agent, the Interpreter, and any two indifferent persons, to make the best Use of them they cou'd.

A String.

After Sir Wm. Johnson had finish'd his Speech, Teedyuscung Stood up, and reply'd

" Brother;

Please to hear me what I am going to say. What pass'd yesterday, neither I, nor my people understood it, as no one interpreted what was Said.

Brother;

Now you tell me you have orders from the King to see Justice done me.

Brother;

About five years ago, when Mr. Croghan was here, He had orders to see Justice done me: now I desire you won't do as He did, for He went away, and did nothing at all.

Brother;

I desire you'll let me have the Writings which were read yesterday, that I may have time to Consider of them, as We did not understand what was read.— I told you another Thing, which was, to let me have a Clerk, to write down what I have to say. This is the request of Us all.

A String.

Brother;

I desire all my Brethren to attend to what I Say.— I do not Speak this only from my Mouth, but from my Heart."

A String.

Here He deliver'd Sir William a Paper, which is as follows.

Brother Johnson;

You promis'd to see Justice done, but when you refus'd to let me have a Clerk, I began to Fear you intended to do as George Croghan did, when We were here five years since,— King George has order'd you to hear me, and all the Indians fully. But how do you think I can make Answer at once to as many Papers *as your Clerk* was four Hours reading, in a Language I do not understand, and which have not been interpreted to me? I expect to have all those Papers deliver'd to me, that I may have time to Consider them; and if you refuse this, I, and all the Indians shall see you do not intend to do Justice, and We shall Complain to King George, who We are Sure is our Friend; and from what orders you told us He had given the Governor of New York, we know the King will do us Justice.

Sign'd, with the Marks of

Teedyuscung.	Moses.
Abram.	Nemeham.
Augustus.	Mackcuwas.
Mauwalun.	
Opelauwahun.	Tepiscoung.

The above paper Sir William read to Himself, and then addressing Himself to Teedyuscung, told Him, that He was very sorry, that after the repeated Declarations He had made, He shou'd find by that Paper, that He, Teedyuscung, was suspicious of Him, as if He did not intend to do him Justice; but he did not believe what was Contain'd in that paper came from his own Heart, and therefore desired He wou'd tell, who put it in his head, or who it came from?— Teedyuscung answer'd, that it did come from his own Heart, and was the Sentiment of all his people, but added, that He did not Entertain any Suspicions that He wou'd do Him Injustice; which Declaration of Teedyuscung's, Sir William Johnson observ'd, and told Him, was directly repugnant to the paper which He had just before deliver'd to Him. Sir W^{m}. Johnson said farther, that He was sorry to Find, that what He, Teedyuscung, now Said, was so different from what He said yesterday, and also so different from the Sentiments of the rest of the Indians, for that He, Teedyuscung, had after the Deeds and Papers were read, and Henry Montour, by his order, had told Him what they had been doing, and ask'd him if he understood what had been read, then declared, that He understood it well, and was very well Satisfied with what had been done, as everyone who was present must remember and cou'd Evidence: and moreover that He told him so again in the Afternoon, in the hearing of Seven or eight Gentlemen.

Whereupon Israel Pemberton, one of the Heads of the Quaker-Society, Stood up, and speaking aloud with great warmth and Indecency, contradicted Sir Will^{m}, Saying, " that since Sir William had appeal'd to the By-Standers for the Truth of this matter, He thought Himself oblig'd to declare, that Teedyuscung said no such thing, and that the Minutes were not fairly taken: that many material Things which Teedyuscung had said, were altogether omitted, and other Things misrepresented: that it was unjust and unreasonable, to call on Teedyuscung to answer a number of Title Deeds and Proofs, produced

yesterday on the part of the Proprietaries, which took up three Hours and an half in reading, especially as they were wrote in English, not one Sentence of which Teedyuscung understood to his certain Knowledge; and He had known Him for many years: that the Lives of the Inhabitants, and the Peace and Welfare of the Province were concerned in having this matter fully heard, and that if Sir William wou'd not do them Justice, They wou'd not suffer the matter to rest here, *but wou'd Complain Home;* where, He did not doubt of being heard and redress'd;" with a good deal more to the same purpose.

Sir William then asked Israel Pemberton, " what right he had to interpose in this matter, and said that, *He* was, by the Royal Order, to hear the Complaints of the Indians, and the Proprietaries Defence, and that no other person had any right to Intermeddle. That the Governor, and the Proprietary-Commissioners who were by, did not at all interfere." — Israel insolently answer'd " that, He was a Freeman, and had as much Right to speak as the Governor. That it was unjust to deny Teedyuscung a Clerk, which was his natural Right.— That He had as much right to appoint a Clerk, as Sir William."— Upon w^ch^. M^r^. Marsh said, that He was not appointed Secretary by Sir William, but by the King.

Sir William then observ'd that, " He plainly saw thro what Channel Teedyuscung conducted his Business, and had taken Notice that He was constantly nurs'd and Entertain'd at Pemberton's, or at the Lodgings of the Committee of Assembly ": to which Israel reply'd, that Teedyuscung was as much with Sir William, as with Him.[1]

As soon as Israel had done, Mess^rs^. Fox, Galloway and Hughes made another Attack upon Sir William.— M^r^. Fox warmly said that, " Teedyuscung did not understand a word of what was read yesterday, nor did *He* say, *that He understood*

[1] An account of proceedings on the 22d including the Pemberton incident is entered in the Johnson Calendar, p. 138. It was destroyed by fire.

it:" to which Sir William reply'd that, He did not at the time Imagine that Teedyuscung *understood all that was read to Him;* and therefore was going to tell Him what He intended to do with respect to having the Deeds explain'd to Him, but was prevented in so doing, by his, Teedyuscung's, repeating when ask'd by Montour, that He did well understand what had been read to Him.

Joseph Galloway then Said, "that the Assembly had appointed Him, and some others, a Committee to attend this Treaty, and see Justice done, in which the Peace, and Welfare of the Province was concern'd: that they had requested by a Letter to Sir William, that He wou'd furnish them with a Copy of the State of the Proprietaries Title, which was presented Him by their Commissioners, and which He had not granted them; but they shou'd have been glad of an Answer from Him in writing."

To this Sir William answer'd, that He had been apply'd to by other Persons on the same Head before, and that his reason for refusing them was — *That he did not think it right to give any Copy of the proceedings, lest they shou'd be in everyBody's hands, before He cou'd make his Report to His Majesty.* . . . Whereupon Joseph Fox, another Quaker, (and another of the Committee) said, "yes, I and M^r^. Hughes apply'd to you, and thought it our Duty, as We were appointed by the Assembly to attend, and see Justice done."— And then repeated what the others had said about the Peace of the Province.

John Hughes mutter'd, and said, "He was not afraid of acknowledging what He had said to any Man."

Sir William then told them that matters wou'd go on quietly, and He wou'd do Justice, if they wou'd let Business go on in its proper Channel, and desired they wou'd not interpose; for He wou'd not Suffer, or put up with such Treatment.

Israel Pemberton again insisted on their right as Freemen, and pull'd out of his Pocket a paper, which He said was the King's proclamation, lately published in the New-York Paper, and that

His Majesty therein shew'd his paternal Regard and Affection for the Indians, and called Them His Allies.

Sir William said, "He knew what was contain'd in the Proclamation, adding, that He had the opinion of the King's Ministers as to the Mischiefs of any person's interposing, but the King's Agent, in Indian Affairs." — Israel said, "He had the opinion of the ablest Man in America on that Point."

Sir William repeatedly requested that they wou'd be silent; but they Still continuing their Interruption, He rose up, and desired the Interpreter to tell Teedyuscung, and the rest, that He cou'd do no more at that time, and so broke up the Conference.

As Sir William was going off the Bench, Joseph Galloway offer'd Him a Bundle of Papers, which He said were Submitted to his Consideration by the Committee of Assembly, and wou'd enable Him to represent the Dispute between the Proprietaries, and the Indians in a proper light.— Sir Will^{m}. answer'd, that that was not a proper place:— He wou'd do no Business in a Mob: on which Joseph Galloway said that the Committee wou'd wait upon Him at his Lodgings.— Israel Pemberton said, that was the proper place, and Business shou'd not be done in a Corner.

M^{r}. Chew took that opportunity, in presence of Joseph Galloway, Fr^{s}. Hopkinson, Tho^{s}. M^{c}. Kean, and several others, of speaking to Sir William with respect to what He had said to Teedyuscung about the Secretary's Meeting Him, and the Indians, in Council, to take down their answer in writing; and ask'd him whether He did not intend that, as Teedyuscung was now pleas'd to Say, "that He did not understand the Deeds and writings read yesterday," they shou'd be again laid before, & interpreted to Them, previous to their answering: to which He reply'd, "that this was what He intended."

After Sir William came from the Bower, the Quakers deliver'd him two written sheets of Paper at his Lodgings, about the Indians Title &c, which will be inserted at the End of the

Proceedings, as 'tis answer'd on the 24th. by the Proprietaries Commissioners, tho they did not deliver their Reply till the 28th.

Wednesday, 23d. June, at Easton.

This Evening Sir William Johnson sent a written Message, and a String of Wampum to the Indians, by Mr. Mc. Gee, and Daniel Broadhead; but as Teedyuscung cou'd not be found, they brought back the same to Sir William.

Thursday, 24th. June, at Easton.

Sir William's message in writing, but dated yesterday, was deliver'd this morning by Capt. Montour, in the presence of Mr. Alexander Mc. Gee, and Daniel Broadhead, to Teedyuscung and the Indians; and after the same was interpreted to them by Capt. Montour, they greatly approv'd of it.

Sir Williams Message was as follows.

Easton, June 23d. 1762 —

Brethren of the Delaware Tribe;

I met you yesterday at the Bower in this Place with the warmest Affection, in order to hear what you cou'd say to the Defence made by the Proprietaries Commissioners.— I was in hopes what I then said, wou'd have been listen'd to with the deepest attention; but Teedyuscung gave me no direct Answer, and only made Complaints which were not to the Purpose for which we met.

I now repeat it to you, I shall be glad to See you, and hear everything you can offer by your Interpreters to do you Service; and the Secretary shall attend you and them (with any two indifferent Persons) to write down what you have to offer, which will prevent any Interruption like to that wch. happen'd yesterday, by busy people interfering in this matter, which they had no right to do; for I am the only Person appointed to hear your Complaint, and to Send it to the Great King.— I will likewise

Order to be laid before you such Deeds and Papers as you may judge proper to have perus'd, and interpreted to you, whereby you may be enabled to make such use of them, as may conduce to making your right more clear; and to give you every advantage you yourselves can desire.

A String.

In answer to the above, Capt. Bull (Son of Teedyuscung,) waited on Sir William with a String of Wampum, and brought a message from the Indians, requesting He wou'd meet them after Dinner, at the Bower; to which Sir William agreed.

At a Meeting, p. m. in the Bower at Easton.

Present as before.

Teedyuscung rose up and Said,

"Brother: (meaning Sir William) and Brethren, (addressing Himself to the Auditors.)

Take notice of what I am going to Say.

You have come here to make my Troubles easy; therefore I shall give you no Trouble, for I want to Behave and Act in such a manner as two Friends ought to do.— I deliver up the Lands to you (meaning He submitted the whole Dispute about them to Sir William) for I really desire to be Friends with you all."

Then Teedyuscung deliver'd a long abusive paper to Sir William, which He desired might be publickly read.

Sir William perus'd part of the Paper, and Said, Teedyuscung had not pursu'd the Method mention'd in his Message sent to the Indians this morning; but had deliver'd Him a writing reflecting upon Himself, and the sworn Officers, meaning Mr. Deputy Croghan, the Secretary, and Capt. Montour the Interpreter: however, after making some Observations on the Calumnies contain'd in the Paper, Sir William order'd it to be read, and is as follows.

Brother Johnson;

You told me the day before yesterday, that I might see the Papers which were read the day before, if I wou'd look them over in some private place with Croghan, Montour, *and your Clerk*

You know it wou'd take a great deal of Time to make me acquainted with what is in so many papers which have not been interpreted to me; and I cannot Trust Croghan and Montour; *and I do not know your Clerk:* So that if you will not let me have Copies of them, and time, *with help of such men as I know*, to consider them, you cannot give the King a true state of the matter.

As I observ'd, when I spoke to you, you ask'd me many Questions, which made me forget what I was Saying; and as I cannot write myself, I have therefore employ'd a Clerk the other day, to write what I then deliver'd to you, which I observ'd you did not read in publick; and, I now, by the same way, tell you my whole mind.

When I spoke to you five days since, I knew there was some part of the Land I Claimed, which the Proprietaries had a Deed for; but I thought it best to make them Say all they cou'd about all the Lands above Neshaminey. This I can assure you, from my Heart, I did without the Knowledge or advice of any white man. Neutimus told me to do so, when He gave me his place of Chief man of the Delawares. I, and many of our old men know that, our Fathers told us they were never paid for the Lands they agreed to Sell at the Treaty held at Pennsbury more than 70 years since, and therefore they thought it was no Bargain.

When I was here five years Since, many of my old men were here, who are now dead. All of them said, that the Agreement they made, was to walk up by River side; and in order that William Penn might know what he bought, They walk'd the Land before they agreed to Sell it, and the Walk ended in Cusho-hoppen, which they knew to be no further than belong'd

to the Indians that made the Agreement: But the year William Penn died, several of the Chiefs who lived below the Le-high Hills, that we might live in peace, gave a Deed, by which those Hills were fixed as a Boundary, and I now give you a Copy of that Deed.— Eight or nine years afterwards, Neutimus sold James Logan, and some other Gentleman, 4 Miles Square of Lands, where Durham Iron-Works is built. About seven years afterwards, Neutimus, and some other Indians, were invited to meet the two young Proprietors at Durham. I was then there; and in the next Spring they met again at Pennsbury, where a paper was shewn to Neutimus, and other Chief men who were there, which they were told was the Deed our Fathers had Signed, but They knew it was not, and therefore said so; upon which they were threaten'd in the manner I told you before. I was there present, and heard it with my own Ears.— After this, the Minquas threaten'd Us; So Manahahickon, and some more Chief men came to Philadelphia, and Sign'd a Deed; soon after which, two Men walk'd over the Forks of Delaware, up beyond the Pehoqualin Mountains, by the course of a Compass, different from what was ever intended; and thus They took away our Lands, which made us very uneasy: and soon afterwards our people threatned to Drive the white People away from the Forks, and sent Letters to the Governor, and Jerem^{h}. Langhorne. Soon after which, the Minquas being at Philadelphia, the Governor shew'd them the same paper, which they Said was the Deed Signed by our Fathers; but tho it was not, the Minquas beleiv'd them, and telling us We were women, they took us by the Hair of the Head, and removed Us off of the Land: upon which, many of our People went to Allegheny, and others high up Susquehanna, very uneasy and displeas'd. About 12 years afterwards, when the War with the French was over, and the Minquas came down to see Governor Hamilton, they agreed to sell some of their Land on Susquehanna, below Shamokin, and were perswaded, with it, to sell some of our Land on Delaware, to which they had no Right; and tho Paxsinosa, Neutimus, and

Qualpaghach Signed the Deed with them, they did not know what they Signed, for it was only interpreted to the Minquas, by Conrad Weiser, who cou'd not speak our Language.— Paxsinosa own'd no part of their Lands, and what He lived on, had been before taken away by the Walk; and the other Two had no right at all to any of them Lands, nor the Consent of the Owners to Sell them.— I never knew that Nutimus receiv'd any money in pay for Land; but when We were here, 4 years Since, an Indian then Said, He had out of it 44 Dollars, which He declared to me, He receiv'd as a present from our Uncles the Minquas, and that He does not yet remember he Sign'd any Deed; tho I did not now insist on the Claim I had before made for them Lands, but I must tell you, that the chief Owners of them now live at Wehaloosing, and are peaceable good people, and several of them are now here.— They Say, they will give their Brethren no Trouble, if the Governor will not pay them for their Lands, nor help them to get other Lands for them from the Minquas, beyond where the Proprietors have bought, they will leave their Right to be settled when they both appear before that Judge above that knows they are wrong'd.

Hearken to me Brother, did you *never* know any Nations of Indians, who had sold their Lands, and receiv'd the money, or Goods for it, ever go from their Bargain? I never did.— The Copy of this last Deed, I also now deliver to you. Before We Struck our Brethren, and tried to Drive them off these Lands, We heard many bad Stories from the French, and were told that our Brethren intended to Strike Us. We sent a Messenger to them for News, and waited for some time, for his Return; but He not coming, some of our young Men Struck some of our Brethren who lived on the Land next to Us. Our old men were sorry for it; and as soon as We heard our Brethren desired to keep hold of the Covenant Chain, and Brighten it, We came to them in this place. We Brighten'd the Chain, made a great Fire, *which* they helped us to so much Wood upon, that the Light has been since seen to the Indians near the Sun-Set.—

We desire to live in peace with our Brethren, and to let our good Brother the Great King George, know this. We are ready, as many of us that are here, to make a Bargain with the Governor immediately, and Sign a Deed for all the Lands We have been disputing about: And, as there will be some others, Who have a Right in these Lands, in a short time at Lancaster, We will let them have some part of the Money, and do all we can to perswade them to Sign the Deed; or if the Governor will not pay us now, let King George, who We know is just, Say, whether we shall have any thing for these Lands, or not, and how much.— But that the King may have a right Knowledge of the Affair, I desire now, as I did five years since, that the Speaker, and Assembly of this Province, may take care to Send the King copies of all the Deeds, and of all they can find about it: and if you intend to act like a Friend to the Indians, you will let them See all the Papers which were read here.

Brother;

This is all I have to Say to you, unless you will let me have Copies of the Papers, which you know is my Right; and if I can have them, I will, with the Assistance of the Assembly-men, who are now here, give you such further Answer, *as I may think proper:* but I do not think your wanting to do things in the dark, looks well.

Easton, 24th. June 1762.

Signed by

Teedyuscung.	Joseph Neutymus.
Tepiscauen.	Abraham Smalley.
Philip Compass.	Tonguakana.
Opelawahend	Shepelanquanahund.
Mackuose.	

Who made their several Marks.—

Together with the aforementioned Paper, Teedyuscung presented to Sir William the Copy of a Deed from Canasatego, and other Indians, to Messrs. Penns, dated the 22d. of August

1749; and also the Copy of another Deed from Sassoonan, and other Indians to Will[m]. Penn, dated the 17[th]. Septem[r]. 1718, which were read, and are transmitted with these Minutes.

M[r]: Commissioner Chew, after the above Deeds were read, made some cursory Observations upon them, and desired time to Set the matters contain'd in 'em, in their True Light. As Teedyuscung had intimated a Suspicion that Sir William Johnson wou'd not do Him Justice, to w[ch]. He must have been instigated by the false Insinuations of some evil-minded Persons, and tho He, Teedyuscung, was convinc'd, as it will afterwards appear, that the Aspersions cast by Him on Sir William, and the Officers, were without Foundation, yet there was no further meeting till the Sunday following being

June the 27[th]. when were present at the Bower as before.

Sir William order'd the Interpreter to ask the Indians whether they were ready to hear what He had to Say to them.

Teedyuscung reply'd,

" We are ready to Hear you."

Then Sir William taking three Strings of Wampum, and holding them in his Hand, said,

" Brethren of the Delaware Tribe,

With these Strings of Wampum I desire you will Listen, and hear with your own Ears what I am going to Say; and also desire that when you speak to me, it may be from your own Hearts.

When assembled in the Bower on Tuesday, I told you I met you with the warmest Affection, to do all in my power for your Service, and to hear everything you cou'd object against the Defence made by the Proprietaries Commissioners the day before. With this view I met you on Thursday in the Bower,

and waited for your Replication to what the Commissioners Said, expecting you wou'd particularly confine your Selves to your Claim: But to my great Surprise, and, I believe to that of the greatest part of the Audience, Teedyuscung deliver'd me a most abusive and Scurrilous Paper (which at his Desire was publickly read) reflecting upon my Self, as if I wanted to Settle your Business in the Dark; calumniating my Deputy Mr. Croghan, and the Interpreter Capt. Henry Montour; at the same time insinuating a Suspicion of the Secretary for Indian Affairs, (whom you are pleas'd to call my Clerk) and that only, *because you did not know Him.*

I must observe to you, that by Abusing me, and the sworn Officers now with me, you shew a Contempt to the Appointment of the Great King, to whom you have appeal'd for a Decision in the Dispute between you and the Proprietaries; and with which Appointment, by your Letters to me, as well as by your Declarations here, you seem well pleas'd.

I must add, that as I have been many years employ'd in Indian Affairs, and never had any Objections that I have yet heard, made to my Conduct in all my Transactions with any Indians before, it now gives me great Cause of Wonder that you, who are only Cousins to and Dependents on the Six united Nations, shou'd so peremptorily charge me, and the Officers, with Injustice, when I have proceeded so candidly and openly, in your Disputes with the Proprietaries of this Province.

In the last part of Teedyuscung's paper, He desires that the Speaker, and Assembly of this Province, may take care, (as they are said to have done five years ago) to send the King Copies of all the Deeds, and all they can find about the Lands.

To this I answer, that no Speaker, or member of Assembly of this province, or any other person whatever, has any thing to do with sending Deeds, or papers, to His Majesty, relative to this Affair, but my Self; as the whole Enquiry into the Dispute betwixt you and the Proprietaries, is solely delegated to me; and consequently I am the proper Person to lay every thing before

the King.— As to giving Copies of papers, which Teedyuscung says is his Right to have, I must tell you again, you have already had my Sentiments. Teedyuscung also tells me, that if He can have Copies of the Deeds, papers, &c[a], He wou'd, with the Assistance of the Assembly men who were then present, give me such farther answer, *as He might think proper.*— I must again repeat, that no Assembly-man, or any other, is to be a Judge of, or interfere in the Business for which I meet you, but myself; and I will not Suffer the Royal Appointment, and the power arising from it, to be farther invaded, or lessen'd, by any person whatever; as I think too great a Contempt has been cast upon it already, by certain Persons, who have too officiously interfer'd, notwithstanding they heard the Royal Authority read to a numerous Audience.

Teedyuscung says lastly, He does not think my wanting to do things in the dark, looks well.

To confute this malicious Aspersion, I refer you to my message of the 23[d]. instant, where no mention is made that a clandestine meeting was desired by me.— I scorn so mean a Thing.— as I likewise do his base Insinuations:— yet, to Evince the Sincerity of my Heart, and for the Sake of doing you Justice, I am Still ready to hear everything you can say for your own Advantage, and will faithfully Transmit the same to the Great King; but I will permit no farther Abuse, nor any thing in Diminution of the King's Authority

A large Belt.—

Brethren;

I shall conclude with Saying, that as We have been here a long time, I must desire you to hasten to a Conclusion of the Business we are met upon, as soon as you possibly can."

A String.—

After the above Speech, Sir William added,

" The Gentlemen Commissioners have been so busy, that they cannot give in their Replication to what the Indians deliver'd last

Thursday, but will be able to give it in to morrow morning; and hop'd the Indians wou'd Stick closer to Business for the future."

Then Teedyuscung told his People "to observe what Sir William had said in his Speech, as it was for the Benefit of them all."

Sir William ask'd Teedyuscung "if He knew the Contents of the paper which He deliver'd to Him on Thursday last?"

Teedyuscung reply'd,

"My Cousin wrote it.— I did not come to have any Difference, but to Settle matters upon a good Footing.— I did not come to put my hand into your Purse, or to get Cloathing.— I give up the Land to you, and the white People."

Monday June the 28th. 1762, in the Bower at Easton.

Present as before.

Sir William Johnson order'd the Interpreter to tell Teedyuscung, He was ready to hear what He had to say to Him agreeable to his Message receiv'd this morning to meet Him at ten o'Clock.

Teedyuscung then Said, to Sir William,

"Brother, (and to the Audience Brethren,)

Take notice of what I am going to Say.—

Brothers; (Speaking to Sir Willm. & the Governor)

The Governor, and We, have been Six years in some Trouble about Land Affairs, You Brother, (to Sir William) have been sent by the Great King, and We look upon you, as if the King was present; and We are very thankful to the Great King for his appointment."

Then Teedyuscung deliver'd a Paper to Sir William, and Said, "what was contain'd therein, came from his Heart, and desir'd it might take out the Stings from his Brothers Hearts."

Two Belts.—

Then Sir William order'd the Secretary to read the Paper aloud, which was accordingly done, and is as follows.

Brother;

What I am now about to Say, I had determin'd on, and intended to Say yesterday, before you Spoke to me.

At a Treaty held about Six years ago, I made a Complaint against the Proprietaries, and charged them with Depriving Us of our Lands by Forgery and Fraud, which we did at a time when We were just come from the French; by whom, we were very much incens'd against our Brothers the English.— This matter was afterwards, by our mutual Consent, refer'd to the Great King George over the Water, who directed you, Brother, to enquire into the Circumstances of the Case, and make a Report to Him that He might do what was just therein.

You have taken the Trouble to come here for this purpose, and many Days have been spent in this Affair. It now appears by sundry old Writings and Papers, which have been shewn by the Proprietary Commissioners, and read at this Conference, that the said Charge of Forgery, was a Mistake; into which Mistake, we were led by the Accounts We had receiv'd from our Ancestors concerning the Land sold by Mayhkerrick-kisho, Sayhoppey, and Taugh-haughsy, to old William Penn, in the year 1686.

As to the Walk, the Proprietary-Commissioners insist that it was reasonably performed; but We think otherwise: which Difference in opinion may happen without either of Us being bad Men; but this is a matter that Brethren ought not to Differ about.— Wherefore, being desirous of living in peace and Friendship with our Brothers the Proprietaries, and the good People of Pennsylvania, We bury under Ground all Controversies about Land; and are ready, such of Us as are here, to Sign a Release for all the Lands in Dispute: and will Endeavor to persuade the rest of our Brethren, who are concerned, to Sign the same.

A Belt.

Teedyuscung + his Mark.

After the above Paper was read by the Secretary, Sir William order'd the Interpreter to ask Teedyuscung, whether He understood the meaning of it: who reply'd yes. All the Counsellors acknowledged the same, for it had been interpreted to them by Isaac Still, before they came to the Bower. Teedyuscung added, that the Paper was his Cousin's writing: then He pointed to a young Indian Man, and told Sir William, that was the Person who wrote it.—

Then the Governor said to Sir William, "that He shou'd be glad to speak to the Indians within an Hour, or two, in answer to what was mentioned in the above Paper." Sir William reply'd, "He wou'd be ready to attend the Governor, and Indians, at the time desired; and shou'd then say a few words to them Himself."

Monday, June 28th. 1762, in the Bower at Easton.—
At 12 Sir William Johnson met the Indians.

Present as this morning.

Governor Hamilton order'd the Interpreter to tell Teedyuscung, that as some part of his Speech to Sir William this morning, related to Himself, therefore He was going to speak to the Indians, which was done, and then the Governor began.

"Brother Teedyuscung, and all our Indian Brethren now present;

Take notice of what I am going to Say.

It gives me great Pleasure to hear, that you are now Satisfied that the Charge you made against the Proprietaries of Forgery, at a time when you were incens'd by the French against your Brethren the English, was founded on a Mistake, and owing to your being misinformed by your Ancestors.

The Proprietors knowing their own Innocence, and that their Father William Penn had fairly bought, and paid for the Lands convey'd in the Deed of 1686, were pricked to their Hearts, when they heard that their Brethren, with whom they sincerely

desired to live in Friendship, had charged them with Forgery; and it will give them much pleasure to be informed, that you did them the Justice to acquit them of the Charge, as soon as you were made sensible of your Error.

Brothers:

As to the Walk, you say, you think it was not reasonably performed, and the Proprietary-Commissioners on the contrary contend, that it was.—Whether it was, or was not, is mere matter of Judgment and Opinion; it being an uncertain Thing, at best, how far a Man can, or shou'd go in one Day and an half's Walk.

It is no uncommon thing for the wisest and best men to differ in Judgment, but this ought not to Cause ill Blood, especially among Brethren; wherefore I heartily Join with you, and Bury all Disputes about Land under Ground, so deep, that neither We, nor our Children, shall ever hear of them again.

You shew your good Disposition in offering to Sign a Release for those Lands your Selves, and to Endeavour to persuade the rest of your Brethren to sign it also.— However prudent it might be to take a Release, in order to shew your Children that this matter was fully settled, and cleared up at this Time; yet I do not think a Release at all necessary to Confirm the Proprietaries Title, as they have already two Deeds for the Land executed at different Times; and what further Convinces me it wou'd be improper at any rate to accept such a Release as you offer, is that you have Said, many of the People, who you suppos'd were the owners of the Lands, about which you have Complain'd, were absent, and are not now here.

Brothers;

When I first return'd from England, I had it in charge from the Proprietors, to be kind to you, and to give you proofs of their Regard, as soon as their Characters were set right, and cleared from the heavy Charges made against them.— This End being now happily obtained, I propose, as a Mark of their Reconciliation with you, and a Token of their affection for you,

to give you a Present to supply the wants of your Wives and Children.

I expect shortly to meet at Lancaster the rest of your Brethren the Delawares, who live near the Ohio, and shall then give them the like marks of the good Disposition of the Proprietors towards them. And now, Brethren, I hope that all Heart-Burnings and Animosities are at an End, and will be Buried so deep in the Earth, as never to rise again; and that We, and our Children may live in perfect Peace and Friendship together as Brethren, as long as the Sun shines and the Rivers run. In confirmation whereof I give you this Belt.

This is all I have to Say."

A Belt of 12 Rows.

When the Governor had finish'd his Speech (which was receiv'd with great Approbation by the Chiefs) Sir William order'd Isaac Still, the Interpreter, to tell the Indians, He had a small matter more to Say to them, in addition to what he had spoken this morning. This being interpreted, Sir William Said, " Brethren of the Delaware Tribe;

I am glad that the Business of this meeting is so happily concluded and tho some warm Expressions have been made use of here, yet I shall part with you with a sincere and brotherly Affection.

Brethren;

You may Assure your Selves, as I think I have now a full State of the Case, with all necessary Proofs, I will faithfully transmit the same to the Great King, my Master, for his Royal Determination.

Brethren;

The Openess of Heart you have shewn in the Paper deliver'd me this morning, gives me great Satisfaction.

Brethren;

I have now only Strongly to Recommend to you, to preserve a Strict and fast Friendship with your Brothers the English, who

will never do you any Injury whilst you Behave as Brethren ought to do: and you may rest assured, We have so good a King, that He will never Suffer any Injury to be done to his faithful Indian Allies; but is determin'd to Treat them with the same Humanity, as He does his own Subjects."

A Belt.—

The Speech being finish'd, it was greatly approv'd by the Indians.

Then Mr. Commissioner Chew said,

"When Teedyuscung deliver'd his paper of Thursday, We intended to have answer'd it yesterday, but the rough Draught was hardly then finish'd. If Teedyuscung will have it, We'll Finish and Sign it; and it shall be read in Publick."— which being interpreted,

Teedyuscung said, "There was no Necessity to read the Paper, as He was well Satisfied; and everything was at an End." - - - To this Sir William Johnson added, "That He was very glad every thing was so amicably Ended;" which was very much approv'd by the Indians.

Afterwards Teedyuscung taking a String of Wampum, Said,

"Brothers; (meaning Sir William, & the Governor.)

I desire to let you know something about some New-Englanders, who we hear are coming to Wyoming. You both have a power to do good. If these people shou'd come there, neither I, nor my People will Stop them; but as you are in Authority, I desire you'll Endeavour to prevent their Coming, as that may breed Mischief between Us, and Them."

A String.—

To this Sir William answer'd.

"Brothers;

As I am going to New York, I shall speak of this matter to General Amherst, and Governor Monckton; and do everything in my Power to make you easy."

Governor Hamilton said, "He wou'd write not only to General Amherst, but to the Governor of New England: and in the mean time desired the Indians wou'd not Strike the People who were coming. If these Folks shou'd come, I desire your People may tell them to go away peaceably, and not sit down on your Lands."

A String

Then Wine was brought in, and the Governor drank to Sir William, and then to the Indians, wishing them a good Journey Home.— Sir William return'd the Complement to the Governor, and wish'd the Indians well, and then this Meeting Ended.

The above is a true Copy of the Minutes of the Proceedings at a Meeting with the Indians at Easton in Pennsylvania, begun the 18th. of June 1762, and continued to the 28th. of the same Month.

WITHAM MARSH
Secretary for Indian Affairs.

INDORSED: Minutes of the Proceedings at a Meeting with Teedyuscung and other Delaware Indians, begun the 18th. of June 1762, at Easton in Pennsylvania, concerning the Lands claim'd by those Indians.
Reced Novr. 11. 1762.
X. 11.

FROM JEFFERY AMHERST

L. S.[1]

New York 21st June 1762.

SIR

Having now perused your Proceedings with the Six Nations at the Late Meeting in April last, I am to Express my Satisfaction at Every thing you therein said to the different Tribes of Indians, that were there assembled.

[1] Destroyed by fire.

The confession made by the Chenussio Chief, proves fully the Evil Intentions of that Nation, in the late Conspiracy but I hope the Repentance he Expresses, in the name of the Whole, is Sincere, and that they will be cautious of Hearkening to Bad Advice for the future, if they Expect the Friendship of the English, who are the only People that can Protect them.

Your answer to the Indians, in regard to the Posts Established between the German Flatts & Oswego, cannot fail, in my opinion of Convincing them, that it is for their own Interest these Posts are kept up; and it gives me a particular pleasure to find that they seem so sensible of the good effects that will Arise to them, by preventing the Traders from Carrying up any Rum, as to Desire the prohibition may be Continued, which they may Depend upon, whilst I have the honor to Command in this Country.

I Hope they will think in Earnest of Delivering up the English that are still in their Hands: As to the Six Deserters, whom they promise to bring in to any of the Posts, I must Desire you will Endeavor to get them to Name the particular Fort they would chuse to bring them to, that Orders may be sent to the Commanding officer to Receive them, as I think this of the utmost Consequence to the Service, and I trust you will be able to Effect it.

I am to own the Favour of your Letter of the 3^{d} Instant which I would have Acknowledged sooner, but that I found you was to set out, in a few days, for the Meeting at Easton.

I am Sensible you must have occasion for a Secretary, particularly on such occasions; and as I Acquainted you in mine of the 25th April, that if M^{r}. Marsh did not Attend, or find a Deputy, I had no Objection to your Employing a proper Person. I imagined you might have sent for D^{r}. Shuckburgh, who, from the Character you had formerly given me of him, I did not doubt would be agreable to you: I have only to Repeat that I shall gladly Consent to your Employing such a Person as you

think proper for the office, provided Mr. Marsh does not Attend you; but I cannot think it right to Allow Lieut: Johnson to be Absent any longer from his Company.

I am with great Regard, Sir

Your most Obedient

Humble Servant

JEFF: AMHERST.

SIR WM. JOHNSON, Bart.

FROM DE COUAGNE [1]

*Niagara June 22: 1762.

SIR

I am in duty bound to acquaint you that Davids as I am Informed is now in Geneseoh and has Invited all the Seneca Indians to Oswego with a large Belt of Wampm. in order to have a meeting, there to treat with them which Surprises me the more because he is a man of so Bad a Character. I shall soon be able to give a good Account of the people That are at Toronto as there are Men gone to Enquire wether they have a pass from Genl. Gage and sell Rum as we are told by Indians to the great Detriment of the fair Trader as they will be almost Ruined if not many Intirely as here is no Trade from no part. There seems to be some Mischief Carrying on among the far Nations which is owing of Rum being Prohibited by what I can Learn. I am Sir

Your humble Servt.

DE COUAGNE

To SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON.

[1] Destroyed by fire.

FROM JOHN MORTON AND OTHERS [1]

Copy of a Paper deliver'd to Sir Will[m]. Johnson by the Quakers, and others, a Committee from the House of Assembly in Pennsylvania on the 22[d]. June, which is mention'd in the preceding Minutes, page, 21[st].

Easton 22[d]. June 1762.

SIR,

In our Letter to you of last Evening, we inform'd you by what Authority we attend this Conference with the Natives. And now we beg leave to Assure you that We have no other Motive in adding to what we then offer'd, but the future peace and Tranquility of the Province, which will greatly depend on the Fairness and Impartiality of the Representation of the Indian Complaints, and the Justice that shall be done in consequence thereof by the Crown. We shou'd have been glad if the Trust repos'd in us, would have excused us from giving you any farther Trouble on this Occasion. But as we could not help observing yesterday, that numbers of Facts, very material to a just Determination of the Dispute depending before you, were omitted, and some misrepresented, that from the Ignorance of the Indians it was impossible you shou'd procure such Evidences on their Parts, as are necessary to Enable you to represent their Case to the Crown with Justice, we are obliged by the Trust reposed in Us. to Point out to you the following facts necessary to be laid by you before His most gracious Majesty.

1. The Deed made by the Natives on the 17[th]. September 1718 herewith deliver'd to you, by which it will appear that the several Grants for the Lands from Duck Creek, to near the Forks of Delaware, made by the Ancestors of the Delawares, were then taken into Consideration, and that that Deed was intended as a full and final Settlement of the Bounds of all the

[1] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5. 1276, p. 133, London, England. Inclosed in a letter of Johnson to the lords of trade, August 20, 1762.

Lands between the Rivers Susquehannah & Delaware, from Duck Creek to the Mountains on the South Side of the Lehigh, and of Consequence of the Purchase of 28th. August 1686, even admitting there was such a Purchase.

2. The Treaty of June 1728 at Philadelphia, shou'd also be laid before the Crown, from which it will appear that the said Indians complain'd of the Settlement of their Lands at Tulpehockin, Situate on the North Side of the Lehigh Mountains, which were establish'd as the Northern Boundaries of the former Indian purchases between them and the proprietaries by the said Deed of 1718, upon which the same Deed was produc'd by the then proprietary Agent, as a final Settlement of the Bounds between the Proprietors & Natives; and it is there declared to have been made upon mature Consideration of the Indian purchases, and in full Council And no pretence of Claim was mentioned or Set up either in 1718 or in 1728 to the Lands in the Forks, or to the westward of the said Mountains, which undoubtedly would have been done by the Proprietary Agents, had it ever been the Intent of the Purchase in 1686, to have extended over the said Mountains.

It may not be amiss to observe for your further Information that the Deed of 1686, either was, or was not considered at that time, and made part of the Consideration of that Release. If it was not, then the Indians must have been grossly imposed on, as it is not alledged that there ever was any other Deed for the Lands —— in Dispute between Pitcock's Falls, and the Mountains aforesaid, if it was, as it seems to be positively confessed and declared by the Preamble and granting part of the same Deed, then certainly that Deed ought, and must operate as a full Settlement of the northern Boundaries of the Purchase of 1686, as well as the other Purchases to the westward, which are expressly confined to the South side of the said Mountains.—

3. The Deed of 1732 not recorded, but in the Hands of the proprietary Commissioners shou'd be produced, as it is appre-

hended it will fully demonstrate that the Lands now claimed by the Indians to the Eastward of that Purchase, were not at that time included in any Deed of Sale, but deemed and taken to be not purchased from the Natives. By this Deed We expect it will appear, that the Lehigh Mountains were held by the Proprietaries to be the northern Bounds of the Lands heretofore purchased otherwise He would not have made the Purchase of the said Tulpehockin Lands.

4. To confirm what we have already offered, we also lay before you a Copy of a Letter, compared with the original, now in our Hands, wrote by James Logan Esq^{r}. formerly President of the Council of this Province, Secretary to the Governor, & near 40 years Commissioner of Property under the Proprietaries, directed to Thomas Watson declaring that the Lands four miles above Durham on the Lehigh Mountains, and to the South of the Forks of Delaware, were not on the 20th. November 1727, nine years after the Deed of 1718, and 41 years after the Deed of 1686, purchased from the Indians, and therefore forbade the said Watson, who was then the Proprietary-Surveyor for Bucks County, to Survey the same for one Joseph Wheeler. This Letter, from a Gentleman, who had the principal direction of the Indian Affairs, and one, who in Behalf of the Proprietors, and as their Agent in 1718, Settled the Boundaries of the former Purchases, and was present at the Treaty of 1728, where said Bounds were again determined, certainly demonstrates that the Lands convey'd by the Deed of 1686, were taken into Consideration at those Times, and their Boundaries settled and ascertained to be the South Side of the Lehigh Mountains; to which may be pertinently added, that the same Gentleman, conscious that the Durham Lands situate on the said Mountains, were not included in any former Purchase, on or about the year 1727, bought the said Lands of which He was a part-Owner under the proprietary Survey, of certain Indians to whom it belonged, and had shown great Disatisfaction at it's being Settled.

5. From the Courses of the Deed 1686, when rightly considered, it seems clear that the Lands thereby sold, were not understood by the Indians to Extend over Delaware River, or either Branch thereof, otherwise it wou'd have certainly been mentioned. Can it be persum'd that so material a Land Mark as the River, would not have been inserted by the Parties as intended to be crossed if such was the Design of the Contract: But so far from it that the Bounds are to run to it, and not over, or a-cross it; and that the western Branch, into which the small Creek called the Lehigh empties itself, has been ever known by the name of Delaware will appear from all the Draughts of that part of the Country, and particularly from the Draught produced in Evidence to you, as made at the time of the Release in 1737.

6. We cannot think it necessary to make many remarks on the Extravagance of the Walk, & the manner of performing it. However, we must observe that 55 Statute miles (Supposing the proprietary Account thereof to be true) never could be what the Indians in those early Times meant & understood by a Day & an half's Journey on foot through a very mountainous Country over Creeks, Swamps, & every other Impediment to be met with in a Wilderness, and that when the Distance between Wright's-Town & the Lehigh Mountains, where the Bounds were Settled by the Deed of 1718, is rightly considered, it will be judged not too small for a Day & an half's Journey on foot in the Indian sense, if not in the sense of the other party. This will appear manifest when it is compared with the Deeds for the Lands between Upland and Neshaminey, dated 30th. July 1685, & 5th. July 1697, herewith produced: For by these Deeds the Proprietor purchas'd of the Natives 2 Summer Days Journey on Horseback from Delaware, back into the Woods, the northern Boundary whereof hath ever been acknowledged, & is settled by the Deed of 1718 to be the South Side of the Lehigh Mountains not more than 45 miles distant from Delaware. If then 45 miles have been allowed and received by the Proprietary in

former Purchases as two Summer Days Journey on Horse-back, certainly 35 miles the distanct between Wright's Town and the Forks must be allowed no inconsiderable one & half days Journey on foot. If this be fact, as it certainly will appear to be, how very unreasonable must 55 Statute Miles be for one & half Days Journey. These Facts appear to Us very necessary to be laid before you, as We know of no better Construction of the Deed & purchase of 1686, than by the same Rule which has prevail'd between the Parties both before & Since, viz, in 1685 & 1697.

7. We shall Conclude these Remarks with Observing that the Facts on which they Depend, all confirm the Boundaries Settled between the Proprietary & Indians by the Deed of 1718, & shew that the Lands on the north Side of the Lehigh mountains were never intended to be included in the purchase 1686. And that consequently the Deed of Confirmation procured from the Delawares in 1737, without any Consideration for the same Lands to be measured according to the directions of the first Deed cannot vest the Proprietaries with a right which they did not hold before, & that the Natives had good reason to make those repeated Complaints which appear in the several Treaties, & particularly that of 1742, respecting the Settlement of their Lands in the Forks of Delaware, without their having ever receiv'd any Consideration for them.

Thus We have given you such an Account of the Facts necessary to be laid before the Crown in Behalf of the Indians, as the shortness of the time will permit. Many other material Proofs might, & ought to have been exhibited, had We been furnished with Copies of such minutes of Council as We requested, & a Copy of the Proprietary-Agents State of their Case, the former whereof has been refused by the Governor of this Province, and the latter by yourself. However imperfect as it is & under all it's disadvantages We cannot doubt you will think it necessary to lay it, with the Facts therein referred to, before His Majesty, as they are Facts which have not been

mentioned by the proprietary Agents, and are of the utmost Importance to a right Decision of the present Controversy.

But if from this view of the Facts, you should be of Opinion that the present Dispute may be amicably accommodated, either now, or at the approaching Treaty at Lancaster, We shall chearfully contribute all that is in our Power, towards so necessary & salutary a Work.

Signed by

John Morton.	Edw^{d}. Penington.	Jos. Galloway.
Isa. Pearson.	Giles Knight.	Jos: Fox.
Samuel Rhoads.	Jo^{n}. Hughes.	

FROM RICHARD PETERS AND BENJAMIN CHEW

D. S.[1]

Easton, June 24, 1762

SIR

As you have been pleased to lay before us a Paper delivered to you Yesterday by a Number of Gentlemen who are Members of Assembly and have been appointed a Committee by the House to attend this Treaty, containing many Observations and Arguments in Support of the Complaints made by Teedyuscung against the Proprietors for defrauding the Delawares of their Lands, we beg Leave to offer to your Consideration such further Remarks and Proofs as will not only obviate every Objection made by these Gentlemen but confirm and establish the Justice of our Consituent's Claim to the Lands now in Dispute. To

[1] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5. 1276, p. 319, London, England. Inclosed in a letter of Johnson to the lords of trade, August 20, 1762. In the Public Record Office, C. O. 5. 1276, p. 305, London, is a long paper (of which there is a copy in the State Library) signed by Peters and Chew, a defense of the Proprietaries' title. In the Public Record Office, C. O. 5. 1276, p. 141 et seq. are 35 papers, deeds, depositions, minutes etc., presented at the Easton meeting.

you Sir, who are so well acquainted with Indian Affairs and their Policy and rude Forms of Government, it is scarce necessary to premise that altho' in the several Parts of this Continent which they inhabit and possess they are divided into Nations, yet each Nation is again subdivided into Tribes, every one of which, from Time immemorial have claimed and enjoyed by common Consent certain Tracts of Land, which are bounded or circumscribed by Rivers, Creeks, Mountains or other natural Land Marks. These Tribes also have severally their Chiefs, or Sachems, to every One of whom the English have, tho' not very properly, been accustomed to give the Title of King, with whom for the Sake of Order all publick Business between them and the Christians hath been transacted; and it is no uncommon Thing to find in One Nation of Indians a great many Kings or Sachems at the same Time according to the Number of Tribes into which they are divided. This we know was the Case with the Delaware Indians, who at the Time of the royal Grant to William Penn were settled on both Sides of the River Delaware; and in the interior Parts of the Province, and all spoke the same Language. Mr. Penn the first Proprietor being early made acquainted with their Customs, and well knowing that there was no one King or Sachem among the several Tribes of Delawares who had a general Jurisdiction over the whole Nation, or a Power to sell the Lands of the whole made it a Rule to treat with and purchase from Time to Time of the Sachems of each Tribe the particular Lands that respectively belonged to them. The Deed of 1682, which we laid before you in our State, for Land which borders on the Tract conveyed by the Deed of 1686 and lying between Neshaming and the River Delaware, is one Instance, among a great many others which we could produce (if it was necessary) of the Truth of this Fact. It is also observable that the Indians who were Parties to the Deed of 1682 did not pretend any Right to the adjoining Lands mentioned in the Deed of 1686, and therefore did not join in that Sale.

We presume that the Proofs which were adduced to you on Monday respecting the Deed of 1686 supported by the concurrent Chain of original Letters and other ancient Papers evince beyond the Possibility of a Doubt, that a Purchase was fairly made of the Lands therein mentioned, by the first Proprietor, and that the Consideration was actually paid to the Indians. Indeed the Gentlemen of the Committee in the Paper now before us, however unwillingly, are obliged to admit it, and many of their Arguments respecting the Limits of the Lands in Question are grounded upon it; whence we conclude that the Proprietors stand fairly acquitted of the scandalous Charge of Forgery exhibited against them in Teedyuscung's first Complaints in the Year 1756. It only remains, therefore, for us to shew that they are, with as little Justice liable to the Charge of Fraud, by takeing from the Indians more Land than was intended to be conveyed by that Deed.—

The Foundation on which every Argument in the Committe's Letter upon the Proprietary Commissioners State of their Case is raised, is that the Northern Boundary not only of the Purchase of 1686 (tho' by that Deed expressly directed to be ascertained by the One and half Day's Journey) but of every other Purchase which had theretofore been made was by the Proprietor William Penn and all the Delaware Nation of Indians solemnly and finally settled, fixed and confined to the South Side of the Lehigh Hills. In this, we must take the Liberty of saying the Gentlemen have most egregiously erred, and manifested how little they are acquainted either with Indian Affairs in general, or the End for which the said Deed of 1718 was given or accepted. For the better understanding this Matter it may not be impertinent to observe that William Penn soon after the royal Grant, purchased at several Times of the Sachems or Chiefs of a great Number of the different Tribes of the Delaware Nation the several Tracts of Land from Duck Creek up to Neshaminey which Tracts were limited and described by

natural Bounds Viz[t]. the Delaware and the several Creeks mentioned in the respective Deeds, and the Depth from Delaware River by a Journey of Two Days back into the Country. Among many others it appears by the Deed of the 30[th] of June 1685, a Copy of which is delivered to you, that the Sachemacas who were the right Owners of the Lands lying between Upland or Chester Creek to the Southward, and Pennapecka, sold and conveyed to the said William Penn their Lands bounded by the said Creeks, and to run back into the Woods as far as a Man could go in a Journey of Two Days upon a North westerly Course as expressly mentioned in that Deed. The Indians who signed this Deed were of that Tribe of Delawares called the Schuylkill Indians from their living on and near the River Schuylkill, the Lands on each Side whereof are comprehended within the Bounds of those conveyed by the said Deed. This is confirmed by a Commission dated the 7[th] of July 1688 from Thomas Holme to Benjamin Chambers empowering him to mark out and clear a Westerly Line for travelling the said 2 Days Journey when Notice should be given to the said Sachems or Kings, and directed it to them, and by his Indorsement thereon calls them the Schuylkill Indians — which Commission we now produce to you. Besides the said general Deed for all the Land between Chester and Dublin or Pennapecka Creeks, William Penn took many other Deeds, which we have seen, from the particular under Chiefs who held Lands within the said Limits, as it was his frequent Practise to do; and it will appear hereafter that the Deed of 1718, which is so much relied upon as a general Settlement of the Bounds of all the Proprietary's former Indian Purchases and said to be signed by Sassoonan on Behalf of all the Delaware Indians as their universal King was nothing more nor could possibly be intended otherwise than as a Quit claim and Release of any Right that Sasoonan and the Parties to the said Deed of 1718 had or could claim to the Lands mentioned in that and the other Deeds from their Ancestors the Schuylkill Indians. Before we take any further Notice of the

Deed of 1718 it is absolutely necessary to settle and adjust one material Fact, about which we must differ toto Caelo from the Gentlemen of the Committee, and it is a Point on which we conceive the whole matter will principally turn. viz^{t}. whether Sasoonan was King of the whole Body of the Delaware Indians or only a Sachem or Chief of a petty Tribe and particular District among them; for if the former was the Case it may with some Degree of Probability be alledged by the Committee that the Bounds of all the former Purchases were settled and ascertained in that Deed of Sasoonan on Behalf of all the Tribes, but if the latter should prove to be the Case, as we will demonstrate by and by, we must submit to you whether the Superstructure which they have built on a Fact so contrary to Truth must not fall to the Ground. We are persuaded the Gentlemen have nothing to support the sovereignty and extensive Authority of Sasoonan but the Deed of 1718 in which the Writer of that Deed calls him in the Premisses King of the Delaware Indians; but we will undertake to prove, 1^{-t} That he was not a general Monarch, & 2^{-dly} by shewing who he was find the Clue that will lead to the right Understanding of that Deed and the End of it's being executed. As to the First we may safely rest on what we have said before respecting the Policy and Customs established amongst the Indians; for the Truth of which we cannot appeal to any one so properly as you Sir, who, without a Compliment, we may assert have more Knowledge in these Matters than any other Gentleman in America. Their Form of Government did not admit of one supreme Ruler or Governor who should have universal Property and Power and the general Direction of Affairs over the whole collective Nation; and accordingly we find that the Purchases were made by the old Proprietor of, and all the Deeds executed by many different Sachems or Chiefs of the several Tribes of the Delaware Indians. As to the Second it will be evident by the Deeds herewith exhibited to you dated the 7th. of September 1732 and the 20th of August 1733 from Sassoonan and others to the pres-

ent Proprietaries and their Receipt for the Consideration Money, that he was nothing more than a Sachem or Chief of the Schuylkill Indians who were Owners of the Lands on the River Schuylkill only, and consequently had no Right to treat about, sell or settle the Bounds of Lands elsewhere. The Affidavit of the Honourable William Allen Esq^{r}. which we also exhibit to you, would confirm this, if it could possibly want Confirmation. The Lands on Schuylkill are far distant from the Country included in the Deed of 1686 and therefore Sassoonan who was living some years after the Deed of Confirmation in 1737 well knowing that he was not interested in the several Treaties which were held respecting the said Lands neither attended the said Treaties nor signed the said Deed. He was so far from thinking his Right invaded or affected by the Deed of Confirmation sign'd by Monockahickon, Teeshicunck, Lappawinzoe and Nutimus (who must have been considered by him in the Light of Usurpers, if they had not an exclusive Right to the said Lands) that on the contrary we find by the Minutes of Council at a Conference held at Philadelphia the 3^{d}. Day of October 1738 in a Visit he and his Tribe then made to Governor Thomas he among other things says he is one Body and one Heart with us and that there remained nothing to make him uneasy or disturb his Friendship or Peace with us, in Words the most strong and expressive, as by a Copy of the said Minutes from the said Council Books now laid before you may more fully appear. Presuming therefore that it must by this Time be most evident to you that Sassoonan and the other Indians who executed the Deed of 1718 were not Kings or Sachems of the whole Delaware Nation, it follows that the Committee have misconceived and misconstrued that Deed, and consequently that all their Reasonings, being founded on that Mistake, are false and inconclusive. Permit us now Sir, to express our own Sentiments upon the Deed of 1718 and say in what View the same ought to be considered and the Construction which ought most naturally be put upon it, and which we conceive will render the whole

Conduct and Proceedings of the Proprietary Agents equitable and consistent.— It is foolish and absurd to suppose that Sassoonan who was in 1718 and 1732 only a Sachem or Chief of that Tribe of the Delawares called the Schuylkill Indians whose Land lay on each Side of the River Schuylkill, should take upon him to settle the Bounds of other Parts of the Country which belonged formerly to & had been purchased of other Sachems or Tribes: And it is still more wild to suppose that the Proprietary Agents should apply for or require such a final Settlement of Bounds from one whose Act they must know was not binding on the other independant Tribes. This Consideration leads to the Explanation, and shews the true meaning and Intent of the said Deed of 1718, which we clearly apprehend and conceive can import Nothing more than to ratify and confirm to the Proprietaries all such Lands within their particular District on Schuylkill as were conveyed by their Ancestors, Chiefs or Sachems of the Schuylkill Indians who signed the former Deed of 1685, as far as the Lehigh Hills. The Committee with great Exultation lay hold of the following Words in the Deed of 1718 Viz^{t}. "We have seen and heard divers deeds of Sale read to us under the Hands and Seals of the former Kings and Chiefs of the Delaware Indians our Ancestors and Predecessors, who were Owners of Lands between Delaware and Susquehannah Rivers." &^{ca} and infer from thence that it is plain the Deed of 1686 and all the former Deeds were at that Time produced, and that the Northern Boundaries of all former Purchases were by that Deed finally settled and confined to the South Side of Lehigh Hills. We apprehend these Words are tortured and perverted by the Gentlemen, and, when taken in their plain and natural Sense, have a very different Meaning. The Words *We* and *our* coming out of the Mouth of a Schuylkill Sachem can never be extended to the whole Delaware Nation, but must be confin'd to their own particular Class and Tribe. The Lands described in the said Deed of 1685 which their Ancestors had conveyed did actually lye

between the River Delaware and Susquehannah, and there were several other Deeds from their Ancestors for the Lands bounded to the Westward by Chester and to the Eastward by Pennepecka Creeks; all which Deeds no doubt were then shewn and read to them. This reddendo singula singulis, the Deed of 1718 could only be intended to confirm the ancient Deeds of the Schuylkill Indians and to confine the Northern Boundary of the Lands thereby sold and conveyed to the Lehigh Hills. Again, it appears by our former Proofs that the original Deed of 1686 (the ancient Copy of which we have clearly prov'd and established) was soon after lost or mislaid, and Thomas Holme who made that Purchase and was possessed of that Deed dying in 1694, and that Deed having never been seen to our Knowledge by any Person who survived him, it is impossible that it could be shewn and read to Sasoonan in the year 1718.—The Truth is there was no Vestage of the said Deed until Thomas Penn Esquire, one of the present Proprietaries came from England in the year 1732 and happened to bring with him among his Father's Papers the said ancient Copy of this Deed, which was the Occasion of the several Meetings with the Chiefs who claimed the Lands now in Dispute at Durham, Pennsburg and at last at Philadelphia where the Sachems whose Ancestors had formerly owned the Lands in Question, in the most solemn and deliberate Manner, as mentioned in our former State, ratified and confirmed the Sale made by their said Ancestors after they had received undeniable Proof of the Fairness of the first purchase.— The Letter from M^{r}. James Logan Proprietary Commissioner of Property dated in the year 1727, a Copy of which the Committee have delivered to you, so far from supporting the Construction put upon the Deed of 1718 by the Committee, operates most strongly against it, since it is notorious that the Lands four Miles above Durham do not lye on Lehigh Hills as they contend, but below and several Miles to the Southward of them: and if the said Deed, which was taken and witnessed by him was meant to settle finally all the Purchases formerly

made of the several Delaware Tribes as well as that of the Schuylkill Indians, who alone signed the said Deed, he must have known that what he wrote in that Letter respecting the said Lands not being purchased, was absolutely false; but it seems he was then a Stranger to the Said Deed of 1686, and this well accounts for and reconciles the Part he afterwards acted at Pennsburg and Philadelphia when being then possessed of the said ancient Copy he positively declares that the said Lands had been purchased of the Indians by the first Proprietor, and was a principal Instrument in obtaining the Deed of Confirmation in the year 1737. We shall add no further on this Head, than that Mr. Logan was known to be a great Friend, Patron and Benefactor to the Indians, of which he, throughout the whole Course of his Life, gave the most strong and convincing Proofs. He was also a Gentleman of strict Morals and of an unblemish'd Character and was incapable of countenancing a Measure to defraud either the Indians or any other Person whatsoever, which he tacitly stands accused of by the pretended Inconsistency in his Conduct in the Year 1718 when he procured Sassoonan's Deed, in the year 1727 when he wrote the above Letter, and in the Year 1735 at the Conference at Pennsburg, respecting the Lands now in Dispute.—

We do not think it necessary to say anything more in Explanation of the Deed of 1732, than that the Lands therein conveyed by Sassoonan as Chief of the Schuylkill Indians, lay to the Northward of those Lands, which the said Indians had released and quitclaimed by the Deed of 1718 and border on Schuylkill and it's Branches, and to observe that nothing therein supports the Suggestion of the Committee with respect to the Lands to the Eastward of it not being then purchased of the Indians.—

The Committee, under their 5th.. Head say that 'tis clear by the Courses of the Deed of 1686, the Indians never intended the walk should go over Delaware or either Branch of it, otherwise that so material a Land Mark as the River would have been inserted in the Deed, adding that the Bounds were to run to it,

and not cross it; and say that the said Western Branch into which the small Creek called Lehigh empties itself, has been ever known by the Name of Delaware as will appear, as they alledge, from all the Draughts of the Province and particularly by the Mass which we exhibited to you with our first State.— We know of no other Rule for the Construction of Deeds and ascertaining the true Intention of the Grantors, than by takeing the natural meaning of the Words and Expressions thereof: If the Committee do, we must bow down to them and acknowledge their superior Gifts and Talents. Certain it is then, by the express Words of the Deed of 1686, that the Northern Bounds of that Purchase were to terminate at the End of the one Day and an half's Journey or, as it is said in another Part "*as far as a Man can goe in one Day and an half*," which Journey or Walk was to be performed at some future Time, and after the Westerly Side Line should be carried back into the Woods North westerly (as the Course, intended by the words "*back into the Woods*," is expressly called in the said Deed of 1685) up, from the most westerly Branch of Neshaminey as high as the End of the Walk, then the Head Line of the said Tract was to run from the End of the said Side Line along by the End of the said Walk to the River Delaware, as M^{r}. Eastburn the Surveyor General (who was present at and knew the Minds of the Proprietor and Indians respecting the said Walk) laid it down in his s^{d}: Map, and thereby ascertained and fixed the Westerly Side and Head Lines which had been left open in the Deeds of 1688 and Confirmation Deed of 1737, till the Walk should be performed And tho' such Walk should happen to cross the Westerly Branch of Delaware, yet it is plain that it was to continue and not to stop till the Time fixed on was expired. The Lehigh Mountains were a more remarkable Land Mark than the West Branch of Delaware and if those Hills were intended to be the utmost Limits of the One and half Day's Journey, the Indians most assuredly would have expressed such their Intention in the Deed, and not left it to the Journey, which

being uncertain might extend beyond them. We need only refer to the Maps of the Province and the rough Draught made in the Hand-writing of Andrew Hamilton Esquire, shewn to the Indians who signed the Deed of Confirmation in the year 1737 to explain to them the Lands conveyed by the Deed of 1686, which we before produced to you, to confute what the Committee say respecting the West Branch of Delaware's being allways known and called by the Name of Delaware.— This Arm of the River originally was known by (and even to this Day is frequently called by) the Name of Lehigh as it was also in the Deed of 1718 and never was distinguished by the Name of the West Branch of Delaware till of late years. We will trouble you with but one Observation more on this Head, which is, that from the Minutes of the Conference at Philadelphia in 1737 it manifestly appears that the Indians who then signed the Deed of Confirmation knew, or expected that the One and half Day's Journey would go far beyond the Lehigh and even up to the Kittatinny Hills, as may be clearly inferred from that Part of the said Minute wherein they requested that they might be permitted to remain in their present settlements and Plantations, tho' within that Purchase without being molested, which were then extended as high up in the Forks of Delaware as a place called Hockyondoque Creek and within Eight or Nine Miles of the said Kittatinny Hills —

The Committee under their Sixth Head of Remarks would have you to believe that the Proprietors claimed by the Deeds of 1686 and 1737 to the End of the One and half Day's Walk which M^r^. Skull in his Deposition computes at 55 Miles; but by recurring to our former State, you will find that the Walk extending 15 Miles beyond the Kittatinny Hills into the Six Nation Country; the Proprietors relinquished all Pretensions beyond those Hills, which reduces the Walk to about 40 Miles which, according to the common Rate of Walking is no extraordinary One and half Day's Journey to an Englishman, and very inconsiderable to an Indian, who frequently goes more than

that Distance in one Day.— The Lands beyond the Kittatinny's were afterwards purchased of the Six Nations by the Proprietors in the year 1749.

As we have the Honour of being Members of the Governor's Council, and advised him to refuse the Demand made of him by the Committee to have Copies from the Council Books, which they pretend has disabled them for furnishing you with more ample Proofs in Favour of the present Complaints we are the more capable of shewing on what good Reasons so extraordinary a Demand was rejected. When the Committee made their Application to the Governor, they, at the same time served him with an Order of the House of Assembly appointing them a Committee to attend this and the ensuing Meeting with the Indians at Lancaster, and with another Order that the said Committee should inspect the Council Books and furnish themselves with such Copies from thence as they judged necessary relative to the Dispute which is the Object of your present Inquiry. The Rights and Prerogatives of the Crown, whose Representative the Governor is being concerned in this Order made by the Assembly, and the Council being in this Province no Branch of the Legislature, and consequently their Minutes not being Records or Matters of a publick Nature, the Governor and Council were unanimously of Opinion that the House of Assembly had no such legal or constitutional Power, as they, by making the said Order had assumed; which was assigned as a Reason by the Governor to the Committee, and was the only one for refusing their Demand. However, to silence any ill natur'd Insinuation that by this Denial there was an Intention to suppress Evidence that might tend to throw a Light upon this Matter, we have with the Governor's Consent been at the Trouble and Expence of bringing up to this Place all the Minutes of Council consisting of 14 large Volumes in Folio, which at all Times shall be open for your Perusal and Inspection.

Thus, Sir, we hope that we have answered every Objection made in the Committee's Letter against the Title of our Con-

stituents, and fully vindicated their Characters from the Imputations attempted to be cast upon them, and shall conclude with desiring you will excuse the Want of Accuracy and Correctness in the Manner of doing it; the Time being too short to revise and put these our further Remarks into better Order, and are, Sir

Your most obedient and
most humble Servants

RICHARD PETERS
BENJAMIN CHEW

Easton June the 24th. 1762

To The Honourable
SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON Baronet

INDORSED June 24th. 1762
The Answer of the proprietary
Commissioners to a written
Paper deliver'd by a Committee
of the Assembly of Pennsylvania
to Sir William Johnson at the
Meeting in Easton,
Receiv'd by Sir Wm. Johnson
on the 28th.
Read Novr. 11. 1762
X. 20.

FROM DE COUAGNE

In the Johnson Calendar, p. 138, is a letter from De Couagne, dated June 27, Niagara, inclosing copy of passes issued by General Gage for trading at Toronto, and complaining of disadvantage to traders at posts from competition with Canadian and Philadelphia traders not confined to posts. Destroyed by fire.

FROM RICHARD PETERS AND BENJAMIN CHEW

D. S.[1]

Easton, June 28, 1762

To The Honourable S^R^. WILLIAM JOHNSON Bar^t^.

The Answer of Richard Peters and Benjamin Chew Esquires Commissioners for the Honourable the Proprietors of the Province Pennsylvania to the several Facts and Observations contained in the Paper delivered the 24^th^. of this Instant June, by Teedyuscung, in further Support of his Charge against the said Proprietors.—

The said Paper containing many Things foreign to the Matter now in Controversy, and most of them unsupported by any Proof, we shall confine ourselves to such only as appear to us to be in any wise Material; and beg Leave, for the Sake of Perspicuity, first to state the several Facts on which he seems to rely, and our Answers to each of them in their Order.—

First, Teedyuscung owns that when he spoke to you Five days before, he knew there was some Part of the Land he then claimed, which the Proprietor had a Deed for, but he thought it best to make them say all they could about the Lands above Neshaminey.—

On this we beg leave to observe that it is not a little extraordinary that Teedyuscung should comprehend in his Charge against the Proprietors any Lands to which he knew they had a Title by Deed. He has in this Instance, out of his own Mouth confessed himself insincere and to have acted an unfair Part; how far, therefore, he may be supposed to act with Sincerity in other Parts of his Conduct or may appear worthy of Credit in any thing he is pleased to assert, we must submit to your Judgment and Consideration.—

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[1] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5. 1276, p. 333, London, England. Inclosed in a letter of Johnson to the lords of trade, August 20, 1762.

Secondly, He affirms that he and his old Men knew that their Forefathers told them they were never paid for the Lands they agreed to sell at the Treaty held at Pennsburg more than Seventy Years ago, and therefore they thought it was no Bargain.

If what he says about the Tradition from their Forefathers is true, (for which we have only his Word) the ancient Letters we before produced to you from William Markham to William Penn, particularly that bearing Date the 2d Day of May 1688 and the Account inclosed in that Letter containing a List of the Goods paid to them the 21st of April 1688 prove the said Tradition to be untrue. That this was the last Payment for the said Purchase of 1686 is evident, both from the said Letter where William Markham informs the said William Penn, that they had but one Payment more to make the Indians of Christina (who lived near New Castle) and then they should be out of the Indians Debt; & by the Affidavit of William Allen Esquire by which it appears that Joseph Wood and William Biles, at the Treaty of Pennsburg in 1735 declared they saw Part of the Consideration paid, when the Deed of 1686 was executed. We cannot but observe also that Teedyuscung here confessing that he knew the Proprietor had a Deed for Part of the Land he claimed which extended quite from Neshaminey to the Kittatinny's (for no Part of which the Proprietors had any other Deed than that of 1686) and his disclosing the Tradition he mentions handed down from his Forefathers that they were never paid for the said Lands, at the same Time not only acquits the Proprietors from the Charge of Forging that Deed but demonstrates that he made that Charge Five Years ago knowing it to be false and unjust.—

Thirdly, Teedyuscung alledges that many of his old Men who were with him five Years ago (who unluckily are since dead) said, the Agreement respecting the Walk, was, that it should go up by the River Side, and that in order to know what was bought they walked the Land before they Agreed to sell

it, and the walk ended in Cushahoppin, which they knew to be no further than belonged to the Indians, that made the Agreement.

That he is at least misinformed about the Agreement that the walk should go by the Side of the River, the Deed of 1686 puts beyond a Doubt; by the express Words of which the walk was to go from the Second Line running from the River to Neshaminey Creek back into the Woods as far as a Man could go in one Day and an half, and the River was actually made the natural Boundary in the closing Line which comes back to the Place of Beginning Viz[t]. to a Spruce Tree standing on the said River. That the Indians walked the Land before they sold it is equally incredible, otherwise Cushahoppin to which Place he says the walk extended would have been expressly ascertained by the Deed to be the Bounds of that Purchase: And if there had been the least Foundation to alledge that the Indians who signed the Deed of 1686 had no Right to the Lands above Cushahoppin, which is not above 16 Miles to the Northward of the Head of the West Branch of Neshaminey, can it be supposed that the Chiefs who executed the Deed of Confirmation 35 years ago, and must have been better acquainted with this Matter than Teedyuscung can be at this Day, would not have made it an Objection against ratifying the former Deed. The Minutes of the Treaty at Philadelphia in the year 1737, when the said Indian Chiefs signed the Deed of Confirmation, shew that no such Objection was made, and further that they then expected the One and half Day's Walk which, was yet to be made, would go far beyon the Lehigh and come to the Kittatinny or Pehaquehin Mountains may be clearly inferred from the said Minutes, wherein they requested that they might be permitted to remain in their then Settlements and Plantations, tho' within that Purchase, without being molested; it being well known that their Settlements at that Time extended as high up in the Forks of Delaware as a Place called Hockyondoque Creek and within Eight or Nine Miles of the said Kittatinny Mountains.

Fourthly, Teedyuscung advances in Support of part of his Charge, that the year William Penn died, several of the Chiefs who lived below the Lehigh Hills, that they might live in Peace, gave a Deed by which these Hills were fixed as a Boundary.

It is very remarkable that Teedyuscung's Claim made before you, Sir, at the Beginning of this Meeting, extended to all the Lands from Neshaminey to the Kittatinny Hills, which takes in a Tract of Country not less than Forty Miles in Extent, and now he produces a Deed which he is willing to acknowledge gives the Proprietors a Right to the greatest Part of that Tract up to the Lehigh Hills which is about thirty Miles to the Northward of Neshaminey. We are bold to say he is not less inconsistent with himself than he is ignorant or misinformed respecting the Deed of 1718, which we conceive has no Relation to the Limits or Bounds of the Lands now in Dispute.

In order to set this Matter in a clear Light it may be proper to premise, that William Penn the first Proprietor purchased, among many other Tracts of Land within the Province from the Sachems or Chiefs of the Tribes of the Delaware Indians who owned particular Tracts and Bodys of Land upon and near the River Schuykill lying at a great Distance from the Lands now in Question to which the Schuylkill Indians never pretended any Right. In the Year 1718 Sasoonan & the other Sachems who were the Descendants of the said Schuylkill Indians, treating with M^r^. Logan, then M^r^. Penn's Agent, respecting the said former Purchases, were shewn by M^r^. Logan the ancient Deeds from their Ancestors the Schuylkill Indians: and the Lehigh Hills, which continue their Course from the River Delaware across the River Schuylkill, were agreed between the said James Logan and Sasoonan and his Brethren to be in that Quarter of the Country, the North Boundary: In Consequence of which Agreement the said Deed 1718 was executed by Sasoonan and his Brethren. That Sasoonan tho' he is called in the Deed of 1718 King of the Delawares, was nothing more than a Chief of the Schuylkill Indians, will clearly appear by two Deeds,

now produced, executed by him and his Chiefs to the present Proprietors in the years 1732 and 1733, and a Receipt from him for the Consideration paid for the Lands thereby conveyed, which lye between the Lehigh and Kittatinny Hills, and are situate on the said River Schuylkill and its Branches.— To this it may be added, that Sassoonan being only Chief of the Tribe called the Schuylkill Indians, and having no Right or Interest in the Lands now in Contest gave himself no Concern about the Several Treaties respecting them at Durham, Pennsbury and Philadelphia, tho' he was then living; nor was he called upon to sign the Deed of Confirmation in the year 1737. Had he been King of the Delawares and his Right had been injur'd by this Proceeding, it is natural to suppose that he would have taken the first Opportunity of complaining to the Government about it; but this was so far from being the Case that on a Visit he made the very next year to Governor Thomas, we find him expressing his Friendship and Regard for us in the strongest Terms declaring that he was one Body and one Heart with us, and that nothing remained that could interrupt a good Understanding with us.— From all which we think it may be clearly inferred that, if it could be supposed (which we deny) that by the said Deed and Agreement of 1718 between Sasoonan and the Agent of Mr. Penn to limit the Northern Boundary of the said Purchases, as far as Pennepecka Creek, to the Southern Side of the Lehigh Hills, the Proprietors were barred and defeated of their Claim to the full Depth of two Days Journey back into the Woods, which every former Deed for their Lands gives them, yet that Agreement can by no means be extended to the Lands in the Forts of Delaware, to which Sasoonan or any of the said Southern Indians never made the least Claim or Pretension. And certainly if Monockakickon, Tisheecunck, Nutimus and Lappawingoe who gave the said Deed of Confirmation for the same in 1737. had thought so, they would have insisted that the Northern Boundary of the said Purchase should go on higher than to the South Side of the Lehigh Hills, and would not have

consented to the One and half Days Walk which they knew or expected would take in their principal Settlements at Hockyondoque, as before set forth.—

Fifthly. In Answer to what Teedyuscung relates with Regard to the Delawares being threatned by the Mingoes before the Treaty of 1742 at Philadelphia, we shall only say that no kind of Evidence has been or can be produced to shew that the Mingoes or Six Nations concerned themselves about the Matter till they came to that Treaty when the Dispute was, at the particular Desire of the Delawares before and at the said Treaty, and by the Consent of both Parties submitted to the Decision of the Six Nation Indians, and they, after a full Hearing gave the Judgment which we mentioned in the former State, and ordered the Delawares to remove off from the Lands now in Contest and settled them at Wyoming.

Sixthly, Teedyuscung next asserts that Nutimus and such other Delaware Chiefs as signed the Deed with the Six Nations in the year 1749 did not know what they signed, it not being interpreted to them in their Language; and further that Paxinosa had no Right in these Lands but that they belonged to the Indians who now live at Weholoosing, and lastly that Nutimus does not yet remember he ever signed any Deed.

Truth is ever consistent and uniform, but we are at a Loss to understand how it is possible that Nutimus should tell Teedyuscung the Deed he signed in 1749 was not interpreted to him, and yet assert that he does not remember he ever signed any Deed. That the said Deed was fairly interpreted to all who signed it is proved by the Affidavits annexed to it, in which tho' only M^r^. Weiser is mentioned as the Interpreter, yet some Persons here present, and who are Witnesses to the said Deed can prove that Deed was interpreted in the Delaware as well as Six Nation Language.— You may remember, Sir, that but a few Days ago Teedyuscung confin'd his Complaint to the Lands lying between Pitcocks Creek to the Southward and the Kittatinnies to the Northward. By this last Paper he concedes that the

Proprietors have a Right to the Lands from Pitcocks to the Lehigh Hills, and now he sets up a new Claim to the Lands included in the Deed of 1749 which lye to the Northward of the Kittatinnys. In Answer to which we shall content ourselves briefly with observing that the Delawares never yet pretended a Right to Lands beyond the said Hills; but tis well known they belonged to the Six Nations of whom the Proprietaries made the Purchase in the year 1749.—

Prop^ry^. Comm^rs^. { RICHARD PETERS
BENJAMIN CHEW

Easton June y^e^ 28^th^. 1762

INDORSED: Pennsylvania
June the 28^th^. 1762
The Answer of the Proprietary
Commissioners to Teedyuscung's
Paper delivered to Sir W^m^. Johnson
on the 24^th^. at the Meeting at
Easton, w^ch^. paper is ment^d^.
in the Minutes of that Meeting
page 24, & herewith Transmitted.
Recd Nov^r^. 11. 1762
X. 21.

FROM JOHN JOHNSTON

In the Johnson Calendar, p, 138, is a letter of the 29th from John Johnston, in the Seneca country, reporting the activity of John Davison, who aims to assemble men of the Six Nations at Oswego, where Korah Queter will impart good tidings and regulate Indian affairs, also an agreement of the Six Nations to surrender captives at Philadelphia, the satisfaction of the Indians with his work as a smith, the intention of 60 warriors to set out from Cayuga against the Cherokees and the departure of 10 "to the flatt heads." Destroyed by fire.

FROM DANIEL CLAUS

A. L. S.[1]

Montreal 30th June 1762

HONOURED SIR

I hope my Letter by Lieut Stevenson came safe to hand, since which I waited eagerly to hear from you or him what Expectations he might have of getting my Company, so as to act here accordingly; I have not had as yet the least Acct. from Fort Johnson since I left it, which gives me no small uneasiness.

The Meeting with the different Nations in Canada I held the 9th Inst. a Copy of which I hereby Inclose you; as it consisted chiefly in an answer it made not a long affair.

I pressed upon them the discovering to me with Truth & Sincerity what passed between the Swegachy Indns. and some white People in this Government since last fall, but they seemed Strangers to it, and assured me they never had the last hint or knowledge of such a Thing, promising at the same Time to do all in their Power to find it out and clear it up so to the General as to free him from all Suspicion of the kind.

As to the Informers Majr. Gladwin had the Accts. from they gave them unanimously the character of the greatest Scrubs & Lyars who would to ingratiate themselves with any Commdg. Officer that was unacquainted with their Character, invent and tell such palpable Falsehoods, as would make sd. Gentlemen believe them to be real Truths. Ottawanthos is one of the principal Informers and I believe you have partly found him out during his stay near you and that he did not own anything to you of what he told Major Gladwin, knowing you to be better acquainted with the Characteristik of Indians in such Cases, than him.

I shall nevertheless send a Message to the Swegachies to warn and advise them of cultivating and maintaining Tranquility

[1] Destroyed by fire.

among the Mississageys and other Western Indians, letting them know that they are the Door of Canada to those Nations and consequently must know first if any thing is carried on among them to endanger the Peace now established, making them at the same time sensible of the Inconveniencies and Miseries they should draw upon themselves and those Indians should they be so wrongheaded as to disturb the Tranquility now Subsisting between the English and the Indians in general, and that in such a Case they the Swegachies might justly be deemed blameworthy.

The 6 Nations should likewise take them in hand for their underhand work, for if I may believe credible accounts given me, they received Messages from the Westn. Nats. before matters were accommodated with them, which were not friendly towards us.

The General Congress of the Inds. I hear is to be at Onondago to which Deputies from the Nations in Canada are likewise invited.

Last Sunday the 44th Regt. relieved ours in this Town and we took up their Quarters in the Country, my Compy. is quartered at Longeuil and la Prairie, strait over the River & wch. I luckily happen'd to get by drawing for them, after I had settled the Company Genl. Gage ordered me to Town again & I may now visit their quarters with Conveniency.

I shall have opportunity enough to sell out now and that with Credit as the Regt. wont go upon service this Campn. Majr. Gladwin is ordered to remain where he is till further orders. Mr. Mathw. Wade asked me for a Draft of 100 Curry. on you which I gave him and intend it towards the Purchasing the ammunition you allowed the Indns. here, wch. I acquainted them with and will serve them for their next Hunt. I shall send you my Accot. of Indn. Expences as soon as I hear of your Return from Pennsylva.

Mr. St. Luc la Corne is vastly proud of the answer you favoured him with and shows it to every Body. I can find by

him that he would be glad of having a saddle horse from our Colonies.

I conclude and remain with greatest Respect Honoured Sir

Your most Dutyfull and Obedient humble Servant

DAN. CLAUS.

To the Hon^ble SIR W^M. JOHNSON Bar^t.

FROM JOHN JOHNSTON

The preceding letter is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 138, by an undated letter from John Johnston to Johnson, describing liberties taken by a straggler, one Gilbert, a smith, and the presumption of John Davis, who has invited the Six Nations with wampum and the use of Johnson's name to gather at Oswego with peltry. Destroyed by fire.

MEMORANDA FOR GENERAL AMHERST [1]

New York, July 3^d. 1762.

A Warrant for 2000 Sterl^g. to pay the officers, Interpreters, Smiths, and other expences lately accrued. The Acc^tts. shall be made out, and sent down soon after I get home.

To know what is to be done with an Acc^tt. of one Conradt Frank am^tg. to upwards of 100 Curr^y. for Services in y^e year 1756 as per s^d. Acc^tt. (now in the hands of M^r. Oliver DeLancey) will appear.

What answer am I to give the Six Nations and Susquehanna Indians with regard to the Connecticut Peoples intentions of Settleing on their Lands, also to their Complaints of Ill treatment at the Posts.

M^r. Croghan begged I would ask y^r. Excellency whether a Warrant had been granted him for y^e am^t of his last Acc^tt. he being much in need of it, haveing been oblidged to advance his own money.

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[1] Destroyed by fire.

He also requested I would ask your Excellency whether that Sum of 191 which he engaged for, by order of Genrl. Stanwix, is yet allowed.

Some amunition & other trifleing Articles as knives paint &ca, verry necessary to be allowed at Fort Pitt Niagra & Detroit for ye use of such Parties of Indians, as call there in their way to War agst. ye Southren Inds.— particularly at ye former.

INDORSED: Memorandums for Genl. Amherst.

TO JEFFERY AMHERST

The preceding memoranda were followed in the Library Collection (*See* Johnson Calendar, p. 139) by Johnson's letter of July 5th, written at New York, to General Amherst, in which the memoranda were inclosed. The letter emphasized the need of preventing the settlement by New Englanders of Susquehanna Indian lands. Destroyed by fire.

FROM GEORGE CROGHAN

A. L. S.[1]

Phill. July the 3d 1762.

Hond. Sir

Since I came hear there has been Nothing Talkd. of butt ye proceedings of ye Treaty att Easton[2] before we gott Down itt was Reported that you had Drown yr Sowrd on Pemberton & the Comeety of Asembly. However now the Truth is known ye Quakers seem very quiett and only Say that ye Indians are Made Satisfaction & well plas'd. which is all they Wanted, and as to yr Reports home its of No use Now as the affair has been Acomodated hear. This is what is Talkd. abroad. Butt some of my friends who is prity deep in there Secrets Tell me that the Most thinking peple amongst them are Much alarmd. & says that Pemberton Fox & Hughs has Carryd. things too far which they fear will Drow his Majestys Resentment on this province,

[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] June 18–28.

& if itt should they say there is an end to Quaker Influence as y^e^ Eys of popelass will be open^d^. & the people of y^e^ other party Look on itt as y^e^ Luckest thing that Could hapen to pull Down Quaker power.

The Chieff of them that attended y^e^ Treety has Nott yet Recovered there Sperrets so as to apear att y^e^. Cofey House and y^e^ Most Voilent amongst them Confess y^r^ Moderation & Say by that alone you gott all advantidge of them, however I am creadetably Inform^d^. they are Bussy Writeing a Remonstrance home against y^r^ Conduct.

As to Counseler Mershe they Say he a Madman and a fool and for Me they have Declair^d^. open Warr & Say they will Ruin me by some Mains or other.

I have hard Nothing of y^e^ Indians coming Down to Lancaster Butt if they Should I will be there in order to Expose them and there king Teadyuscung. Y^e^ York post is Nott yett Come in so that I have herd Nothing from Ginreal Amhurst about my accounts. I will stay hear Till y^e^ New York post Comes in on Wensday Next as I Expect the favour of a Line from you.

M^r^. McKee & Mulruney presents there Comple^nts^ to y^r^. Honour please to make Mine to M^r^. Mershe. I am with great Esteem & Regard y^r^ Honours

Most Humble Servant

GEO: CROGHAN.

To the Honourable SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON Bar^t^.

GEORGE CROGHAN'S MEMORANDA

The preceding letter was followed in the Library Collection (*See* Johnson Calendar, p. 139) by Croghan's memoranda for Johnson: to ask General Amherst if ammunition may be furnished to warriors acting against southern Indians and small presents made to Indians who restore prisoners, or, like the Tweetwees, have all the time been friendly; if Croghan's accounts have been passed by the general; and if Amherst has heard from General Stanwix regarding goods which Croghan bought for Cherokees in 1757 on Stanwix's order. Destroyed by fire.

FROM JEFFERY AMHERST

L. S.[1]

New York, 6th July 1762.

SIR

I am Sorry to find your Letter of yesterday that you are so much out of Order as to be Confined to your Room; but I hope I shall soon have the pleasure of Seeing you out.

As it is necessary that an Abstract of the Pay of your officers, Interpreters, &ca. with other Expences Incurred in your Department, should be Annexed to a Warrant, & as that, it seems, cannot be done until you get home, I now Enclose you a Warrant for Fifteen Hundred pounds Sterling, On Accompt; And another shall be Granted for the Ballance, when the Abstract is sent to me, giving Credit for this, as well as the former of 1000, which I transmitted to you in December last, to Enable you to purchase the Necessary Presents for the Six Nation Meeting.

I have already sent Mr. Croghan a Warrant in full for his Disbursements, to the 1st May last, agreable to the Accompts he had transmitted me. With regard to the Money Advanced by General Stanwix's order, that cannot be settled by me, without hearing from Mr. Stanwix on the Subject, which, I believe, is what I told you the last time you mentioned the Affair to me.

I Can do Nothing more in regard to the Lands in Dispute on the Susquehannah River than I have already done; for I have wrote to the Governors of Pensilvania & Connecticut, of which I likewise Acquainted you, of the bad consequences that would Arise from Disputes of that kind, & Recommended to the Latter to prevent any of the Connecticut people, if they had no Right to the Lands, from Settling on them.

The Complaints of the Indians of being Ill treated at our Posts, I have great reason to think are groundless, for I Suspect what they call Ill treatment is only necessary Checks which the Commanding officers are obliged to give them, in their Drunken

[1] Destroyed by fire.

Frolicks: I can only Repeat what I have often told you, that on the least proof of an Indian being Ill used by any of our People, a Court Martial shall be immediately Called, and whoever is found Guilty shall be punished according to his Crime; but I would have the Indians know that we will be Masters at these posts, and that they are to behave in an orderly manner when they come to them: The Total prohibition of Carrying up any Rum, will greatly Contribute to this, and I am hopefull there will be an End to all Complaints of this Nature on Either Side.

I am, with great Regard, Sir,

Your most Obedient Humble Servant,

JEFF: AMHERST.

SIR WM. JOHNSON, Bart.

TO GEORGE WILLIAMSON [1]

Df. S.[2]

July 8 1762.

SR

As Sir Jeffrey Amherst thinks it necessary I signifie from whom I got that Brass Gunn, and how the Person I had it from come by it, all I can say is, that I had it from Sr. Peter Warren in ye year 1746 or 47, Who I believe took it from the Enemy, as he had many Hundreds more at that time, and made me a prest. of it, as he did also of several Swivels &c. which I have now at my house. I must say I am concerned to find a doubt made of his manner of getting it.

As I am unacquainted with the form of such a certificate as may be thought necessary to procure an order for its delivery, I will if such sent me sign it.

I am Sr.

Your very humble Servt.

WM. JOHNSON.

TO COLLO. WILLIAMSON.

[1] Colonel of artillery.

[2] Destroyed by fire.

FROM EBENEZER ROSSITER ET AL. TO MR DEBERTS

The preceding is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 140, by a letter of July 10th from Rev. Ebenezer Rossiter, at Chilsea in Norwich, and 24 others, pastors of churches in Stonington, Norwich, Hebron, New London, Groton, Preston, Windham, Mansfield, Ashford, Colchester, East Haddam, Middletown and Marlborough, to Mr Deberts, merchant in London, in praise of the labors of Rev. Eleazar Wheelock in the education of Indians (printed in *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 4:317–19; Q, 4:204–5). Destroyed by fire.

FROM GEORGE CROGHAN

A. L. S.[1]

July 10th 1762.

Hon^{D}. Sir

This Day I Received your Honours feaver Dated y^{e} 4th [2] & 6th Int.[2] and Take this opertunity to Return you My thanks for y^{e} truble you have had with Gineral Amhurst in my affairs.

I wated on y^{e} governeur with y^{r} Complements. He has ordered M^{r}. Peters to Certifye in Writeing the mesidge sent by y^{e} Commite which I Inclose you. (Willsie?) is Nott in Town butt M^{r}. Peters will send you his Deposition in a few Days.

I Wrote you that y^{e} Quakers had made a greatt Stir hear in order to keep up y^{e} Sperrits of Some few of their party which seem to fall much. Every Gentleman hear observes that those Trublesome peple Never gott such a Check before. They now seem prity quiett & tis easy to see by there Conduct that there pride is Humbled. M^{r}. West tould me Last Night that they begin to Difer in Judgment amongst themselves & trowing y^{e} blame on Each other & Dread much y^{e} consequences that may attend y^{r}. Report home.

The Ohio Indians are Nott yett come Down. The Governor has Requested that I wold attend that meeting with him & Seems

[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] Not found.

to be Determined to act with more Sperrit for y^e^ futer with his Quaker frends.

I have been oblidg^d^. to Drow on y^r^. honour for Capt. Montours pay & Likewise have given M^r^. Wade a Draft on you for My own Account to pay hear. Nothing butt Necessity Could have made me Drawn on y^r^. honour which I hope you will pardon as I Did Nott Chouse to Leve itt in y^e^ power of any person hear to afront me.

The Governor M^r^. Allen M^r^. [1] & M^r^. Peters Desires me to present their Complem^ts^ to y^r^. Honour & plese to make Mine to M^r^. Johny & Capt. Guy Johnson with y^e^ Rest of y^r^ Honours Good family (M^r^. Swamp [2] I Sopose you have Left in y^e^ Goutt att New York) As soon as y^e^ Meeting is over att Lancaster I will Write you & send a Copy of y^e^ proceedings there. I am with greatt Esteem & Regard y^r^ Honours Most obedient & Humble Servant

GEO: CROGHAN.

P. S. Tomorrow I Sett of for Lancaster where I will Indeavor to gett a good brick maker for to send you & y^e^ plan for y^e^ town.

G: C:

To the Honourable SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON Bar^t^.

RICHARD PETERS' CERTIFICATE

A. D. S.[3]

Philadelphia 10 July 1762

I the Subscriber do certify that on Munday the 28th Day of June at Easton, just after the Close of the Conferences between S^r^ W^m^ Johnson & Teedyuscung the Delaware Chief, M^r^ Joseph Fox. M^r^ Joseph Galloway & M^r^ John Hughes three of the

[1] Name illegible.

[2] Witham Marsh.

[3] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5. 1276. p. 353, London, England.

Provincial Commissioners, who have with the Governor the disposition of the publick money by Act of Assembly, did deliver a Message to me in the absence of Governor Hamilton, intended as they said to be spoken to him in person, and which they desired might be deliverd to him in their names, as soon as I shoud see him; namely, that if S^{r}. William Johnson or his deputy M^{r} Croghan shoud come & preside at the ensuing Treaty to be held with the Northern & Western Indians at Lancaster they woud not on the Part of the Province consent to be at any of the Charges about those Indians and they repeatedly desired that this might be told to the Governor as their determinate Resolution

RICHARD PETERS
One of the Council of the
Province of Pennsylvania

INDORSED: Pennsylvania
July 10th. 1762
Certificate from Richard
Peters Esq^{r}. one of the Council
of Pennsylvania in relation
to the Message deliverd to him
in the absence of Governor
Hamilton, by the provincial
Comm^{rs}. respecting the next
Treaty to be held with the
Northern & western Indians
at Lancaster,
Read Nov^{r}. 11, 1762
X. 24.

TO GRACE COSBY

In *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 2:803, is a letter of July 13th from Johnson to Grace Cosby, informing her that he has sold her share in the Cosby Manor and incloses a bill of exchange for a part of the money.

FROM DANIEL CLAUS

A. Df.[1]

Montreal 13th.. July 1762.

HON SIR

The Caghnawago Nation has yesterday sent me a Deputation and by a Belt and Wampum made me the following Complaint agst.. Stockbr Indns..

That as you had made a Road of Peace & Friendship from hence to Albany at the first Congress with the Nations in Canada & lately cleared and mended said Road from all obstructions they accordingly expected to make use of it quiet & uninterrupted, but to their sorrow it happened that when about 12 Days some of their People had come to Albany they were met by 6 or 7 other Stockbridge Indns.. in [2], their People were then somewhat in Liquor but the others were not when Jacobs asked them to come with him to a house they accordingly followed and were brought into house out of Town and shoved into a Room up stairs after seating themselves every one of their People being 3. in number found themselves between two Stockbridge Indns.. pinned down as it were with their Blankets when Captn. Jacobs began to talk very warm in his lange. walking up and down with his knife drawn and making Motions to run it into their Body, wch.. Discourse and Treatment they were obliged to endure for some hours, till at last their People resolved to rescue themselves at any Event by jumping up and making off with themselves wch.. they at last with Difficulty Effected. They Caghnawagos therefore requested me to apprise you immediately of the Behaviour of sd. Stockbridge Indns.. that you would learn from them what they meant by such violent

[1] In Public Archives of Canada, Claus Papers, v. I. 1716–1777. M. 104, p. 88.

[2] Illegible.

Behaviour to their People who never had any Dispute with them and as they could find by your last speech delivered them [1] by me, all matter between them & the Abenaquis were [1] amicably settled, they were surprised at such [1] Breach of Faith and obstructing the Road of Peace so solomnly opened & carefully maintained by you wch.. gave them hopes of using it with pleasure & uninterrupted, but after such Usage from thos Indns.. it was in a manner stoped up before hardly it was used. Wherefore they would beg of you as a party no less injured, to learn the Sentiments of the Stockbridge Indns.. and that they expected they would clear up the Matter to them so as to know how to behave towards them for the future. I could see that the Caghnawagos were much vexed with the Stockbridge and believe the least Thing that would happen again between them and the others would bring on a Quarrel if not timely prevented.

I have given in my Resignation and it is gone to Genl. Amherst by this Post, so that the Col. will have Answer by next Post. Herring is the oldest Officer in the Battn. to purchase & is recommended by the Genl. I could wish Mr. Stevenson would get the Preference, he expected to succeed with your Recommendation & assistence wch.. I dare say would be the Case.

Captn. Lottridge is uneasy abt. his Situation in Case I should leave this Country as he wont pretend to take the Care of the Indns.. upon him alone.

Gave an Accot. of the Dept. to Cayouga Also the News the french have here abt. them Voleurs in France.[2]

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[1] Manuscript torn.

[2] For the tribulations of Vaudreuil, Bigot, Cadet and others, charged, after their return to France, with peculation in office in Canada, see Parkman, *Montcalm and Wolfe*, 3:231–32, Avery, *A History of the United States and its People*, 4:317–18, and *Doc. Rel. to Col. Hist. N. Y.*, 10:1126.

FROM WILLIAM DARLINGTON

There are entered in the Johnson Calendar, p. 140, Johnson's account current with William Darlington and a receipt for £192, 4s, 11d, dated July 15th; also a letter from Darlington, in New York, dated the 16th, about articles sent in care of Dr Samuel Stringer. Destroyed by fire.

THOMAS BAUGH TO JEFFERY AMHERST

Copy[1]

Fort Stanwix July 20th: 1762.

Copy

A few days ago a large number of Indians Insulted the Soldiers at Fort Schuyler, without having received any provocation from the Garrison, they had even a Design to Surprise the post, which was Discovered to the Serjeant commanding there, by a French prisoner, and on the Sutler refusing to sell them Rum, they plundered his house, and afterwards Endeavoured to gett over the Stockades, threatening to kill the Soldiers; their behavior has been So Extreamly ill, that I thought it my Duty to Inform Your Excellency with it; the Oneida Indians were principally concerned.

I am

Your Excellencys Most obedient hble Servt.

Thos. Baugh[2]

To Sir Jeffrey Amherst.

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[1] Destroyed by fire. It was inclosed in Amherst to Johnson, 1762, August 1.

[2] Captain in the 55th regiment.

TO ELEAZAR WHEELOCK

L. S.[1]

Fort Johnson July 21st. 1762

SIR

This day on my return from Easton I was favoured with yours of the 27th. ultimo, & am glad to find the progress which the Boys have made under your care

As I should have nothing more at heart than to promote so good, & usefull an undertaking, I strongly recommended it to the several Nations of Indians, at a meeting sometime ago, when they seemed much pleased thereat, & Determined to encourage the same, but my being for two Months absent from home, has prevented me giving any thing therein during that period

I shall enquire of Josephs friends whether they approve of your proposal, and shall at all times give you my assistance towards promoting a Scheme so well calculated for the Instruction of the Indians by which they may become Usefull Members of Society.

I am
Sir
Your most Obedient
Humble Servant
WM. JOHNSON

excuse my brevity being greatly hurried —
please to remember me to Joseph & ye. others
tell them I hope that they will mind their learning
closely — his Sister &ca. are well and will be
glad to hear often from him —
The Revd. Mr. WHEELOCK

ADDRESSED: To
The Reverd. Mr. Wheelock

INDORSED: Sr. Wm. Johnson
July 1762

[1] In Dartmouth College Library. Signature and postscript in Johnson's handwriting.

FROM FRANCIS WADE ETC.

There are entered in the Johnson Calendar, p. 140, four papers which were destroyed by fire: a letter of July 26th from Francis Wade, at Philadelphia, to Johnson stating that he has shipped a chaise on board the sloop, *Henery & Mary*, to New York to care of Mrs Ann De Visme, with orders to forward to Albany, care of Kennedy & Lyle, giving directions for preserving, inclosing an account, advising of Croghan's draft on Johnson for £260, and asking for a bill on New York or Philadelphia; Ferrall Wade's receipt, dated the 27th, to John S. Quackenbush for 14s, 3d; David Quacbos's promise, dated the 27th, to pay Ferrall Wade or order on demand £3, 5s., 1d — on back, P. Silvester's receipt to John Scot Quackenboss for the same, dated January 24, 1763; and Ferrall Wade's order of the 27th to Urius Wood to pay £1, 1s — on back, an entry against David Quack for the sum covered by the note of hand, due to Ferrall Wade.

TO ALEXANDER DUNCAN [1]

Df.[2]

Johnson Hall July 31st 1762.

SIR

I have received repeated advice as well from the Indians as from some White people that one John Davis, a fellow who speaks Indian well, & is usually employed by the Traders about your Garrison has presumed for some unknown purpose to Summon all the Indians both in your Name and mine to a Meeting there, & that numbers have left their Castles for that purpose. As such a step must disgust the Indians being without your knowledge as some Onondagas have informed me & he having received no directions from me relative thereto, I think it necessary to request that you Would give orders for his being apprehended & sent down close Prisoner to me, as he is an old

[1] Major of 55th regiment.

[2] Destroyed by fire.

Offender, and a fellow who has frequently created misunderstandings between us & the Indians.

I hope you find all things agreable at your Garrison and am Sir &ca.

MAJOR DUNCAN.

FROM HENDRICK FREY

The preceding letter was followed in the Library Collection (*See* Johnson Calendar, p. 140) by a letter of July 31st from Hendrick Frey, at Canajoharie, to Johnson, conveying a report of the destruction of German Flats by Indians. Letter destroyed by fire.

TO MILITIA OFFICERS

Df. S.[1]

July 31, 1762.

Orders.

As I have this Moment received an acct. by letter from Mr. Fry [2] of this Days date, that the Inhabitants of German Flatts are destroyed by the Enemy Indians.

You are hereby required & ordered to March imediately with yr. Companys to the German Flatts, and remain there untill further orders, as you will meet me there tomorrow morning.

Given under my hand at Johnson Hall this 31st Day of July 1762 9 p. m.

WM. JOHNSON
Collo.

To all officers Commanding Compys. along the Mohawk River.

[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] Hendrick Frey, of Canajoharie.

JEFFERY AMHERST TO THOMAS BAUGH

Copy [1]

New York 1st: August 1762.

SIR

I had last Night your Letter of the 20th July the contents of which I Shall immediately Communicate to Sir Willm. Johnson, that he may acquaint the Oneida Indians, as well as any of the other Tribes, of what they are to expect, if they make Such attempts on any of the posts, as you Inform me they have lately done at Fort Schuyler: I hope it will drop here, and that I shall hear of no further complaints of the like Nature; but had the Serjeant ordered his Garrison to fire on the Indians, if they persisted in getting over the Stockade, and killed some of them, he should have had my Approbation: These posts are established as well for the protection of the Indians, as the rest of His Majesty's subjects, and while they behave well, they are to meet with Good Treatment, but they must by no means be permitted to behave in a Riotous manner, when they come there, much less to plunder the Traders, or to attempt any thing against the Garrison. I hope the Sutler's Stock did not consist of Rum, for if it did, I should not be sorry that it was Destroyed.

I am Sir &c.

To CAPT. BAUGH or officer commanding in Fort Stanwix.

INDORSED: Amherst to Capt. Baugh.

[1] Destroyed by fire. It was inclosed in a letter of Amherst to Johnson, August 1, 1762.

FROM JEFFERY AMHERST

L. S.[1]

New York 1st August 1762.

SIR

The Inclosed Copy of a Letter, which I received Last Night from Captain Baugh,[2] Commanding officer at Fort Stanwix, will show you how much reason there is for the Complaints of the Indians of the Treatment they meet with at our Posts; and by the Copy of my Answer to Captain Baugh, which I likewise Inclose, you will see the manner in which I Regard the Riot Complained of; And have only to desire you will Immediately Call the Oneida Indians to an Account for such a Daring Attempt at any of the King's Posts; and that you will Assure them, as well as any of the other Tribes, that I never will suffer them to Behave in such a manner, without Chastising them, according to the Nature of their Crime; and surely none can be greater than that of Daring to Plunder the Traders, who Live under the Protection of our posts, & even Venturing to Attack the Garrison, when ordered to Desist.

I am, with great Regard, Sir

Your most Obedient Humble Servant,

JEFF: AMHERST.

P. S. By the packett which Arrived this day, I have the pleasure to Inform you, that a Treaty of Peace has been Concluded between Russia & Prussia, & also between that last Crown and Sweden.

J. A.

SIR WM. JOHNSON Bart:

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[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] Baugh to Amherst, July 20, 1762.

FROM WILLIAM DARLINGTON

The preceding is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 141, by a letter of August 1st from William Darlington, at New York, to Johnson, mentioning the receipt of a brass gun and his sending of several articles by Skipper Guysbert Marselis. Destroyed by fire.

TO THE LORDS OF TRADE

L. S.[1]

Aug. 1, 1762.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations

My Lords,

His late Majesty having been pleased by his Order in Council of the 29th. Day of August 1759, on the Petition of Benjamin Franklin Esqr. Agent appointed by the Assembly of Pensilvania relating to the differences subsisting between his Majestys Subjects and the Indians bordering upon the said Province concerning large Quantitys of Land which the said Indians alledge they have been deprived of without their Consent or satisfaction made them for the same, particularly of the Lands included within the Forks of the River of Delaware, and also of other Lands on both sides the said River, to direct his Agent for Indian affairs to examine thoroughly into the complaints of the Delaware, Indians with respect to Lands which they alledge they have been defrauded of by the Proprietaries, and that for this purpose he do take the earliest Opportunity of signifying to them that he has in Consequence of what passed at the Conferences in July and August 1757 received his Majestys Orders to Enquire into their Grievances, and press

[1] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5. 1276. p. 65, London, England. Inclosed in a letter of Johnson to the lords of trade, August 20, 1762.

them to appoint such time and place as shall be most Convenient to them for that purpose, that he do likewise give timely notice of such Meeting to the Commissioners appointed by the Proprietaries to act on their part, to the End they may come properly instructed and prepared to support the Claims of their Constituents, and that when he shall have made a full and particular enquiry into the circumstances of the Case, and heard what all partys may have to offer he do transmit his proceedings in this business to your Lordships in order to be laid before his Majesty, together with his opinion of what may be proper to be done thereupon.

In pursuance of the above Order I have the Honour to represent to your Lordships, that having signified to Teedyuscung who stiles himself Chief of the Delawares at *Wyoming* his Majestys Orders, he nevertheless, thought proper to put off the Meeting, until I had again applied to him for that purpose when he by Letter dated the 21st. of April [1] last after Expressing his satisfaction thereat, appointed to meet me at *Easton* on this Subject on the 15th. day of June then next, and to bring with him all such of his People as were concerned in the Lands in Question, Of this Appointment I gave Notice to the Governor of Pensilvania, that he might appoint Commissrs. on behalf of the Proprietaries agreable to his Majestys Orders.—

On the 13th. of June I arrived at Easton, but could not proceed on business before the 18th the Indians being until that Day drunk.—

As I do myself the honour to transmit Copys of the whole proceedings at this Meeting, containing the demands of the Indians at large in their own words, and also Copys of the Proprietaries defence, and of the Deeds and Evidences produced to me in support of the Claim of both parties, I shall content myself with stating in a concise manner the claim of the Indians,

[1] Johnson wrote to Teedyuscung April 21st, appointing June 15th. Teedyuscung's letter of consent was necessarily written later.

and the defence of the Proprietaries — with such other Matters as I conceive necessary to lay before your Lordships —

It appears by the Minutes of this Meeting on theNineteenth of June that Teedyuscung describes the Lands about which he complains as laying from Easton up the River Delaware to Samuel Dupuys at the Gap to the Kittatinny Hills or Blue Mountains, and along the Top of those Mountns to Allimingey, from thence to Mackcungee, and from thence to Shamony, and from thence across to Delaware River at Pitcocks Creek and from thence to Easton, also four several Islands within the above described Limits

These Lands the Indians formerly insisted were never purchased from them or their forefathers, that if the Proprietaries have any Deed for these Lands it is fraudulent and a Forgery, and that neither they nor their Forefathers have ever been paid for the same —

On the Twenty first of June the Proprietaries Commissioners delivered in their defence in Writing from which and the Deeds and Evidences therein referred to, they insist it clearly appears that the first Proprietor of Pensilvania by himself and Agents did fairly purchase from the Indian Proprietors among other Lands a Tract in the year 1682, and in the year 1686 other Lands in part bounded on those purchased in 1682, which last purchased Tract was by Deed dated 26th August 1686, conveyed to William Pen by *Mankeerickishe*, *Sayhoppy*, and *Taughaughsey*, Indian Kings, or Chiefs the proprietors thereof whose Rights to those Lands I do not find has been denied by the Indians, none claiming them —

This original Deed being lost, or mislaid, has occasioned the Proprietaries much trouble to prove the Reality of this purchase, and the Truth of a Copy of that Deed produced before me in support of their Right to the Lands in Controversey

The proofs of this your Lordship will observe are sundry Extracts from ancient Letters mentioning at that time a Treaty to be on foot for purchasing Lands above the *Forks of Dela-*

ware from the Indians, and an acc^{t}. of goods paid them 21st April 1688, which in Quality agrees with the consideration mentioned in the Deed of the 28^{t} August 1686, and in quantity also in many Articles; and as the List agrees not with the Goods mentioned in any precedent Indian Deed, and also as the Letter mentioning this payment says "We have another Payment to make to the Indians of *Christina* then shall be out of the Indian debt —"; the Proprietaries Commiss^{rs}. infer it was the Residue of the Goods paid for the purchase of these Lands —

That this was really so, seems to be confirmed past Contradiction by the Affidavit of the Honb^{le}. William Allen Esqr. Chief Justice of the province of Pensilvania marked G,[1] to which I beg leave to referr your Lordship

This tract of Land is in the said Deed described as follows — All that Tract and those tracts of Land lying and being in the said Province of Pensilvania aforesaid, beginning upon a Line formerly laid out, or to be laid out from a corner marked Spruce Tree by the River Delaware about *Macheririk-kitten*, and from thence running along the Ledge or foot of the Mountains West North West to a corner White Oak marked with the letter P, standing by the Indian path that leadeth to an Indian Town called *Playurickey*, and from thence extending westward to *Neshaminey Creek, from which said line* the said Tract hereby granted doth extend itself back into the Woods, *as far as a Man can go in one Day and an half*, and bounded on the Westerly side with the Creek called Neshaminey or the *most westerly Branch thereof* so far as the said Branch doth Extend and from thence by a Line
to the utmost extent of the said One Day and an halfs Journey, & from thence by a Line to the River Delaware, and from thence down the several Courses of the said River to the first mentioned Spruce Tree, together with all the Islands in the said River lying over against the said Tract of Land and also other Islands &ca.

[1] In Public Record Office, London.

I do not find by any proofs before me there were any Complaints made by the Indians relating to this Tract until the year 1734, Forty eight years after the Purchase — When at a Meeting between Thomas Pen, & John Pen Esq[rs], the two Proprietors at Durham, with Fisheecunk one of the Delaware Chiefs, and some others, they complained of some People having settled above the West Branch of Delaware, which they claimed as their Land, tho' at the same time they said that the purchases formerly made of their Ancestors being before their time they could not certainly know the bounds of the same, but if it appeared those Purchases were actually made they must be honest & content themselves with the Bounds and Limits thereof, and appointed to meet the Proprietors at Pensbury next Spring to treat with them on that Occasion, as your Lordships will see by the Minutes of that Treaty marked F [1]

Pursuant to that appointment a Treaty was held with them at Pensbury in the year 1735, when the Copy of the Deed of 1686 was shewn them, the Witnesses Examined before them, who proved the purchase and the Consideration paid, the Execution of a Deed for that purchase, and that Joseph Wood one of the persons Examined was a Witness thereto and subscribed his Name to the Deed as a Witness, and Tishecunck a Delaware Chief then there acknowledged himself to be present at the Execution of the said Deed and that he was satisfied about it, but nothing was then concluded on by reason of the Absence of Monockakickon their Chief, but concluded to go home and consult their old Men, and that if they found what had been told them respecting the said Purchase was true they would return and confirm it: This will more fully appear by the Affidavit of William Allen Esqr. before referred to Accordingly after two years Monockakickon and other Chiefs and Indians of the Delaware Tribe came to Philadelphia where a Treaty was held with them on the twenty fourth Day of August 1737 to settle and adjust this matter, the Result of

[1] In Public Record Office.

which was, that after the said Deed of 1686 and the Depositions of the said Joseph Wood and William Biles were read & explained to the Indians, and a map, or plan shewing in what manner the Lines in the said Deed mentioned were to run, had been laid before and fully explained to them, they did with great Deliberation declare, that they were sufficiently convinced of the truth thereof, and that the Lands mentioned therein were sold by their Ancestors to William Pen and that they had no objection but were willing to joyn in a full and absolute Confirmation of the said Sale: and accordingly on the 25th. of August 1737 Monockakickon, Lappawingoe, Tishacomen (alias Tishecunck) and Notamis (als Nutimus) Chiefs or Sachems of the said Delaware Indians, and a great number of other Indians of Inferior Rank executed a Deed reciting the said Deed of 1686 made by Maykeanc'kisho, Sayhoppy, and Taughhasey, the Chiefs or Kings of the Northern Indians on Delaware, for large quantitys of goods delivered by the Agents of William Pen to those Indian Chiefs for the Lands therein mentioned, and also reciting the several before mentioned Treaties respecting the said Lands at Durham and Pensbury, and also that their old Men not being at the said Treaties they had taken time to advise with them, and reciting that the said purchase appeared by the Depositions of Joseph Wood, and William Biles, and declaring themselves fully satisfied that the said Tract, or Tracts, were truly granted to William Pen and his heirs by the said Maykeerickkisho, Sayhoppy and Taughhausey, did release, quit claim, and confirm the said Land to the then Proprietors by the same Bounds Limits and Courses, and in the very Words by which the same are described in the said Deed of 1686

And the Extent of the said Lands not being then settled so far as respected the Day and Halfs Walk, it was agreed by them that it should be walked over by the proper persons to be appointed for that purpose; As by the said Deed, the Minutes of that Treaty and the Affidavt. marked G before referred to, will appear

It may not be improper to remark here to your Lordships that it appears by that Affidavit that Teedyuscung the person now claiming to be chief of the Delawares and principally concerned in this Complaint, acknowledged that the Ancestors of Tisheecunk and Nutimus (the two Chiefs that among others Executed this last Deed) had been always esteemed to be the Chief original owners of the Land, in and about the Forks of Delaware, and the adjacent Lands above Tohiccon.

Pursuant to the agreement beforementioned for the Walking the Journey of the Day and half, It appears by the Affidavits of Timothy Smith [1] a person employed to Superintend the Walkers, Edward Marshall [1] one of the Walkers (the others being dead) by the Affidavits of John Hyder,[1] Ephraim Goodwin [1] and Nicholas Scull,[1] present at the performing the said walk, that the same was fairly performed in the month of September 1737 in the presence of several Indians appointed for that purpose by the Chiefs of the Delawares, and terminated some Miles beyond the Kittatinny Mountains, To which Affidavit I also beg leave to referr your Lordships

About the latter end of the year 1740, & in the beginning of the year 1740/1 it appears by the Minutes of Council held at Philadelphia 26th. March 1741 the Indians yet discontented had sent a Letter directed to Jeremiah Langhorn and other Magistrates of the Province of Pensilvania, and another to the Governor complaining of certain Lands in Bucks County, being taken and held from them without their having received satisfaction for the same: The Proprietaries Commissioners (alluding to this as I understand them) say they cannot help observing that after the said Indians had in so solemn a manner ratified and confirmed by their Deed in 1757 the Lands which had been purchased of and conveyed by their Ancestors above 50 years before the Proprieter might reasonably have expected they would suffer them and those to whom they might grant any of the said Lands to remain in the quiet & undisturbed possession thereof,

[1] In Public Record Office.

but to their great surprize after the bounds Of the said Land to the Northward had been ascertained by the Walk of one Day and an half which was performed in the Month of September 1737 in the presence of the Deputys of the said Delaware Indians for that purpose appointed, according to the terms of the said Deeds, some few disatisfied persons amongst the said Indians, who resided in the Forks of Delaware in the year 1741 Expressed some uneasiness that the said Lands should be granted by the Proprietors to the persons who about that Time began to seat and improve them, several Messages passed between them and Governor Thomas on this subject; The Result of which in the end was, that it was mutually agreed that the whole matter should be submitted to their Uncles the Six Nations, who were soon expected at Philadelphia

It appears by the said Minutes of Council of 26th March 1741 that on the reading the said Indian Letters, & other papers therein mentioned particularly a Letter from the Six Nations, wherein they declare that their Cousins the Delawares have no right to dispose of Lands, and pray the Proprieter, not to buy or accept of any Grant of Lands from them, it was the opinion of that board that a Letter from the Governor be sent to the Delaware Indians, setting forth the former purchases & Releases of the said Lands and the request of the Six Nations aforesaid, and exhorting and requiring them to live peaceably and friendly with the English Inhabitants as heretofore, and at the same time to inform them, that as the Chiefs of the Six Nations were to be at Philadelphia in May next unto whom this whole affair will be made known The Delawares may if they please at their own Expence come down at the same time and be present In the year 1742 in July at a Treaty held with the Six Nations and Delawares at the Proprietors, Governor Thomas in Council laid the matter before the six Nations, who after perusing the Proprieters Writings with a Draught of the Land in dispute, declared the Delawares to be a very unruly people & absolutely in the wrong, and after severely rebuking them, peremtorily ordered them to

remove instantly off the Lands. The whole of these Transactions will appear to your Lordships by the Minutes of Council of 26th. March 1741 [1] and the 9th. and 12th. of July 1742 [1] transmitted to your Lordships.— With this the Proprietaries Commissioners say the Delawares acquiesced, and never renewed their Claim 'till the said Teedyuscung in the year 1756, made his first complaint against the Proprietors of Forgery — In the year 1761 in August it will appear to your Lordships that at a Conference held by Governor Hamilton at Bush Hill with the said Teedyuscung and his Son, that Teedyuscung declared he himself knew nothing of any fraud or cheating the Proprietors had been guilty of, That the French put it in the minds of their foolish young men, and they forced him to mention it, and was sorry he had troubled them so much, and owned that Nutimus told him that the Delawares had sold old Mr. Pen as much Land as Man could walk over in a Day and an half; To begin at Pitchcocks Creek, and go up the River according to the course thereof, but complained that all the consideration for the same was not paid, and that the Walk was not performed along the River according to the bargain, but upon a strait course, by which they had got more Lands than the Indians intended, & that on complaining about it they were threatned; & forbore at that time to say any more about it; to those Minutes at large I beg leave also to referr your Lordships

Having stated to your Lordships the Facts and Transactions relating to this controversy antecedent to this present meeting collected from the Proprietors defence of 21st. June and supported by the Indian Deeds Affidavits and other proofs herewith transmitted, I proceed to acquaint your Lordships with the farther proceedings at this Meeting —

The Proprietors defence of 21st. June to Teedyuscungs complaint on the 19th. being read, together with the Deeds and papers therein referred to, Teedyuscung declared that he and the Indians well understood the purport or meaning of them

[1] In Public Record Office.

And yet My Lords on the next Day at a continuance of this Conference Teedyuscung denied that he or any of his People understood what passed the Day before, & in a Speech and Written paper by him delivered, which your Lordships will find at large in the Minutes of the 22d- June, reflected on my Deputy Mr Croghan and on me as not intending to do them justice

This behaviour so extraordinary gave me great reason to imagine the Indians were excited to this, and that some People present were so bad as to endeavour to prevent this controversy from being brought to a conclusion, to create farther disatisfaction in the Indians and to lessen their Confidence in me

Permit me my Lords here to lay before you, such proofs as I have been able to collect shewing that my surmise on that occasion was not ill founded.

In the first place my Lords it was endeavoured to prevent these Indians from coming to this Meeting, for proof of which I transmit to your Lordships a Copy of an Anonymous Letter sent to Teedyuscung the original of which his Son shewed me, & is as follows — "Brother Teedyuscung, We find the Alleghenny Indians are not likely to come so soon as we Expected, and that the time and place you have appointed Sir William Johnson to meet at Easton will not be so suitable as to meet him when all the Indians are together, We have therefore informed Sr William Johnson that it will be better to put off the intended Meeting till that time and to meet you all together and as we think Brother you will be willing to have the business well done; *We desire you not to come from Wyoming til you hear the Western Indians are come to Shamokin and then to come down to them to the same place they do, where we shall order provision for you*" This Letter was sent by one Willis a Messenger to Teedyuscung, and Joseph Fox (who together with Saml. Rhoades Edward Pennington, Joseph Galloway, John Morton, Isaac Pearson, Giles Knight, and John Hughes, were appointed as they say by the Assembly of Pensilvania to attend this Treaty and see Justice done) paid Ten pounds for a Horse to send Willis with this Letter —

That Teedyuscung was stimulated to these Jealousies & instigated to this behaviour will appear to your Lordships by the Affidavits of Samuel Dupuis [1] John Neal,[1] and James Hillman [1] John Biddle,[1] William Craig,[1] and Henry Montour [1] which I lay before your Lordships, by which it appears that All that Teedyuscung said on the 22d- June was by the directions of *Irael Pemberton* a principal person among the Quakers, who (with several others of that Denomination) attended at this Treaty, and by the last Affidavit it further appears that Teedyuscung declared that the Quakers and *Nutimus* a Chief of the Jersey Indians, had made him a great Man, and persuaded him to say what he had heretofore said respecting the Proprieters of Pensilvania cheating the Indians, and my Lords Teedyuscung himself hath since declared to me, that he never should have troubled the Proprieters about these Lands had he not been instigated so to do by the Quakers

I am sorry to observe that the behaviour of Israel Pemberton and some of the Committee of the Assembly of Pensilvania this Day, was such as too much tended to Excite the worst suspicions in Minds Jealous as Indians, and to promote the worst consequences from persons so irascible, and such as seemed calculated to destroy all the good consequences to be Expected from my future interpositions with them as Agent for Indian affairs, by instilling in their minds prejudices against my integrity, They openly supported Teedyuscung in the denial of what he had said the Day before, charged me with untruths, That the Minutes were not fairly taken, of omitting many Material things said by Teedyuscung and misrepresenting others, and insinuated that I would not do the Indians justice, and this in publick before the Indians, with so much noise and clamour, that I was compelled to break up the Conference for that Day;— This whole transaction at large is entred in the Minutes from which your Lordships will more plainly see the indecent manner in which I was

[1] In Public Record Office.

treated I need not make any remarks to your Lordships on the Ill consequences that naturally must be expected from such proceedings, as I have the satisfaction to find from several papers now before me and particularly from a Letter of Governor Dennys in 1757 that your Lordships are not only well acquainted with, but disapprove of their intermeddling in these matters, but think I cannot omit observing to your Lordships that if Provincial Commissioners or any others continue to interfere in Indian affairs by calling Meetings and distributing the public money in presents amongst them, as they have done, it will be impossible for me or any other Superintendant of Indian affairs to preserve that weight with them necessary for his Majestys interest, or to discharge the duty of that office by conducting our concerns with them with any Uniformity or regularity. The different Views and interests of each Government, the General publick good, and the private advantage of self interested individuals frequently clashing must produce nothing but partys & Confusion amongst the Indians, to the prejudice of his Majestys interest, and that of the Colonies in General —

I therefore humbly submit to your Lordships consideration the great impropriety of any of his Majestys Subjects holding Meetings with the Indians or intermeddling in Indian affairs without the Royal Authority for so doing.

After the Breaking up of the Conference of this Day I received from the Committee of the Assembly, a Letter dated 22^{d}. June 1762, containing several things alledged by them as material and necessary in this Controversy to be represented in behalf of the Indians, a Copy of this I have transmitted to your Lordships entered at large at the end of the Minutes, and I transmit also the Answer of the Proprietary Commiss^{rs}. thereto of the 24th. June, Wherein your Lordships may observe they have explained, and cleared up several matters on which those of the Assembly laid much Stress —

On the 24th. June I met the Indians again in pursuance of a message I sent them, when Teedyuscung seemed to be in a good

disposition by his Speech entered in the Minutes, and at the same time delivered a Written paper containing his account of the Transactions relating to this controversy in support of his charge against the Proprieters, and also Copies of two Deeds the one dated 17th Day of September 1718,[1] and Executed by Sassoonan and other Chiefs of the Delawares, The other dated 22d. Augt- 1749,[1] and executed by Canasatego and other Chiefs of the Six Nations, together with some Chiefs of the Delawares and other Nations which I also transmit, begging leave to referr your Lordships to Teedyuscungs Remarks thereon together with his other observations and assertions as contained in the paper entered at large in the Minutes of 23d. June; but think it proper to remark to your Lordships that some passages in that paper seem not to have been dictated with the same good Disposition as Teedyuscungs speech

The Proprietary Commissioners on the 28th. of June delivered me their Answer thereto which is likewise transmitted, & to which I also beg leave to referr your Lordships

I met not the Indians again until the 27th- June when I spoke to them on the proceedings of the 24th- as far as I conceived was proper as your Lordships will see by the minutes of that Day

On the 28th- June I met the Indians again, in pursuance of a Request from Teedyuscung, and found them in a very friendly Disposition

After a short Speech by Teedyuscung he delivered me a paper saying it came from his Heart, and he hoped would wipe out the stings from his Brothers Hearts, This paper is entered at large in the Minutes of that Day and is in Substance, that they had charged the Proprietaries with Fraud and Forgery at a time when they were Just come from the French and incensed against the English by them, that it appears by sundry old Writings and papers read at this Conference that this Charge was a mistake, into which they were led by the Accounts received from their

[1] In Public Record Office.

Ancestors concerning the Lands sold to William Penn in the year 1686 That as to the Walk, the Proprietary Commissioners think it / was reasonably performed, that they think otherwise, that this difference in opinion may happen without either being bad men, That it is a matter about which Brethren ought not to differ, that being desirous of living in peace & friendship they bury underground all Controversies about Land, and offer to sign a Release for the Lands in dispute

The Governor of Pensilvania thanked them on the behalf of the Proprietaries but thought the Release not necessary to confirm the Proprietaries Title, and had promised them a present, and recommended peace and friendship to them

Thus my Lords this dispute is at length brought to a Conclusion — The Indians appear satisfied that the Charge of fraud and forgery ascribed to the Proprietaries is a mistake, and nothing seems to remain of the truth and fairness of which the Indians do not acknowledge except the Walk of a Day and an half, and as they for the sake of peace & friendship have nevertheless given up that point, and as the Proprietaries have obtained this tract of Land for a trifling consideration in respect of the worth of the Lands, and this Tribe of Indians being very poor, I would beg leave to recommend that the Proprietors make them a handsome present as a Token of their friendship for them, and this I conceive will make them effectually easy under this their concession

I cannot my Lord close this Report without mentioning Teedyuscungs complaint That the people of the Colony of Connecticut were coming to settle at Wioming on the River Susquehanna, of this I have had notice sometime ago, that 100 Families were first to settle thereon and to be followed by a considerable number, and that they had appointed an Agent to negociate the same in England, falsly giving out that tis at the Indians request they come to settle those Lands —

It being of the utmost consequence to prevent any such Attempt, as In all probability the effects will be very fatal —

The Lands at Wyoming do not belong to the Delawares there residing, but to the Six Nations who have only permitted them to settle there as they have no Lands of their own

The 6 Nations are already greatly alarmed hereat, having made their complaint to me on this Subject last Spring as will appear to your Lordships from the Transactions at my House herewith transmitted [1]

To put a stop thereto the Governor of Connecticut hath lately issued a Proclamation forbidding any persons from that Province to settle thereon, but should the New Englanders persist in their design (which I am apprehensive they may) the Jealousies of the Indians, that they will be deprived of their Lands, against their consent which I have with so much pains quieted will again revive, the Six Nations, and their Numerous Allies & Dependants will be thereby irritated to fall upon our Settlements; and it is not improbable, that other Nations, not knowing how soon they may meet with the like treatment, will unite with them, as in a Common Cause, and thereby involve the American Colonies in an Indian War.

[2] I have the Honour to be with
the greatest Respect
My Lords — Your Lordships
Most Obedient & Most
Humble Servant
Wm. Johnson

INDORSED: Pensylvania.

Report to the Right
Honble the Lords Commissioners
of Trade and Plantations
of
The Proceedings of the Treaty
held at Easton by Sir William
Johnson Bart to examine

[1] Indian Proceedings, April 21–28, 1762.

[2] That which follows is in Johnson's handwriting.

into the Complaint of the
Delaware Indians against
the Proprietors of Pensilvania
for defrauding them of their
Lands
Fort Johnson Aug^{t}. 1st. 1762.
Read Nov^{r}. 11. 1762 X. 10.

TO MILITIA OFFICERS

Df. S.[1]

August 1, 1762

Orders.

It is Sir William Johnson's orders that the Companys now under arms at Conajoharee do proceed to the House of Han Nichles Herkemer beyond that place & here to remain for this day sending frequent Scouts to reconnoitre the German Flatts that they may be in readiness to Protect that Settlement if attacked.— That they also make enquiry of the Inhab^{ts}. there into the cause of the late report which appears to be without foundation.

Given under my Hand at M^{r}. Frys August 1st 1762–5 in the Morning.

W^{M}. Johnson

To the officers Comd^{g}. Comp^{ys}. at Conajoharee.

[1] Destroyed by fire.

MAJOR GENERAL ROBERT MONCKTON
Governor of New York

TO ROBERT MONCKTON

Df.[1]

Frys near Conajoharee Augt. 1st

5 in the morning.

SIR

Last Night at ten o'Clock I received a Letter by Express from one of the Capts of Militia informing me that the German Flatts was destroyed by the Indians on which I imediately sent orders to the Militia of this River, & the Mohawks to joyn me at the Flatts, & arrived here at two Oclock this morning.

Shortly after I received a second Letter to acquaint me that it was a false report occasioned by a Drunken Indian who ran about and made much noise, together with a Story propagated a few days ago of a design to destroy their Settlement was the Cause of their giveing the alarm.

I cannot easily persuade myself that the Indians have any such design, from the favorable disposition in which I find all the Western & Northern Indˢ. are (from whom I the other day received a Calumet with a friendly message & severall belts of Wampum renewᵍ. all their Engagements) as well as from the present Inclintⁿ. of the 6. Nations in General whom are now here, & at my House.

I have notwithstanding issued the necessary orders to the Militia, & posted some of them for this day on the road near the Flatts in order to support the Inhabitants in case of an Attack, as also to keep out proper Scouts, but I must beg leave to observe that from the present dearness & scarcity of Powder the Poorer sort of the Militia are not in a Capacity to procure a Sufficiency neither is there any quantity to be had in the Country.

I have wrote to Stockbridge to enquire the particulars Concerning the Murder of the Indian, and as soon as I can procure their answer I shall not fail to transmit it to you.

His Excellʸ. MAJOR GENᴸ. MONCKTON Govʳ. N. York.

[1] Destroyed by fire.

TO JEFFERY AMHERST

The preceding letter was followed in the Library Collection (*See* Johnson Calendar, p. 141) by a letter of August 1st from Johnson, at Fry's, to General Amherst, reporting the alarm at the German Flats, his consequent measures, the apparent favorable disposition of western and northern Indians and the Six Nations, his inquiry of the Indians concerning behavior to Bourk, the sutler, a small present of money to Silver Heels and another Indian, and expressing apprehensions that the Governor of Connecticut's proclamation will not restrain encroachments on Indian lands along the Susquehanna, and that rum-selling to Indians at the German Flats will largely defeat the good purpose of prohibition at the posts. Destroyed by fire.

FROM WILLIAM WINEPRESS

A. L. S.[1]

Albany, Augst. 2nd, 1762

3 oclock in the morning.

DEAR SIR WILLIAM

Yesterday about One Oclock in the afternoon Mr. John Duncan of Schenectady brought me a Copy of your orders to the officers Commanding the Companys of Militia on the Mohawk River, to march immediately to the German Flatts; with the Malancholy account of the Inhabitants there being destroyed by the Enemy Indians; upon receipt of which I immediately went to Major Swits [2] who Commands the Militia here; and delivered him a Copy of your orders to the Officers of the Militia, & told him that I thought it was absolutely necessary that he should order the Compys. to march immediately up to you, he seemed to hesitate a good deal, and say'd the order was directed only to the officers that Commanded Companys on the Mohawk River & did not extend to him, but that he would send for the Captains, & have every thing ready to march on the shortest notice from you; but I dont find that one of them have offered to stir yet, nor do I believe they intend it.

[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] Isaac Switts, of the first battalion of Albany county militia.

I immediately dispatched an Express to General Amherst with an account of this affair; and I pitty the poor unhappy sufferers from my heart, and I am with great truth, Dr. Sir

Your most obliged Humble Servant

WILLM. WINEPRESS [1]

SIR WILLM. JOHNSON Bart.

INDORSED: Captn. Winepress Letter.

TO WILLIAM WINEPRESS

Df.[2]

Johnson Hall August 4th 1762

DEAR SIR

Your favor of the 2d Inst. was delivered me yesterday by Parson Brown.[3] I am sorry (as the affair turned out) that the alarm spread so far, which by my order I endeavored to avoid as judging the Militia along this River would have been Sufficient to repell any number of Indians that could be assembled within so short a time even tho' they were so inclined; but the Mil. Offrs. who were greatly alarmed, forwarded my orders to All as judgg. affairs in the Worst light. On a Strict enquiry into the affair, I find it was occasioned by a Drunken Indian stripping of his Cloathes, Swimming across the Mohawk River, in order to buy more Rum at a Tipling House a Mile distant from where he lives and on his entering the House, a Couple of little girls who were left in charge of it got frightened at the sight of the naked Indian (tho without any arms) run out and came to a Number of People mowing wheat, crying out yt. there were Inds. naked in the house on which these Timerous people who had often Experienced Indn. Cruelty (without further enquiry)

[1] Captain in the 55th regiment.

[2] Destroyed by fire.

[3] Rev. Thomas Brown, of Albany, chaplain to the Mohawks.

run away to the River, which they crossed and frightened all y^e^ people on the other side who imediately spread the alarm as far as Conajoharee w^th^ this addition, that the Settlement was destroyed, on receipt of w^h^. one of my officers dispatched an Express to me with the Acc^tt^.

Upon rec^t^. of this Intelligence I set out at 10 at Night for the German Flatts in order to Cover the Country & make a stand with the Militia of the River and the Mohocks whom I had ordered, but at M^r^. Frys near Conajoharee I rec^d^ a 2^d^ Express acquainting me that the report was without foundation. Whereupon I wrote Gen^rl^. Amherst & Gov^r^. Monkton and informed them how the alarm had been occasioned w^h^. I hope they may receive time enough to stop any Steps they might Judge necessary to be taken thereon.

I am with much esteem Dear Sir
Your most obedient Humble Serv^t^.
W^M^. JOHNSON

INDORSED: Letter to Captain Winepress.

WILLIAM DARLINGTON'S ACCOUNT

The preceding letter was followed in the Library Collection (*See* Johnson Calendar, p. 141) by an account, dated August 6th, from William Darlington for pork and salt sent to Johnson, £29, 8s, 9d. Destroyed by fire.

FROM JEFFERY AMHERST

L. S.[1]

New York, 7^th^ August 1762.

SIR

I Have this Evening the Favor of your Letter of the 1st Instant, and you will have seen by Mine of the 4^th^ [2] that on receiving the Intelligence of the Indian Alarm, I Judged it would

[1] Destroyed by fire.
[2] Not found.

turn out to be no other than it has proved to be. What you mention of the Disposition of the Indians in General, at present, I believe to be very Just, tho' I must confess I Can't overlook their Late Behavior at Fort Schuyler, and I must repeat my Desires that you will be pleased to Call them to a Severe Account for that Riot.

Your Readiness in proceeding to the Relief of the Inhabitants, on a Supposition that they were in Danger, was very Commendable; and I am sorry to hear the Officers of Militia at & about Albany were so wanting in their Duty as not to move a Step, altho' the Intelligence had reached them; On this occasion, I can't help mentioning that great care should be taken to Grant Commissions to Persons that can be depended on, and that are Capable of Discharging their Duty with Spirit. Mr. Duncan,[1] late of the 44th who now lives at Schenectady, could not fail of making a good Militia officer, & therefore I would Recommend him to be Appointed in the Room of One who is Incapable, of which, I am afraid, there are too many.

I Was against giving Silverheels & Peter any money at this place, as I was sure it would only tend to their own hurt; but I shall approve of whatever you may think proper to Bestow on them, now they are got to their Homes; and I shall mention them again to Governor Monckton, as I know not what he may have Intended to give them.

Your Postcript relating to the Rum Sold to the Indians at the German Flatts Surprises me, after the orders I have given for Prohibiting the least drop of that pernicious Liquor to pass any of the Posts: I shall Acquaint Captain Winepress of it, that he may Renew the Orders, & Effectually put a stop to any Complaints of this Nature for the future.

I am, with great regard, Sir

Your most Obedient Humble Servant,

JEFF: AMHERST.

SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON, Bart.

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[1] John Duncan.

LETTERS TO AND FROM JOHNSON

The preceding letter is followed by two of August 10th in the Johnson Calendar, p. 142, destroyed by fire: a letter from David Van Der Heyden, at Albany, saying that he sends an account of iron and nails, he has returned from Montreal, and he will let Peter Schuyler keep a certain piece of land on condition of immediate payment; and a letter from Johnson to Hugh Wallace, sending a draft for Captain Spiesmacher's account, mentioning his meeting at Seneca with more than 2400 Indians and an injury received at Onondaga, and inquiring about land transactions.

TO JEFFERY AMHERST

Df.[1]

Johnson Hall Aug^t. 14^th 1762.

SIR

I am to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellencys favour of the 25^th [2] ult^o. and 1^st and 4^th [2] of this Inst in the former of which was Enclosed a State of the Standing expences of the Department under M^r. Croghan which I have retrenched as far as I possibly could, and transmitted the same with the several alterations & Retrenchments which I have made therein.

I have likewise lately examined & inspected the whole expences attending the Indian Department in every quarter within my jurisdiction in order to make all possible retrenchm^t. but altho' in many articles I can at present reduce the annual Expence, I must again observe to your Excellency the absolute necessity there is for an augmentation of some necessary officers, to the present want of which many Differences are, and more may be owing, all which might be prevented by such an appointment with a saving to the Crown in other articles.

I need not say more on the necessity of such assistance, as your Excellency may please to recollect what I mentioned on that Head after the reduction of Canada, which I have since

[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] Not found.

taken the liberty to repeat, with regard to the great Extent of our Indian alliance, from such an addit^n^. of Country the peace & security of which must in a great measure depend on a due management of the Indians. At present I feel the want of such assistance & the great Necessity there is for a Deputy with my self, for whom I have sufficient employm^t^. and who might be of good service at present by being sent about amongst the Indians, for which there will be constant occasion, as well as for many purposes to describe which would take up too much of y^r^ Excellencys time. I really cannot possibly do all that is necessary myself, neither will my Constitution permit me to act as I have done even tho' there were no more Indians in the alliance than we had at the Beginning of the War.

I shall conclude the Subject with assuring your Excellency that it will be impossible for me to perform the Service without such assistance.

For the particulars of the Riot at Fort Schuyler I beg leave to refer your Excellency to the herewith enclosed Extract from my Proceedings with the Oneidas who came the other day to give an acc^t^ thereof, & apologise for their behavior.

In my last I represented to your Excell^cy^ the quantitys of liquor to be sold along the River which I am certain will be the cause of many such disorders if not put a stop to. I hope your Excellency has rec^d^. my last with the Circumstances which gave rise to the alarm at the German Flatts, by which you will observe it was Suggested by the fears of the Inhabitants without any reasonable foundation. I have given the Indians a severe Lesson & strict Charge to behave with more discretion for the future, otherwise they must Expect to feel our Resentment.

As There appears to be no occasion at present for the assistance of Capt Hopkins's Company, I shall direct Lieut Cuyler to pursue his route in case he should apply to me for any orders.

I am with great Esteem &^ca^.

His Excell^cy^. Sir Jeff. Amherst Kn^t^. of the Bath.

RETURN OF FORT PITT DEPARTMENT [1]

Return of the Persons Necessary for the Department of Indian Affairs at Fort Pitt &ca with An Estimate of their Annual Pay in Sterling, in which, Some Officers And Expences are retrenched.

Officers	Stations	Sallary	Sterling
	Fort Pitt		
One assistant with the Deputy...	.....	100—..—..	
One Surgeon.....		36—10—..	
One Interpreter....		50—..—..	286—10—..
One Smith & Assistant	.....	100—..—..	
	Fort Detroit		
Two Interpreters...	.....	100—..—..	
One Surgeon.....	.....	36—10—..	236—10—..
One Smith & Assistant	.....	100—..—..	
			523—..—..
		Johnson Hall August 14th: 1762:	

Remarks

[1] In British Museum, Additional Manuscripts 21655. fo. 188, London, England. A draft in the Library Collection was destroyed. Dated Aug. 14.

To be Employed in Making Tours throughout the Several Nations in that Quarter, &ca.[1]
If a Surgeon's Mate Resides there, that Sallary will be a Sufficient addition to his pay, otherwise not.

Former Estimate Pensylvania Currcy:.....	£1377—17—6
Present Estimate in Do. Currency.....	840—10—9
Retrenched from former Estimate....	£537— 6—9

N: B: Mr. Croghan's Sallary, as Deputy Agent Being £200 Sterling pr. Annum is not Included in Either of the Estimates.

(Signed)
Wm. Johnson.

Head Quarters
New York, 28th Augst 1762

A True Copy ×
ARTHUR MAIR, Secry

INDORSED: Copy ×
Estimate of the Indian
Expences in Mr. Croghan's
Department, as Settled by Sir
Wm. Johnson — 1762.

FROM DANIEL CLAUS

A. L. S.[2]

Montreal 17th Augt. 1762.

HONOURED SIR

Mr. Welles arrived here the 14th Inst. and delivered me your Favour of 22d ultO.[3] by which I saw to my great Joy that you returned safe from Easton after completely settling a tedious

[1] This defines the duty of the Deputy's assistant.
[2] Destroyed by fire.
[3] Not found.

affair with a set of people who under the cloak of their Religious principles take the assurance to insult every Body that does not clash with them to their cause just or unjust. M^r^. Welles gave me some particulars of their Insolence to you during the Treaty which he tells me when they found you shunned & guarded against they were sorry and ashamed of.

By last Saturdays Post came Gen^l^. Amhersts answer to L^t^. Collo Munster [1] upon my Resign^n^. by which I have his leave to quit the army and dispose of my Company to Lieut. Carr of 1^st^ Batt^n^. who is the oldest L^t^. to purchase in the Regim^t^. and will be soon here from Niagara where he is posted, to settle with me and take my Company into his charge by which Time (w^ch^. will be ab^t^. the Beginning of Sept^r^.) I shall likewise be better able to leave this Country with Regard to Ind^n^. Matters as then they will be mostly gone upon the Hunt.

Since I published the Sentence ab^t^. the Ind^ns^. Lands I had a wrangling with the Jesuits, as they merely blame me with their Loosing it, and when I came to have it surveyed I found so many errors and Frauds of theirs in running their Line so as to add to their Grant joining the Caghnaw^s^. that I have not been able to come upon the true line as yet but hope to please the Ind^s^. the next time w^ch^. will be in a few days.

The Deputies that are gone to the general Congress to be held at Cayouga are not yet returned.

Otquandageghte has been with me some days ago and told me that the Caghnaw^s^. & Caneghs^s^. summoned him to appear before me to clear up last Winters Reports and alarms; as it appeared to me he cleared them up candidly, and then professed before the Gen^l^. & me his hearty Repentance of his past Behaviour during the War, and declared his Sincere Resolution of repairing his past Fault by such a Behaviour as to convince us of his real Sentiments of Friendship.

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[1] Herbert Munster, of the 60th regiment.

I have taken down his Declaration and my Conference with him in my Journal.

As I am in hopes of soon wating upon you I deferred sending my accot^s^. of Ind^n^. Expences as something may be added during my Stay.

I have the honor to be with the utmost Respect, Honoured Sir

Your most dutyfull
and obedient humble Servant
DAN CLAUS

The Hon^ble^ SIR W^M^. JOHNSON Bar^t^.

TO ROBERT MONCKTON

A. L. S.[1]

Johnson Hall August 18^th^. 1762

SIR

As Notice hath been sent to me of the Death of Lieu^t^. Co^ll^. Jacob Glen of the 1^st^. Battallion of the Militia Regiment of which I am Co^ll^., I take the liberty to recommend Lieu^t^. Co^l^. David Van Derheyden of the 2^d^. Battallion to Succeed him, & Major Jacobus Vanslyke being the oldest Major to Succeed Lieu^t^. Coll^o^. Van Derheyden. I have not as yet got the name of the oldest Captain for Major Vanslykes Majority, which when I do, I beg leave to request that M^r^. Duncan formerly of the 44^th^. Regiment who is Settled in Schenectady may Succeed to his Company, tho I am realy of Opinion, if it would be done with propriety, He could make a much better Major than any of the Capt^ns^.

As soon as I can possibly procure a Return of the Regim^t^. for which I have given Orders, I shall transmit it to your Excell^cy^. for the filling up of the other Vacancys.

[1] In Chalmers Collection, New York Public Library. The draft, dated the 10th, entered in the Johnson Calendar, p. 142, was destroyed in the fire.

Mr. Mc.Crackan a Merchant & Inhabitant of Albany, who will have the honour of delivering this to your Excellency is strongly recommended to me by many of the principall People in this County for my Interest, that he may succeed as Sheriff. I therefore take the liberty to recommend him to your Excellencys notice, as from his generall character, I am induced to believe he will discharge that Office faithfully and impartially, and I dare say, more to the Satisfaction & Interest of the publick than usual.

I beg leave to assure Your Excellency, that I am with the greatest respect Sir

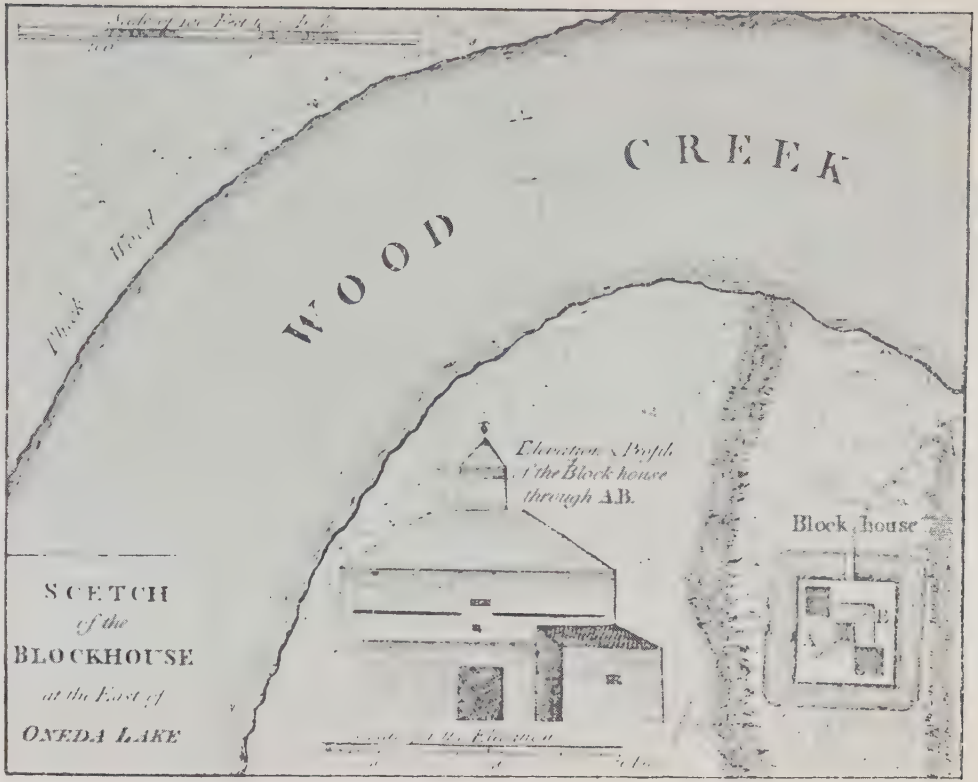
Your Excellencys Most Obedient &
most Humble Servant

Wm. Johnson

His Excellency
Governour Monkton

FROM ELEAZAR WHEELOCK ETC.

There are entered in the Johnson Calendar, p. 143, two letters of August 20th, destroyed by fire: a letter from Rev. Eleazar Wheelock, at Lebanon, to Johnson, concerning Indian boys received at his school, also a youth, George Haxton, employed at the royal blockhouse on Oneida lake, whom he thinks of fitting for interpreter or missionary, and a project for establishing among the Indians settlements favorable to their welfare (printed in *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 4:313–14; Q. 4:201–2); and a letter from Johnson to William Darlington regarding articles sent, and to be sent, from New York, and letters which he desires to be forwarded to Europe.


WOOD CREEK
Block House
Elevation & Profil of the Block house through A.B.
SCETCH
of the
BLOCKHOUSE
at the East of
ONEDA LAKE

TO THE LORDS OF TRADE

Df.[1]

Duplicate

Fort Johnson August 20th 1762.

My Lords

I do myself the honour to transmit your Lordships my Proceedings at the Treaty which I lately held at Easton with the Delaware Indians in obedience to his late Majestys order to me to Examine into the Complaint made by those Indians against the Proprietors of Pensilvania for defrauding them of their Lands,[2] for the particulars of which Treaty I beg leave to refer your Lordships to the Minutes of the Proceedings, and my report thereon herewith transmitted.

Together with my proceedings at Easton I likewise transmit your Lordships my Transactions with the Indians on my way to, and at the Detroit last Summer,[3] whither I was sent by Sir Jeff. Amherst, that I might settle all matters, and enter into a Treaty of Alliance with the Western and Northern Indians; and as at that time a report had been spread of the disaffection of the Senecas, with their designs to excite the Western Indians &ca. to a revolt. I therefore delayed transmitting to your Lordships the before mentioned Transactions, until I should likewise be enabled to hold a Meeting with the Six Nations on my return home, to enquire into the cause of such reports, the Motives which induced them to such a proceeding, with their present

[1] Destroyed by fire. The letter is in the Public Record Office, London, England.

[2] August 29 1759 (*Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 2:789–90; Q. 2:458). For proceedings, *see* Meeting with Delawares at Easton, June 18–28, attached to Johnson to the lords of trade, August 1, 1762.

[3] *See* Johnson to Amherst, July 24, 1761; Johnson to Amherst, July 29th, Stone, *Life and Times of Johnson*, 2:145–47; and Niagara and Detroit Proceedings, July–September, 1761.

resolutions thereon, which meeting having some time ago taken place, a Copy of the Minutes of the Transactions [1] thereat are herewith likewise enclosed.

On Inspecting my transactions of last year, and those of the late meeting, your Lordships will observe that the Indians are not only very uneasy, but jealous of our growing power, which the Enemy (to engage them firmly in their Interest) had always represented would prove their destruction, as we should hem them in and in the end extirpate them.

This, a people Jealous of their libertys as the Indians, are the readiest induced to believe from the many posts which we have erected throughout the Country during the course of and since the War in these parts, for several of which, according to their ideas of these matters, they are led to think we can have no other use at present except to serve as checks upon, and at last surround them, neither are there wanting people in America to remind them thereof from a mistaken zeal for the Interest of their Monarch, altho it can serve them but to little purpose.

The treatment they meet with from the more unthinking of our People, being very different from that to which they had been accustomed, does not a little strengthen them in this belief and we cannot be surprised that a people who judge only from exterior actions and appearances, and who have been constantly treated with the greatest friendship, and loaded with an infinity of presents, particularly by the French (who owed all their successes in a great measure to them) should harbour doubts and suspicions on a too sudden change, and I am very apprehensive that we who always fell greatly short of the Enemy in presents and kindnesses to them, may become too premature in a sudden retrenchment of some yet necessary Expences, which on due Consideration I flatter myself your Lordships will be of opinion they should be gradually weaned from, and that by a prudent Conduct, and due distribution of some little favours to

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[1] Indian Proceedings, April 21–28, 1762. *See also* Johnson to Amherst, April 29, 1762.

them for a time, we may effect without much trouble, what we should find no small difficulty in compassing by force, Namely, a quiet possession of our distant posts, and an increase of settlements on the back parts of the Country so as within a few years to have a well Setled Frontier, in itself strong enough to repel any sudden attempt from the Indians.

The great abuses in Trade with the Indians, of which they had frequently complained, occasioned my making Regulations therein for the present which I left at all the principal posts as mentioned in my Transactions of last year, and I am hopefull if strictly attended to, and enforced at the several Garrisons, it will in a great measure contribute to make the Indians easy on a Head which they consider of the utmost importance.

I have likewise made the best use I could of his Majestys late Instructions to his Governour of this Province concerning the Indian Lands, thereby to convince them of his Royal intentions to do them Justice. As this was a subject which had created much Jealousy and uneasiness, what I said thereon afforded them a General satisfaction, Except the Mohocks who still remain very discontented on account of the Lands which they alledge they have been unjustly deprived of, that is to say, a large Tract of several hundred Thousand Acres of Land called Kaiadarusseras alias Queensborough pattented in the year 1708, and as yet undivided and unsettled, comprehending a great part of the Country lying between the Mohock and Hudsons River, also the Low Lands called the Mohock Flatts, or planting grounds whereon they live, claimed by the corporation of Albany, also their Lands at Conajoharee called the upper Mohock Castle or Village; which Complaints of theirs I formerly laid before your Lordships, and as they frequently solicite me for an answer, I hope to be honoured with your Lordships Sentiments thereon.

Altho' I am thoroughly convinced of the Experience and discernment which your Lordships, and his Majestys Ministers have of the importance of keeping on good terms with the Indians,

and of your sense of the ill treatment and frauds often used towards them, I am nevertheless induced to offer a few remarks on that Subject, for which I humbly presume on your Lordships favourable indulgence, and that you will believe they arise from no other motive than a zealous desire to preserve peace, and to promote his Majestys interest and the prosperity of his American Colonies.

The defenceless state of the back parts of each province, and their importance towards promoting the flourishing state of the rest being duly considered, will no doubt incline your Lordships to use every Expedient which may prevent their receiving any Check in their growth, which must certainly put them back several years, the Evils of which can in no wise be effectually prevented but by preserving peace, and the Friendship of the Natives. For, altho' our frontier Forts are erected in the best manner, and most advantageous Scituation for covering the Country, yet I cannot help observing to your Lordships that tho' they may prove a means of retarding the progress of an Army, or oppose an European force, they can in no wise prevent the Incursions of the Indians, who need not approach them in any of their inroads, and can destroy the inhabitants and their Dwellings with very little risque, which (from their Experience and dread of Indian cruelty) will sufficiently alarm all the Neighbouring Settlers, and occasion their forsaking their places of Abode.

It will be needless to detain your Lordships with a representation of the many ill consequences which must attend an Indian War amongst Scattered Settlements, and the Expences, losses & difficulties to be sustained, together with the time it may require before a Body of Troops can be enabled to restore the Country to a State of Tranquility, it being a Subject of too much importance to have escaped your Lordships observation.

I shall therefore only beg leave to observe, that to effect so necessary an end as that of securing the friendship and esteem of the Indians, it will be expedient that we convince them by our

Treatment we are determined to adhere firmly to all our Engagements with them, that we indulge them with a free and plentifull trade subject to a proper Regulation, and that the Department of Indian affairs (which by our Acquisition of Territory is become very extensive) be carried on with the utmost regularity and uniformity so as to promote his Majestys Interest by removing any misunderstandings and Jealousys, without which they will consider themselves as neglected, and that will tend to confirm their suspicions concerning us. With regard to the former I make no doubt of its being closely attended to and as to the Indian Department I am now busied in retrenching such Expenses as I can, and making some necessary alterations therein, with the consent of Sir Jeff Amherst, a state of which I shall within a short time be able to transmit to your Lordships for your approbation hoping for the same favourable Indulgence which I have experienced whenever I had the honour of offering your Lordships my humble Sentiments on Indian affairs.

I have the honor to be with the Highest Respect, My Lords, Your Lordships Most Obedient and most Humble Servant

Wm. Johnson.

By the Cygnet Frigate.

FROM KENNEDY AND LYLE

The preceding letter is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 143, by a letter of August 22d from Kennedy & Lyle, at Albany, informing Johnson of the receipt by them of a chaise and a saddle from Philadelphia and inclosing a bill from Francis Wade. Destroyed by fire.

HUGH WALLACE TO ALEXANDER DUNCAN

Contemporary Copy[1]

Coppy of a Paragraff of a Letter from Lieutenant Wallace of 55th Regt. to Major Duncan Dated at Fort Brewerton, 27 August 1762

[1] Destroyed by fire.

In the Night of the 22d Inst: the Indians broke into the Island Garden, that is opposite the Fort, and carryed away every kind of Roots, with all the Cabbages that grew on the Island — and what was still more Impudent: they told me next Morning in an Insolent manner, that they would take every thing that was planted or would be planted there, until they were paid for the ground.

You'll please to let me know how I shall behave in Case they should make another attempt on the garden, on this side of the River. Your Complyance will oblige Dr. Sir Your very Humble Servt.

Hugh Wallace,
Lt: 55th Regt.

To Major Duncan.

TO JEFFERY AMHERST

The preceding letter was followed in the Library Collection (*See* Johnson Calendar, p. 143) by a letter of August 28th from Johnson to General Amherst, commending John Duncan as well qualified for office in the militia, pointing out the difficulty of preventing by military force the sale of rum to the Indians, as the traffic is favored by the province, submitting accounts and asking for a warrant for £500 sterling. Destroyed by fire.

FROM INDIANS AT OQUAGA

A. L. S.[1]

Onohoquage Augst. 30th 1762.

Sir

You told us in the Beginning of the War that we must be faithfull to help you against the French, and that if it should please God to Succeed our united Force against our Enemy, & We should overcome them — then everything would be plenty. And you told us that you gave us but little now, because you lov'd us & expected nothing in return, but our Friendship. But

[1] Destroyed by fire.

the French who seem'd so ready to give, intended to have all our Lands, when they could overcome the English. You inform'd too that our great Brother King George loved us much and would not let us be hurt, & that he would build Forts in our Country, not that He would take away our Lands by English Settlers, but that he would defend us & our Lands and if God should succeed his warriors joined with ours, so that if the Enemy sho'd be subdued, then he would pull down those Forts as being of no farther use and leave us in the quiet possession of our Lands as before the Wars. Also you told us that our great Brother said, that if the French should prevail and subdue the English we should next be destroyed, for the French King had not forgot what had passed in Antient Wars. And we now believe all that was told us, for we cant think that You, or our great Brother the King will lie, for we believe all that he says to be as true as religion. And now it is our Prayer to God that our Great Brother may be strong to do all which he has promised. We rejoice much that God has so far prospered him, that he has overcome his enemies, and we are thankfull to God for his goodness to us, as well as to our Brethren the English, for we are now sensible that it would have been very bad with us if the French had prevailed. But we are now left in Peace, and have nothing to do but to plant our Corn, Hunt the Wild Beasts, Smoke our Pipes, and mind Religion. But as these Forts which are built among us, disturb our Peace, & are a great Hurt to Religion, because some of our Warriors are foolish, & some of our Brothers soldiers dont fear God We therefore, desire that these Forts may be pull'd down & kick'd out of the way. We that mind Religion at Onohoquage repeat our request that these Forts might be pulled down, acording to promise which we well remember. Those that done mind Religion amongst us are greatly stumbled that so great & good a man as our Brother does not fullfill his promises and pull down these Forts & let us have goods in exchange for our Skins more reasonably.

We thank our great Brother that He has taken care of our Souls, & has directed our good Fathers & Brethren at Boston to teach us Religion, which we begin to see a little into and it appears to us to be honest and beautiful. And we inform our Brother that our good Fathers & Brethren at Boston have sent us a Minister from whom we receive the messages of the Gospel gladly and who writes these things at our desire. We are likewise thankfull to our great Brother that he has wrote to our good Friend & Brother Sr.[1] William Johnson to take care that our Lands are not taken from us without honesty. Our eyes are so far opened as that we are more afraid of Losing our Souls by our Sins, than our Lands by dishonesty. We have made choice of Religion as the best thing & are determined never to let it go. When we look this way, we See good, when we turn our eye off from Religion we see nothing but Evil. We love our Brother the King very much. We hope He wont grieve our hearts. We always expect good when we look to him, for He is in God's room to us; and we hope God will strengthen his heart & enable him to overcome all his Enemies and that He would pity us his ignorant Brethren & Children, and that he would send us the good news of Religion, and make the Light of Christianity Shine here as clear as at Boston. We are glad we have a Father here to strengthen and comfort our Hearts that we may not be shaken by those who are bad.

Our Lands extend from the Head of Susquehannah River to Chugnute[2] & some Men are not wise of whom we are afraid but if anything should happen, as we have chose Religion we are determined to go with our Religious Fathers when ever they go.

Now we hope our good Brother will forgive our mistakes & errors and think upon us his Brethren & Childn. for good.

The above was taken from the mouth of Peter (a very

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[1] Dr. in the copy.

[2] Chugnutts, an Indian town in Broome county, N. Y.

religious and principal man of the Onyda Tribe who spoke at the desire and on the behalf of all the Christian Indians inhabiting at Onohoquage in one of their general Councils) Per

ELI FORBES
ASAPH RICE
Commissionaries.

To SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON.

FROM JOHN BRADSTREET

The preceding is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 143, by a letter of September 3d from Colonel John Bradstreet, at Albany, inquiring of Johnson, in behalf of Colonel Wilmot, about land near the Mohawk included in the grant to the late Governor Cosby. Destroyed by fire.

FROM GEORGE CROGHAN

A. L. S.[1]

Bedford 4th September 1762

HONOURED SIR

Yesterday I return'd here from the Conference held at Lancaster by Governor Hammilton with about Six Hundred Indians of different Nations. For the particulars of what pass'd there, I must refer you to the minnets which Governor Hammilton promised me he would send your honour as soon as he arrived in Philadelphia. The chief objects which the People of Pennsylvania seem to have at heart, is as follows.

First the Quakers laboured to get the Indians to insist on the Governors discharging the Troops from Fort Augusta[2], and to continue the Fort as a Store for the Quakers. The Indians desired the Troops might be discharged, and at the same time desired. that the Traders might likewise be remooved, and honest

[1] Destroyed by fire. A postscript devoted to a scandalous report concerning Mr Pemberton, a Quaker politician, was omitted in copying. It is not now available.

[2] At Shamokin, now Sunbury, Pa.

men sent in their places; to which the Governor answered, That the Fort was built for the King, and he could not take upon him to send the Troops away But as the Quakers who Treaded there seemed to be disagreeable he wou'd endeavour to get better Men to place there.

Secondly. The Governor desired liberty to reconnoiter the River Susquehannah, in order to make it Navigable for Boats, and liberty to build stores at the Head of the River, in order to carry on a Trade with the Indians, and open a communication with the Lakes free of the Kings Posts, which I thought an extraordinary proceeding for the Governor to come into without first acquainting General Amherst, or you with it: However Kinderunty or blew cheeks, the Sinaca Warrior got up and made a speech on that occasion, which from the manner he delivered it, frighten'd the Governor, and all present and flatly denied them any communication that way.

Thirdly. The Quakers endeavoured all they could, privatly to spirit up the Indians to make fresh complaints about Lands, and wanted the Six Nations to give the Dillewares a deed for a large Tract of Land bordering on the River Dilleware, which the Six Nations refused to do so that the Conferrence ended without the Quakers being able to carry any one point they aim'd at: more than spending eight thousand pound of the publicks money and exposing themselves; for there was hardly any thing they ask'd which this blue cheeks did not turn into ridicule both in public & private conversation.

He is a very sensible Indian, and has great Interest in the Sineca Nation, he was averst to coming to Philadelphia, and wanted the Indians to go to your house, and deliver up the prisoners. He wants much to be in favour with you. I promised him I wou'd recommend him, and am of opinion you will find him a man who will be of great service to you when you try him. Captain Montour was at the Treaty and kept sober all the time and behaved very well.

I am of opinion the assembly of Pennsylvania will discharge the few Troops they have at Fort Augusta, the next setting. If

they do I hope General Hamerst will send an officers command to keep the Indians who reside there about in some Order.

Tomorrow I set out for Fort Pitts, where I hope to meet Mr. Hutchins who I sent round the Lakes to visit the Indians residing near our posts, when I shall send you his Journal and proceedings.

As I have had hitherto two assistants at Fort Pitt, I have now but one, as my brother has quit the service, and I will do with young McKee. His Father who your Honour promised to provide for will be of great service at Fort Augusta on Susquehannah, where I think there will be a want of an assistant. If agreeable to your Honour, you may appoint him there, and send him Instructions, with orders to make all his reports to you, and I will put his pay in my Pay List as before, which will make no addition to my acct.

Inclosed I send you a plan of the Town of Carlisle,[1] with a coppy of the Tickets for Each Lott, which I hope will answer your expectations. Pray make my compliments agreeable to Capt. Johnson, and Mr. Johny, and the rest of your good family & Gentlemen with you, and believe me Honored Sir, with great esteem and regard,

Your most Humble Servant

GEO: CROGHAN.

FROM WILLIAM DARLINGTON

The preceding letter was followed in the Library Collection (*See* Johnson Calendar, p. 144) by a letter of September 4th from William Darlington, in New York, to Johnson, dealing with letters forwarded to London by the ship *Beulah*, work intrusted to Mr Hamersly, a cruet stand previously sent by John Van Allen and articles now sent by John Beekman, and news of the surrender of Havana on August 11th. Destroyed by fire.

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[1] Carlisle was laid out and made the county town of Cumberland county, Pa., in accordance with instructions given by Governor James Hamilton to Nicholas Scull, surveyor-general, April 1, 1751. In 1762 the town was resurveyed by Colonel John Armstrong.— Conway P. Wing, *History of Cumberland County, Pa.*, p. 230.

TO JEFFERY AMHERST

Df.[1]

Johnson Hall Sept^r. 5^th 1762.

SIR

Your Excellencys Letter of the 22^d Ult^o.[2] I have had the favour of receiving and am glad to find you agree to the necessary appointment of a Deputy.

The Dep. Agent at the Ohio finds not only constant Employment for himself but also for an Assistant and therefore can be of no use to me but in that quarter for which reason It was with the greatest difficulty I have hitherto transacted that multiplicity of affairs which occurs here not only with the 6 Nations, but with all the Northern Indians & Western Indians, & had I not performed the Tour last year in person, I should then have required such assistance.

The Duty of the Person to be appointed will be that of a Dep. Agent for the affairs of the 6 Nations, & the Western Indians to be employed under me for the Transacting all publick business with them, to make tours throughout these several Nations, now & then Preside at their Meetings, and discharge every Necessary Duty which the Service may require, for this office I know no person so well qualified as L^t. Johnson who is now so far recovered from the accident, which prevented his making the Campaign that I expect he will shortly be enabled to discharge that Duty and therefore I beg leave to recommend him to your Excell^y as a person so well acquainted with those affairs that the service cannot fail reaping some advantage from his appointment. This did not appear to me to be any addition more than what was necessary & should have been done before, & I am convinced it will within a little time be a Saving to the Crown, but as I have already represented the necessity of it in the strongest terms, & received your Excellencys favourable answer in return I have

[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] Not found.

only to assure you that I shall never create any additional Expence more than the Good of the Service absolutely requires. There it will be necessary to observe that Cadarachqui (which was always a place of Considerable resort for the Indˢ.) is now a place of Genˡ. rendezvous where not only the Neighbouring Mississagas, Chippawaes &cª. who are very numerous, but many other Natˢ. spend a great part of the year fishing & hunting and also hold several Meetings there, which will make it necessary to visit that country often (amongst the other parts) for the preserving peace & preventing any ill Designs.

The Retrenchments which I made to the Southward were such as I judged might be done with propriety & therefore I am glad your Excellᶜʸ. approves of them. As Capt Montour who is to the Southward under Mʳ. Croghan does not now act in a Military capacity, but as an Interpreter and as there is a very usefull Man named McGee [1] who resides at the Susquehanna in which Neighbourhood are a great Number of Indˢ. of diffᵗ. Nations with whom he has much influence, being often employed amongst them. I have therefore thought that Montour's Pay may now be reduced to £50 Ster. per Ann. after this year wʰ. will be soon expired & the Sum of £60 Sterᵍ. given to McGee for that Quarter both making £110 per Ann. which deducted from Montour's present pay makes a Saving to the Crown of £72. 10s ster per annum all which I submit to your Excellency.

Just now I have dispatched a party of Mohocks who are desirous to proceed agᵗ. the Spanish back Settlements & Indˢ. in their Interest, & are to be Joined by several of the other Nations in their way for which purpose I have furnished them with a pass. Several other partys have set out on that service since my return from Easton.

I have &cª.

INDORSED: Letter to Sir Jeff Amherst.

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[1] Captain Thomas McKee.

FROM GOLDSBROW BANYAR ETC.

The preceding is followed by two papers of September 6th in the Johnson Calendar, p. 144, destroyed by fire: a letter from Gw. Banyar, in New York, introducing to Johnson Mr Campbell, a surveyor, and bespeaking for him any needed protection, and acquainting Sir William with the arrival of 14 transports from Havana, bringing the 17th, two battalions of the Royal Highlanders and the 77th or Colonel Montgomery's Royal Highlanders — destined for the Mississippi; and a "Return of the First battalion of the Albany Regt. of Militia whereof the Hon'ble Sir William Johnson Bart. is Colonel."

FROM GOLDSBROW BANYAR

A. L. S.[1]

New York, Sepr 6th 1762

Dr Sir William

Since I wrote this morning[2] I have learn'd some interesting Particulars. When the Reinforcemts. from hence (of which 4 ships were taken) arrived at Havanna, there were not, exclusive of these, more than 3000 Men its said fit for duty so great was the sickness and some say till that Reinforcement arrived it was greatly doubted whether we should succeed or be obliged to raise the siege. After springing the two Mines under Moore[3] Castle, the Breach was scarcely thought practicable, there being Room only for one Man to enter at a Time. We entered at Noon day[4] when we were not expected & of course the Spaniards being surprised in some Measure, made little or no Resistence. Tis said 100 of them would have kept out our whole Army. The Spaniards had 6000 sick. I have seen a list of 12 Seventy and

[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] Letter destroyed by fire. It mentioned the arrival of troops from Havana.— *Calendar of Sir William Johnson Manuscripts*, p. 144. See details above.

[3] Morro.

[4] Havana capitulated on August 14th.

sixty Gun ships taken there, of which three Sunk at the Entrance of the Harbour, two lately launched. Besides these two more of the Line and a Frigate on the stocks. The Treasure which is immense is to be divided among Army and Navy to share as customary according to Rank, the whole of what's taken is to be included in the Division: a Subaltern officer's share tis said will be three hundred pounds Sterling, Captains £600 & so in proportion. I dont understand any of the Inhabitants effects are included, only Kings Treasure & stores, ships &c[a].

Tis said a great quantity of Cash had been removed to the other end of the Island S[t]. Iago De Cuba, from whence the Spaniards received 1500 Men during the Siege. The Sallies were made by the Sailors, who behaved well, but were always beat. The Numbers of men belonging to the Spanish Navy were upwards of 5000 Sailors, and 1400 Soldiers or Marines. What the Garrison consisted of properly I have not heard, but more were taken & surrendered Prisoners, I mean exclusive of Inhabitants, than our Army had of effective Men as I understand. The Spaniards had not the least Intelligence of their approaching Fate, & 3 of their Frigates were taken near at Hand, who said they knew of no war, but they had certainly received the Spanish Manifesto.

We are unable twas thought to do anything farther with this much reduced Army, I mean by Sickness, of which about 700 had died. Our whole Loss in the Army kill'd & dead of wounds & Distempers was 1900: and the 4 Reg[ts]. or Batalions arrived here are very sickly. On board one Vessel 80 of 120 perished on their Voyage, only 16 Days or at most 17. Unless they recover who remain, & some Detachments are made from Canada, or they are otherwise recruited, it will hardly be possible for them to go on service. The Enterprise a 40 Gun ship Capt. Holton is ordered to sail tomorrow to Newfdland to join Lord Colvill in the attempt to retake S[t]. John's. Adieu.

Yours

6 Sep[r]. Noon. Gw Banyar.

An officer who was counting the cash, said he had already counted five Millions, I suppose Dollars. There was much more in all. Our Fleet too is very sickly, and if any other attempt could be made 'twas thought it would be against the other part of the Island not surrendered being the Government of S^{t}. Iago, about 1/3 of the Island. M^{r}. Campbell the surveyor has my other Letter.

FROM ELEAZAR WHEELOCK ETC.

The preceding is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 144–45, by six papers, destroyed by fire: a letter of September 8th from Rev. Eleazar Wheelock, at Lebanon, concerning a bequest of Sir Peter Warren, £750 sterling, intrusted to the province of Massachusetts for the education of youth of the Six Nations, and the attempt of a Boston society to deprive his school of the benefit of that fund, now received to the extent of £72 a year, and apply it to schools of the society to be attended by children residing at home, requesting Johnson to write to Governor Bernard on the merits of the rival plans, and advise Wheelock as to opening an Indian school on the Susquehanna purchase, also commending the application of Joseph Brant to study (printed in *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 4:314–16; Q. 4:202–3); a letter of the 8th from Rev. Benjamin Pomroy, at Hebron, commending the "noble and charitable Design" of Mr Wheelock to Johnson and sending a testimonial regarding Wheelock's character (printed in *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 4:316–17; Q. 4:203); a letter of the 8th to Johnson from Joseph Chew, at New London, about mad adventurers settling on the Susquehanna; an effective return, dated Schenectady, September 10th, to Johnson of all captains, lieutenants and ensigns belonging to the second battalion of New York militia, with the date of each officer's commission and the number of men belonging to each company; a letter of the 13th from J. T. Kempe, at New York, to Johnson about difficulty, in the ejectment suits, of defending a rightful Indian title against patentees, many of whom are out of reach of legal process of the colony, and who can produce the patent of the King, lord paramount in the King's courts; and a copy of terms of surrender of the French garrison and troops at St Johns, N. F., partly in French and partly in English, signedby Le Cte. d'Haussonville and by William Amherst, to be signed also by Lord Colvill, dated the 18th.

FROM HENRY VAN SCHAACK

A. L. S.[1]

Albany 18 Sep^r. 1762.

SIR,

The inclosed Letter and papers I have received by the Post. We have very little stirring more than what the Publick Prints Contain. My Letters from N York are full of Melancholy accounts about the Bad State of health the Army is in att the Havanna. Its so reduced by sickness, that nothing otherwise will be further attempted. The 4 Reg^ts. come to York are in a miserable way. The people die very fast. The Siege has been a very Teedious and Laborious one indeed, and it is now said by People who have served there, that it might have been very short, If the City had been immediately attacked, instead of the Mora. Such an attack might have succeeded in 40 hours at most, which would have enabled us to prevent succours from being thrown in the Castle, which was every day relieved by 1200 Fresh Troops from the Town, & their supplies of provisions were also carried to the Castle by means of this Communication. They were all fresh for it seems they had very little Salt prov^s. there. Had this measure been taken, they say, the Conquest might have been made in 10 or 12 day's at most from the time of our Landing. This reasoning seems to have Weight with Military People who are judges of those matters. But People are generally very wise after a Siege.

I hear nothing more of Colo. Amherst, than what the Papers contain. We may soon expect Interesting acco^ts. from that part of the World.

I had like to have forgot telling you that Major Gen^l. Kepple, Lord Albermarles B^r., is appointed Governor of the Havanna.

I am with Respect Sir

Your most ob^t. h^ble. Servant

H. V. SCHAACK.

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[1] Destroyed by fire.

TO ALEXANDER DUNCAN

Df.[1]

Johnson Hall Sept. 21st 1762.

SIR

Since the receipt of your favour of the 29th ult°.[2] I have been visited by some Deputys of the 6. Nations who came chiefly on acc[t] of the late behavior of some of their People at Fort Schuyler, & to apologize for the same.

I then acquainted them with the particulars of your Letter togther with the Paragraph from L[t]. Wallace,[3] at which they seemed much surprised, & declared they knew nothing of it more than that they heard some of their People on being debarred liberty of fishing at their fishing place near Fort Brewerton, their Children went upon a little Island and pulled some Cuccumbers or other things w[h]. grew there adding they were sorry to see their Bretheren the English too apt to remark all their actions, and frequently provoked them to acts of Irregularity. They absolutely deny having taking any Sheep or Cattle whatsoever belonging to the Garrisons or others but that they have frequently, & particularly of late detected the Drivers in killing some Sheep which they make no doubt has been laid to their Charge. They have given me many assurances of their good behaviour hereafter, & that they will resort as little as possible to any of those posts.

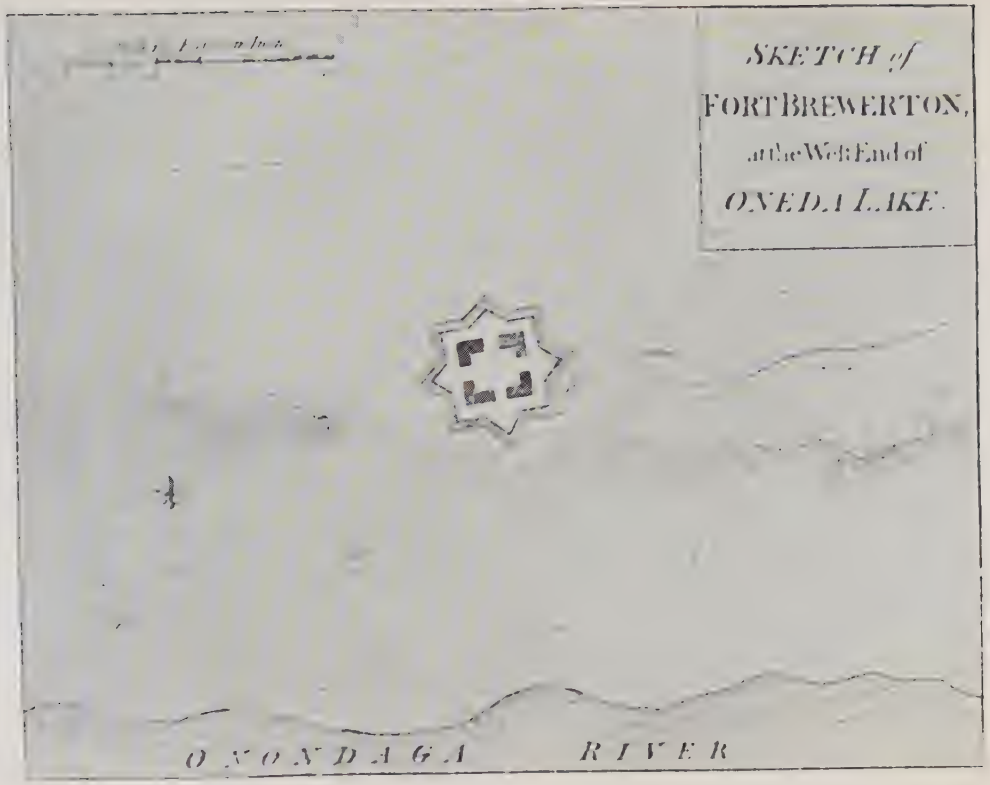
The Cause of their behaving in a diff[t]. manner at Your Garrison & the small posts is easily accounted for, from their dislike of the latter which the former Generals assured them were to be only during the War in these parts, & therefore the keeping them up at present causes great discontent.

The Case is quite different at Oswego which was built with the consent and approbation of all the Nations as a place of Trade, but as am convinced an Interpreter will be very useful

[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] Not found.

[3] Wallace to Duncan, August 27, 1762. *q. v.*


SKETCH of
FORT BREWERTON,
at the West End of
ONEDA LAKE.
ONONDAGA RIVER

in your Neighbourhood, as soon as such a person can be procured who is properly qualified I shall send him to Ontario.

MAJOR DUNCAN.

TO JAMES HAMILTON[1]

Johnson Hall Sept^r. 21^st. 1762

DEAR SIR

Since my return home I have been visited by two Gentlemen from Connecticut, namely Coll. Fitch & M^r. Jos: Chew of New London who were sent as Deputys from the Company concerned in the Land on Susquehanna to know my opinion, & Sentiments with regard to the propriety of their settling thereon, against which I strongly advised them, & represented the many ill consequences which must inevitably attend that settlement in such a manner as entirely convinced those Gent^m. & they returned home to report the same.

But as I was apprehensive (from the Nature of the People) that the Gov^rs. late Proclamation together with my advice would not be sufficient to prevent their Proceedings I since laid the affair before the Lords of Trade to whom I submitted the ill consequences thereof & my opinion that they could not here be restrained.

Of the Truth of which I am now convinced by a Letter which I received Yesterday from M^r Chew (one of the Gentlemen who attended me from Connecticut) acquainting me that on his arrival at home he was surprised to find that those rash people had already sett out in order to settle their Lands.

This proceeding of theirs must greatly surprise the 6 Nations & Susquahana Indians with whom I have lately had a second Meeting here at which they Expressed much uneasyness at the claims of the Connecticut People, & greatly pressed on their being prevented from Settling on the Lands intended on.

The Honble GOV^R. HAMILTON

[1] In American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass. In handwriting of Guy Johnson.

TO JEFFERY AMHERST

Df.[1]

Johnson Hall Sept. 24th 1762

SIR

The agreable news contained in your Excellcys. Esteemed favour of the 6th Inst.[2] concerning the Reduction of the Havannah has afforded me infinite Satisfaction, and I beg leave to return your Excelly my hearty thanks for communicating to me the account of so important a Conquest as cannot fail of giving the greatest pleasure to all his Majesty's loyal Subjects.

I have likewise been favoured with your Excellys Letter of the 12th instr. together with a Warrt. for the ballance of my acct. & desiring I should acquaint you with the quantity of powder required for my Department. In answer to which I am to acquaint your Excelly that 'tis to the general scarcity of that article we must impute the Indians wants at present, as the Traders cannot procure a Sufficient quantity for their supply from the great demand there is for it at present, and that the small quantitys they can buy are sold at an Enormous price.

I should not trouble your Excelly for any quantity but that I find it so very usefull to the Inds. that it is absolutely necessary to have some ammunitn. always at hand to be bestowed occasionally on such Inds. as shall appear to deserve it for which purpose 400 or 500 lb will answer the demand for some time.

Sometime ago I was visited by Coll. Fitch & Mr. Chew of Connecticut who were sent by the People of that Province or Susquehanna Compy. concerned in the Lands situate on that River, in Pensilvania, with the particulars of which your Excelly. is well acquainted.

The Business of these Gentlemen was, in the name of that Compy to be informed of my opinion, & Sentiments with regard to their Settling these Lands, which I gave them very plainly,

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[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] Not found.

& represented not only the illegality of the purchase, but the ill consequences attending that Settlement in such a Light as entirely convinced them of its impropriety, & they accordingly returned to N England to report the same. Since which I have had a meeting with sev^{l}. Deputys of the Six Nations, who came thither chiefly to apologize for the late behaviour of the Oneidas & others, to assure me that 'twas so disagreable to the rest of the Nat^{s}. that they would give them a severe reprimand for it, & put an end to such irregularities for the future, & that they should hereafter study nothing but the due observance of their alliances with the Neighbouring Ind^{s}. & their promises & Engagements entered into with us. After which they spoke much on the Settlem^{t}. which the N. Englanders had purposed making on the Susquehanna & requested in y^{e} most pressing manner we would defend them in the poss^{n}. thereof, & that they might not be reduced to the necessity of removing such Settlers by force. In ans^{r}. to which I communicated to them the Gov^{r}. of Connecticuts Proclamation prohibiting the same, & assured them that they might rely on being protected in those & all other their Just claims & possessions, with which ans^{r}. they returned home well contented.

A few days after which I rec^{d}. a Letter from M^{r}. Chew, acquaint^{g}. me that, *these rash people* as he calls them, had before his return to Connecticut, set out to begin a Settlement on the Susquehanna, in defiance of their Gov^{rs}. Proclamation to the contrary, & he concludes with wishing that this mad & imprudent step may not be attended with fatal consequences. I heartily wish y^{e} same but must say I am apprehensive it will fall heavily on the first poor Setlers, who I look upon to be but the Tools of a few principal persons and sett on by them to break y^{e} way at y^{e} risque of every thing.

I have been lately informed that passes are granted by officers at some of the different outposts, permitting Traders to go where they please into the Ind^{n}. Country Notwithstanding Gen^{l}. Gages passes & mine are limited to the sev^{l}. Garrisons, as the evil effects of a contrary practice are very evident.

I cannot close my Letter without acquainting your Excellᵧ. that some Senecas lately arrived from the Southward, & who were at my House with the 6 Natⁿ. Depyˢ. have informed me that the French from Mississippi are building Forts on the Banks of a Large River which runs thro the Country of the Cherokees, & that they had a Considerable number of Boats there. I have the honour to be &cᵃ.

To Sir Jeff Amherst.

FROM HENRY VAN SCHAACK ETC.

The preceding letter was followed in the Library Collection (*See* Johnson Calendar, p. 146) by three to Johnson, destroyed by fire: a letter of September 26th from H. Van Schaack, at Albany, requesting that drafts which may be presented by Mr De Couagne be not paid, on account of the debt of the latter to him; a letter of the 28th from William Darlington, in New York, on letters forwarded by him to England and commodities shipped, and to be shipped, to Johnson — on back, a receipt for letters signed by Norris Godard, master of the " Pitt Packett," bound for Falmouth; and a letter of the 29th from Captain J. Schlosser, at Niagara, explaining detention at the post, and proposing terms to confirm a bargain for a plantation which he has agreed to buy of Johnson.

TO JEFFERY AMHERST

Df.[1]

Johnson Hall October 1ˢᵗ 1762.

Sir

Your Excellencys favour of the 19ᵗʰ ultᵒ.[2] is now before me and I beg leave to return you thanks for the great readiness you have therein Expressed to oblige me, provided it could have been done with propriety at this time.

Lieut. Johnson very much regrets his havᵍ. been prevented from making the Campaign with his Compᵧ. but as he is sensible of my occasion for his assistance I must therefore beg leave to

[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] Not found.

request your Excellency will give him permission to make such a Change as you may approve of in some Corps here or otherwise to dispose of his Commission.

If this proposal is honored with your Excellencys approbation It will confer a great obligation, and do me much service in my Department, without prejudice to that of his Majesty in any other Quarter.

Some days ago I received the acc^{t}. of the Murder of M^{r}. Clapham by two Panis Slaves whom he had bought at the Detroit, a barbarous act and I am informed is held in such Detestation by all the Indians in that Quarter who only have as yet heard it, that waited imediately on y^{e} Comm^{dg}. officer and earnestly entreated the offenders might be burnt for the same at Detroit, and offered themselves to put the murderers to that Death if they might be permitted as a proof of their wrath against the perpetrators of so great a Crime.

His Excell^{y}. GEN^{L}. AMHERST.

FROM WITHAM MARSH

A. L. S.[1]

Albany Oct^{r}. 2^{d}. 1762.

SIR

Agreeable to y^{r} command, I take leave to inform you I was detained at Fort Johnson 2 days on account of the weather, and the want of a Batteau; that yesterday I came from Schenectady to this place, after receiving many civilities from Justice Van Epps. On the Road I met Col. Brad-t with a Lady, whom I saluted, chapeau en bas, immediately He call'd to me, & on my approaching the Chaise, He told me, He had heard when I presented this King's Commission to the Mayor's Court, that chick Cope[2] Ten Eyck had the assurance to say, they (the Dutch) knew no such man as George the third. I told him he

[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] Jacob?

must be misinformed, tho too much was said in Court, as would appear by affidavits I had in Albany, w^ch^. I wou'd shew him. He then said he wou'd wait on me at my Lodgings, which I declined, and attended Him this morning at the new House, when he read the Depositions with pleasure, assuring me, that as the bulk of the Dutch people were Rascals, He would give me any assistance in his power; for as he had begun with them upon rational grounds, He was determined to go thro his whole Scheme. All this surprised me much, as you may well imagine, because I was scarcely known to him. He added, " I think I've sufficient matter to break the Charter; if I have, I will assuredly do it." He intends writing to you about the Dutch roguery in regard to the Scorticoake Indians, w^ch^. will raise another Dust in their Eyes. He has procured affidavits about their knavish Behavior in regard to the English Church, before its foundation in this Town, w^ch^. will confound the Frogs in the end.

We have not a Syllable new from York, as yet; but if any thing turns out worth your knowledge, your friends will be sure to inform you of it. There's strange news relating to my affair. All the English, and many of the Dutch tell me, that my Business will certainly be happily terminated to my advantage, and that Ganse is now really frightened. He look'd shockingly black this day. No Letters from my Lawyers! I have now only to make you my unfeigned Thanks for your very very kind favours, and w^ch^. to my sorrow, I am afraid I never shall be able to return, unless the D—l will take away Ganse, or his precious Lawyers. Mess^rs^. McComb, Gamble, and all who preserve a Sincere esteem for you, make their Complements. No sloop sails till Monday when I intend going with Lieut. Francis of the 44th. I deliver'd y^r^. Letter to M^r^. Corry yesterday, & put one for Capt. Claues into the Post office. I am Sir

Your ever obliged, & most h^ble^ Servant,

WITHAM MARSH

P. S. My complements to Capt. Guy, cum alijs.

Hon^ble^. SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON, Baronet.

FROM PETER DARCY

A. L. S.[1]

New York Sepr.[2] [*Oct.*] *the 4th 1762.*

Dr Sir Wm.

I take this opportunity to acquaint you that I am now to sett out for England the very first ship that sets out from here. I begd leave from the General to go with my Commission in my pockett but was absolutely refused, so was oblidged to sell out, as I shall see some of your friends in Ireland if you have any Commands there shou'd be allways proude to have it in my power to serve you. I shoud call on you myself, but am afraid I might lose my passage. If yu have any Commands send them down as soon as possiable. You shall hear from me from London with the hogghed of Rhenish. Believe me to be allways your most Sincere affate. and very humble Servant

Peter Darcy.

The Bearer of this is a Gentleman from London who came over to this Country to see it, so is determined to pay a visit to your part. He is a friend of mine.

INDORSED: Capt. Darcy's Letter.
Octbr. 4th 1762.
per Mr. Kenerick.

FROM CORNELIS CUYLER AND GEORGE CROGHAN

The preceding letter was followed in the Library Collection (*See* Johnson Calendar, p. 146) by two of October 5th to Johnson which were destroyed: a letter from Cornelis Cuyler, at Albany, desiring that his sons, Henry C., now in Martinico, and Abraham C., may have appointments in the militia — the former as captain or lieutenant of horse, the latter as a

[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] This letter was apparently written October 4th. It was indorsed by Johnson as of that date, and was answered October 13th.

lieutenant or ensign; and a letter from George Croghan, at Croghan Hall near Fort Pitt, mentioning the journal of Thomas Hutchens, just returned from a tour over the Lakes, information of French intrigues in the West, a copy of instructions given to an agent sent to the Shannas, minutes of the Lancaster treaty, opposition of General Amherst to furnishing Indians with ammunition and the Indian resentment, also offering new theories as to the murder of three men by Shannas on the Carolina frontier and of two Virginians.

TO JAMES HAMILTON

Contemporary Copy[1]

Johnson Hall October 7th. 1762.

DEAR SIR,

About the latter End of last Month I have been visited by two Gentlemen from Connecticut, namely, Colo. Fitch and Mr. Joseph Chew of New London, who were sent as Deputies from the Company concerned in the Lands on Susquehannah, to Know my Opinion & Sentiments with regard to the Propriety of their settling thereon, against which I strongly advised them, and represented the many ill Consequences which must inevitably attend that Settlement in such a Manner, as entirely convinced those Gentlemen, and they returned home to report the same. But as I was apprehensive (from the Nature of the People) that the Governor's late Proclamation together with my Advice would not be sufficient to prevent their Proceedings or Scheme, I since laid the Affair before the Lords Commissioners for Trade & Plantations, to whom I pointed out, and submitted the Ill Consequences thereof, and my Opinion that they could not *here* be restrained, of the Truth of which I am now convinced by a Letter which I received Yesterday from Mr. Joseph Chew (one of the Gentlemen who attended me from Connecticut) acquainting me that on his Arrival at Home, he was surprized to find that those rash people were actually set out, in order to settle those Lands.—This Proceeding of theirs must greatly surprize

[1] In Pennsylvania Historical Society, Pennsylvania Manuscripts.—Official Correspondence, IX 1758–64.

the Six Nations & Susquehanna Indians, with whom I have lately had a second Meeting here since Spring, whereat they expressed much Uneasiness at the Claims of the Connecticut people and greatly pressed for their being prevented from settling on those Lands. On which I acquainted them with the Proclamation of the Governor of Connecticut & of his Intentions to put a Stop to that Settlement, which pleased them greatly, & they returned Home well contented.

But I am very apprehensive, that on their hearing the people still persist therein, and are actually going on with a Settlement in Defiance of the Governor's Proclamation, they may be induced to take such Measures for redressing themselves as cannot fail of terminating in Bloodshed, and as a Quarrel of that Nature will hardly rest there, it will be highly necessary to take such Measures as may effectually prevent the fatal Consequences to the Provinces in General, which an Affair of that Kind would be productive of.

Altho' I am extremely hurried, I could not omit doing myself the pleasure of writing You on this Occasion, as it may be in Your Power (before the Settlement is carried on any further) to put a Stop to it. I have also by this Post wrote & acquainted Sir Jeffery Amherst with the Affair;[1] who (from what he wrote me sometime ago, and on that Government's issuing a Proclamation forbidding any Person settling said Land) imagined there was an End to it.—

I am with perfect Esteem
Dear Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
Wm Johnson

This is a true Copy of
Sir Wm Johnsons
letter to me.

James Hamilton.

[1] Not found.

FROM HENRY VAN SCHAACK

A. L. S.[1]

Albany 7 Oct. 1762

SIR

On my arrival home, I found myself honored with your favour of the 1st Instant.[2] I thank you most sincerely for your kind remembrance of what passed between us this Spring relative to De Couagnes pay; I hope his intentions may be honester than I had reason to expect from the Reports I had of some of the Traders.

As you are pleased to ask me to communicate News, I shall from time to time, as I have oppertunities forward you all the intelligence I receive. I have now to inform you, that I have read a New York Paper of the 30th Ultimo, In which I find, that a vessell is arrived there, last Tuesday was a Week, in 7 Weeks from Bristol, and Brings a Bristol News Paper of the 7th August last, which contains very important advices indeed. The Emperor of Russia is Dethron'd & the Empress his Consort, was proclaimed the 9th July last, sole and Reigning Empress, by the Name of Catherine the Second.

The French armies under the Command of the Marshals De Trees[3] and Sobise,[4] have been obliged (by some movements of Prince Ferdinand's army) to abandon their Camp of Landwerhagen so that they have now no Post left in the Electorate of Hanover, except the Garrison of Gottingen.

The King of Prussia on 21st July attacked a Wing of Marshal Dauns army with success,[5] which has enabled him to cut the Communication of the Austrian army with Schweidrich[6] intirely

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[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] Not found.

[3] Louis-César-Letellier, count d'Estrées.

[4] Charles de Rohan, prince de Soubise.

[5] At Burkersdorf, in Prussia.

[6] Schweidnitz, in Silesia.

off, and has drove the Marshall to the necessity of retiring with part of his army in Bohemia. The Prussians in this attack took 14 Pieces of Cannon and made about 1000 Prisoners. The Loss of the Prussians did not exceed 300 men.

Capt. Cunningham arrived 2d. August at St. James's from Prince Ferdinand, with acct. that the Prince on 23 July ordered a Large Detachment from the Allied Army to attack the Right Wing of the French army which was Effected with great success. In this attack we took 13 ps. Cannon some Standards and made (if I remember right) 1000 Prisoners. Capt. Cunningham reports also that Prince Fredrick of Brunswick Marched towards Bratsburgh, a high ground, which covers Cassel, & Cannonaded the Enemys Lines, where a Body of 11,000 Men were Encamped who upon the news of our success (the 23d July, on their Right Wing) quitted those lines, whereupon Prince Fredrick got possession of them without opposition. The foregoing is from the London Gazitt. There are many other particulars, which I Cannot recollect. I have endeavoured to procure the Paper, but Cannot obtain it for you.

There are several Reports relative to the Late Emperor of Russia's Fate. It is said that his Majesty and his cousin the Prince of Holstine are confined in St. Peters Castle at Petersburgh. Another Report goes about that he has made his escape, and joined his Army in Germany, where he was received with the utmost Zeal and Loyalty. Other advices treat this report as without any Foundation and that the Treaty concluded between the Late Emperor & the Prussian Monarch was declared Void by the Empress & that the Russian Troops had already received orders to separate from the Prussian army. A fourth report prevails that the Emperor was Wounded at supper, and Carried to a distant part of his Dominions. It is also said that he was assassinated in the Night, in the Street as he was going home. I hope the most favourable of these Accounts may be true. His being Dethroned is undoubtedy true. Young Van Derheyden is come passenger with the Bristol Vessell, and says it was confirmed before he Left London.

From Lisbon their is News that 8000 English troops were arrived there, 2000 of which are marching to Oporto.[1] One of the Portugal Provinces which had Sworne Fidelity to his Catholic Majesty has Revolted. Great changes in that part of the Globe are expected in our favour, for it seems that the drooping spirits of the Portugues are quite revived upon the arrival of the British troops.

A Kings ship is arrived at the Hook from the Havanah in w^h^. came passengers 2 Aids De Camp to the Earl of Albermarle. By this ship we are informed that 4 Companies of the Royal y^e^ 15, 48^th^ & 3 Battalions of R Americans And Independants were coming to Philadelphia. The 3^d^ Battalion is to be Quartered at Albany, for w^h^. purpose the Barracks and Hospital are preparing.

Two ships of the Line were Sailed from the Havanna to join Lord Colvill at St. John's. The Weazel Sloop of War arrived the 29 ultimo in 7 Weeks from Falmouth with Dispatches from [2] Sir Jeffrey Amherst. In consequence, its said of the Accounts sent home of the taking of St. John. I Cannot charge my memory with more particulars, I must therefore beg youll suspend your Curiosity till the Post comes in. I am most Respectfully, Sir

Your most ob^t^. h^ble^ Servant,
H. V. SCHAACK

All the Provincials are coming Back from the Havanna.

FROM JOHN WELLES ETC.

The preceding letter was followed in the Library Collection (*See* Johnson Calender, p. 146–47) by three to Johnson, destroyed by fire: a letter of October 7th from John Welles, at Montreal, about the departure

[1] In 1762 General John Burgoyne was sent to Portugal with troops to assist that country against Spain. The transports anchored in the Tagus May 6th. He closed a successful campaign at Villa Velha October 5th.—*Dictionary of National Biography.*

[2] "From" in the copy; it should be "for."

and services of Captain Claus, visits of Ferrall Wade and Francis Wade, shameful behavior of Ferrall, military incidents and expected news from St Jean; a letter of the 7th from Captain John Lottridge, at Montreal, touching the concern of mind which he feels on succeeding to duties so capably performed by Captain Claus, and an order drawn on Johnson; and a letter of the 8th from Lacorne St Luc, at Montreal, in French, conveying good wishes, thanks for words of consolation and expressions of desire to be of service to him near whom misfortune orders that he shall continue to dwell.

FROM JEFFERY AMHERST

L. S.[1]

New York, 10th October 1762.

SIR

I Was last Night Favored with your Letter of the 1st Instant; and as you seem so desirous of having Lieut. Johnson Appointed to Act as your Deputy, in your own particular department, I shall, on your Request, Agree to his Disposing of his Commission in the Independents (but this will be Quitting the Army, and I think Merits a Serious Consideration before he Resolves on such a Determination) and I can have no Objection to his being Employed in the Way you Desire; but I Can't think it right, for the Reasons I have already given you, that he should hold that Employment while he Continues in the Army; and as to his Exchanging into any other Corps, that could not Answer, there being no Regiments or Corps, in this Country, but Must Move when and wherever the Service may require them. If it were time of peace, as I mentioned to you in my last, I should have no Objection to his Remaining with you since you think him so Usefull; but, at this time, I really Cant Consent to his being Absent from his Corps.

I am Willing to hope that the Indians about the Detroit will Shew a proper Detestation of the Horrid Murder lately committed there; but the bringing the Murderers to Condign punishment by the Sentence of our own Garrison must, in my opinion,

[1] Destroyed by fire.

have a better Effect than by Leaving them to the Wild Fury of the Indians, who are too Apt to run into Extremes, and perhaps might be as ready to Sacrifice the Innocent as the Guilty: I most Sincerely Wish that this may be the last occasion I may ever have for ordering a Tryal for such Offenders; but I am firmly Determined, while I have the Honor to Command, to make Examples of Every One, whether Indian or White, that are Guilty of that Horrid Crime of Murder, in Districts where the Civil Law cannot take place.

I am, with great Regard, Sir,
Your most Obedient Humble Servant,
JEFF: AMHERST.

SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON, Bart.

FROM HENRY VAN SCHAACK

A. L. S.[1]

Albany, 10 Ocr. 1762.

SIR

I had the pleasure of writing you per Mr. Fry: since which the Post is come in; By Private letters from London, from good Authority, I learn, the talck of Peace is again upon the Carpet, some People go so far, as to say, that Preliminaries are actually settled, and that the Duke of Bedford is going to France, & a Nobleman of that Nation is expected in London to settle all differences; those reports occasioned great changes in the Stocks 'till the 16 July, when it was generally thought, that what is said above was true; For the Stocks of the Current year rose from Seventy odd to 92; but that they would have rose much higher had it not been for the Czars misfortune. This misfortune occasions much speculation, Some Politicians will have it, that it will Facilitate a Peace & that ye King of Prussia will be obliged to submit while others will have it that this change in the Russian

[1] Destroyed by fire.

Empire will spread the flames of War in Germany. A Short time will determine the Event.

I wrote you in my last that Troops were coming to America since which I have heard that all the Privates of the 2d Ba: R Highlanders are Incorporated in the 1st Battalion & that the Commission & Non Commission Officers are going home to recruit a New Battalion. No News from St. Johns.

I am in great haste Sir

Your most obt hble Servant

H. V. SCHAACK

SR. WILLIAM JOHNSON

Coventry [1] has sold his Independant Company and is gone home. Spearing [2] & Gullen [3] are Dead.

FROM JEFFERY AMHERST

L. S.[4]

New York 13th October 1762.

SIR,

I have the Satisfaction to Inform you that by the Gosport Man of War, just now arriv'd from St. John's, I have Received Letters from Lord Colvill & Lt. Colonel Amherst, Acquainting me, that the Ships under His Lordship's Command, & the Troops under the Command of Lt. Colonel Amherst, had Retaken St. John's, the Garrison Consisting of Seven Hundred & Seventy Men, under the Command of the Compte De Haussonville, having Surrendered by Capitulation on the 18th September, to be Prisoners of War, whereby that Place, & Consequently the Whole Island of Newfoundland, becomes again Entirely into

[1] Captain George Coventry, of the New York regiment.

[2] Lieutenant William Spering, of the New York regiment.

[3] Lieutenant William Gullen, of the New York regiment.

[4] Destroyed by fire.

His Majesty's possession: This gives me particular pleasure, as the Dislodging the Enemy from thence is of so much Consequence to the Trade of this Continent: I Inclose you a Copy of the Articles of Capitulation, as they have been transmitted to me by Lt. Colonel Amherst.

I am, with great Regard, Sir,

Your most Obedient Humble Servant,

JEFF: AMHERST.

SIR WM. JOHNSON, Bart:

TO PETER DARCY

Df.[1]

Johnson Hall Octr. 13th 1762.

DEAR SIR

Yesterday I was favoured with your Letter by Mr. Kenerick the contents of which a good deal surprised me, in that I find you were not able to procure liberty to return home without disposing of your Commission which I am sorry for but hope it may turn out to your future advantage.

I return thanks for your kind offer of doing me any Service at home, but as the time is now so short before your Departure, it will not be in my power to write to some Friends, However I shall take the Liberty to trouble you when in London as I know nobody on whom I could place a greater confidence.

My own affairs with regard to my Rank &ca still remains in suspence, not having heard anything relative thereto in answer to my Letters, and I must own I cannot conceive the propriety of a Colonels Commission, which orders me to *observe and follow such orders as I shall receive from my Superior* officers &ca. without being entitled to the Rank, & promotion from that Station, Especially as I have always enjoyed it here, & commanded

[1] Destroyed by fire.

accordingly, & that without any pay or allowance, notwithstanding my necessary expenses in the field was sometimes considerably more than my sallary as Superintendant.

You may have an opportunity in London of letting me hear somewhat on that head, and as I shall at all times have a particular Satisfaction in hearing of your prosperity I must request you will now and then favour me with a Letter, & acquaint me where to address you, when I shall trouble you with some Letters.

It would give me great pleasure to have seen you before your Departure, but as that seems to be out of your power I have only to wish you a Safe arrival in England, & pleasant meeting with all your Friends, being with great Sincerity, Dr. Darcy &ca.

INDORSED: Letter to Capt. Peter Darcy.

FROM JOHN J. SCHLOSSER

A. L. S.[1]

Niagara 8ber the 13th 1762.

DEAR SIR

Some Days ago I received a Letter from Lieutenant Carre with whom I am in a bargain about my Company. I give the Copia of the whole letter that you may better understand what we are about.

Fort Pitt Augst. [Oct.] 5th 1762.

Dear Sir.

I received some Days ago a letter from Capt. Rutherfurt in answer to what I wrote concerning our proposed Transaction. He informed me that Colonel Robertson approved of my making the Purchase on the terms you mentioned, tho at the same time he thought them high. Colonel Robertson had also wrote me, but by some accident his letter has miscarried; However I presume or am rather most certain, that he had spoke to the

[1] Destroyed by fire.

General & obtained his Consent. An Express is expected soon which perhaps may bring me that letter. As the season advances fast & our Correspondence with Niagara will be soon over for this year: I will try to obtain leave to pay you a visit, when we can sooner come to a Conclusion than by the tedious course of Correspondence betwixt your Place & this, but in case it may not be possible for me to go to Niagara you can impower Colonel Bouquet to settle the affaire &c &c &c.

I had the honor to wreit you on the 29th 7ber & told you all my Circumstances & what I desired you to do with the Plantation till my arrival, & at the first opportunity (if Mr. Carre Should not come here) I shall wreit to the Colonel send him my resignation & impower him to act in my Name & for me, so that I continue to think I can set off from here erly in the Spring to go See you and to finish our Convention likewise. The second Wessel is gone by Presqu' Isle to Detroit under Command of Captain Robeson, Capt. Hopkins is in the Wessel with him, but has sent off the Lieutenant, Ensign & men with Batteaux longst the North Shore before him, the Commander Mr. Lauring tho very sick is to set off for Ontario & York in the meantime as this letter.

Please to make my best Compliments to your son & the Gentlemen with you, as also Capt. Claus when he is arrived Like I believe.

I am with Respect Dear Sir

Your most obedient humble Servant,

J. Schlosser,
Capt. 1st B. R: A: R.

To Sir Wm. Johnson.

FROM WITHAM MARSH

A. L. S.[1]

N. York Thursday, 8ber 14th 1762.

SIR,

Pursuant to that Duty I owe you, I did myself the honour of writing to you from Albany the last week. Just as I had agreed for my passage from thence, with Lieut. Francis, and about 12 women, I was very unfortunately seis'd with the Gout, wch. detain'd me till Saturday last, when I went on board, extremely lame, and arrived here Monday night past. Your Letters were duly delivered, but I did not see Sir Jeff, he having been gone his tour of perambulation. The Kegg, with Potatoes, was sent to Mr. Darlington; and tho the water-melon, and some of the first were spoiled, yet the Frow preserved all the remains, & the Husband swears that the whole Town can't shew any ones so good as your smallest — what would he say if he had a Barrel of the largest? Why out-puff (but with propriety) the Puffs of all Puffers here, who are no small number! At my Club, to be sure I have not expatiated at all about the produce of your matchless Garden, and the remainder of your Farm! Oh the Oats, &c. Some people wore a twelve o'Clock aspect. The Devil help 'em to to a better if He can, tho he would gladly assist them, I know he has not the Power.

Two days before I left Albany, a writ was brought me against Ganset. I preemptorily ordered Mr. Sheriff to serve it, hoping to catch him Tardy, for which I would have swing'd him severely, but he disappointed me, and did his office or duty; yet when he gave me the writ, *returned properly*, He doggedly left me, and looked like a R-l. My Lawyers have done all in their power last Term, to procure a mandamus. Father Horsmanden, (my Countryman), either misunderstood the matter of the motion, or was Boggled by the opposite Council; but we intend

[1] Destroyed by fire.

to have a Riot next Court for the Mandam^{s}. besides working Ganse with the new action. A Friend of mine is lately come from England. M^{r}. Sec. Pownall still preserves his Friendship for me, as do two greater men, The Earl of H-x, and Lord Londes. The usage of M^{r}. Mayor, and the Court last year, has made a great Noise at home, and what I shall now write will make much more.

I congratulate you heartily on our retaking New F^{d}.land. It will certainly accelerate the Peace. Lord A-le's conduct at the H-h is variously censured here; and upon the whole, they reckon him *no great Things!* Now, as I detest Slander, I disbelieve the whole urged against Him. Is not the place taken? Yes, but he wont let the merchants *go on in their own way.* They are the Clamourers. A Friend of yours, (J. W-ts) tis said, suffers a good deal, but how I cannot tell.

Col. Williamson sails soon for England, and there's no hope of a Mississippi expedit^{n}.

M^{r}. Lentz waits on you with this. I had the pleasure of introducing him to you at this place when we returned from Easton. You'll find him very sensible about Mines, many other things, and an excellent Musician. He has a great Inclination to Settle near you, as his wife has some Lands at Stonerabia. As I am in some pain with the Gout, I could not write the Newfo^{d}.land particulars, so have inclosed this day's paper.

I have now only to repeat my sincere thanks for all your Favours, w^{ch}. I never can, nor will forget, whilst I have memory, or power to cogitate; and hope you will believe me ever, Sir,

Your most obliged & faithful Serv^{t}.

WITHAM MARSH

Hon^{ble}. SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON, Bar^{t}. &^{c} &^{c} &^{c}.

TO HENRY BARCLAY ETC.

The preceding letter was followed in the Library Collection (*See* Johnson Calendar, p. 147–48) by three of October 16th from Johnson, destroyed by fire: a letter to Rev. Doctor Barclay, inviting attention to material to be inserted in the new edition of the Indian prayer book, of which Doctor Barclay undertakes the inspection (printed in *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 4:321–22; Q, 4:206–7); a letter to Rev. Benjamin Pomroy, acknowledging a letter and a joint testimonial regarding Rev. Eleazar Wheelock and declaring confidence in the Indian work of Wheelock (printed in *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 4:320; Q, 4:205); and a letter to Rev. Mr Wheelock, expressing preference for the plan of Wheelock over that of his Boston rivals in Indian education, but declining to intervene in the dispute, and discouraging thought of a settlement on the Susquehanna (printed in *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 4:320–21; Q, 4:206).

TO JOHN WILKINS

Df.[1]

Johnson Hall Oct^r. 16^th 1762.

SIR

I am to acknowledge the rec^t of your favour of the 29^th ult^o. and am very sensible of the necessity there is for some trifling presents to be occasionally bestowed to the Ind^ns. at your Garrison, which I represented a Good while ago to Sir Jeffrey Amherst, but as he does not incline to be of the same way of thinking, and as I have nothing of that nature at present in my hands, it is impossible for me to do anything therein.

I am glad to hear M^r. De Couagne continues to be usefull, and could heartily wish that the Smith might remain there as I know he must be greatly wanted by the Indians severall nations of who resort there, but he has lately appeared very much discontented, and wrote to me requesting to be discharged, Complain^g. that he was obliged to work for the Garrison, & that he

[1] Destroyed by fire.

had been turned out of his house, and as he declared that he did not by any means chuse to continue there any longer, I accordingly have discharged him which I was sorry to be under the necessity of doing as the Indians must not only be greatly distressed for want of his assistance but also think verry odd of their not having a Smith as I promised 'em.

I hope the Indians may continue to deport themselves friendly in your neighbourhood and make no doubt you will use all your endeavours to preserve them in good temper & prevent any misunderstandings, of which your good and friendly advice to them on the article of Rum &ca may prove a great means of preventing. I am Sir

MAJOR JNO WILKINS [1] Comdg. at Niagara

FROM JEFFERY AMHERST

L. S.

<New York, 17th October 1762

SIR,

A Few days ago I had the Favor of Receiving your Letter of the 24th September.

I know nothing of the Motives that can Induce the People of Connecticut to Act so Contrary to the Express Orders of their Government, as to attempt a Settlement on the Susquehannah, when the Evils that in all probability will Arise therefrom have been so often pointed out to them; But if there are any Rash enough (after the proper Warning that has been given them by the Governor) to settle on the Lands in Dispute, they must> Blame <themselves if the Consequences prove Fatal to> them; <for I Don't See that anything more can be> Done by <the Government to prevent them.>

[1] Of the 60th regiment.

I should <imagine you must have been Misinformed> in regard to the <Officers at the Out posts, giving Improper> Passes to the Traders; but if you <can obtain any of> those Passes, I shall immediately <put a Stop to them> for the Future.

The Intelligence given by the Indi<ans of the French> Building Forts in the Cherokee Country, <may be very> true, altho' it is the first time I have heard <of it; but they> will no doubt take Every Method they can <to secure> their Back Settlements.

I Find there is no powder in Store <at present at> Albany; but I will give Directions for <your being Supplyed> with some Soon.

I am, with great Regard, <Sir,

Your most Obedient Humble Servant,

JEFF. AMHERST

SIR WM. JOHNSON, Bart.

P. S. As I can't get any Indian powder, I have ordered the Comptroller of the Ordnance to Send Directions to the Storekeeper at Albany to Deliver to Your Order Four Hundred Wt. of powder, with Ball in proportion on your Application for the same.

J A>

FROM HENDRICK FREY, JR.

The preceding letter was followed in the Library Collection (*See* Johnson Calendar, p. 148) by a letter of October 17th from Hendrick Frey Ju'r, at Canajoharie, about the difficulty of completing a purchase of land held by Joh's Ehll, and about provision for transporting corn. Almost entirely destroyed by fire.

TO J. SCHUYLER [SCHLOSSER][1]

Johnson Hall Oct. 17th. 1762.

SIR

Since my letter to you with the boundaries of the Land &c. which I hope you have received, I am favoured with yours of the 29th.. Ult; by which I am glad to find you arrived Safe at your post. I am sorry you should meet with any delay or disappointment in the execution of your designs or intentions. I belive that Lt. Carr has purchased Capt. Claus commission which might have been the reason, of the Col's Silence. As to the plantation, you may recollect that I told you I had let it to one Adam Starmbeigh for a year, at the same rent which he had paid for many years, viz 35 skipples of wheat pr annum which allowing wheat at p 4/- pr skipple would make only the interest of £100, for a year; so that there would be the interest of £80 behind, which would be too much for me to lose together with the interest for the time past — which is near to half a year, all which I doubt not you will consider & think it reasonable; I should have interest for that sum until paid. As to any immediate writing to secure you, I have no objection of giving whenever required, & can be done with conveniency & propriety. I have made an entry of it in my books in case any thing might happen before it could be thoroughly settled, for my own satisfaction & your security, & it is done in such a manner as to oblige my heirs to fulfil the bargain when required.

The only hardship upon me at present is the want of the money, which I declare to you, distresses me a good deal; having so many calls upon me for cash other wise I should not mention a word about it, until it suited your conveniency, which I hope to you will plead my excuse. All friends here desire

[1] In Library of Congress, Force Transcripts, Miscellaneous, v. 3. Johnson's correspondence with Captain Schlosser, under dates of September 29, October 13, November 30 and December 22, indicates that the address of this letter should be J. Schlosser.

their kind compliments to you, & believe me Sincerely, Dear Sir your hearty

Well-wisher & humble servant

Wm. Johnson

Capt. J. Schuyler.

FROM WILLIAM CORRY

A. L. S.

Albany October 18th 1762.

<Dear Sir

I am favoured with yours. I have wrote to Mr. Smith Junr. and Mr. Kemp [1] and had no answer from Either which I much wonder at. As soon as the Supreme Court will be over (it sits on Tuesday) shall write to them both again and insist on their answers.

There has happened since my last a great Revolution in Russia, the Emperor dethroned, and Catherine the 2d. set on the throne, a heavy stroke to the King of Prussia. I dread the consequences.

Newfoundland is invested. The 3d Battalion of the Royal Americans are daily> expected <in Albany, the Barracks are ready for> their <Winter Quarters.>

Capt. <Marsh is gone down to New York. Hermanus> Schuyler <is appointed Sheriff, and the Corporation> as formerly, <the Sheriff is gone down to answer> some compl<aints. Col. Bradstreet lately> sent for <Mrs.> Matthews <the Major being absent,> and swore it was no fault of his <but the affair of> the Island was accommodated between <the Major and> him, and he was very willing it should <be adjusted.> used her with great Civility and compla<isance and> so dismissed her.

[1] John Tabor Kempe, attorney general.

Just now a Gentle^{n}. tells me the <1st and 2^{d}. Battallions> of the Royals are incorporated, making in con<junction 300 men,> the Serjants and Corporals going home to re<cruite one Intire> Reg^{t}. if the highlands can do that, there <will scarce a> man be left Able to carry arms.

Just now the news is come that S^{t}. Johns <is retaken, and> the french men of war escaped in <a fog.>

I am Dear Sir

Your most obed^{t} humble Serv^{t},

William Corry.

To Sir William Johnson Bar^{t}.

ADDRESSED: <Sir Will>iam Johnson
at Johnson Hall

INDORSED: 8^{br}. 18th 1762
M^{r}. Corrys Letter

TO RICHARD PETERS

Df.[1]

<Johnson Hall 19th Oct^{r}. 1762

D^{r} Sir

The Copy of the Treaty of Lancaster[2] together with your Letter came to my hands yesterday and I am much obliged to you for the trouble you have taken in forwarding the same, as also for your Communicating to me the information which M^{r}. Allen received to whom I beg you will offer my hearty thanks for the friendship which he has manifested thereby.>

I am also <much obliged to you for your kind hint to me> concerning the <employing some Friend at home, but I flatter> myself there <will be little occasion for it, as all impartial

[1] In handwriting of Guy Johnson.

[2] Proceedings in *Minutes of Provincial Council of Pennsylvania*, 8: 723–74, and *Pennsylvania Archives*, 4:90–91, 100–1.

persons> must be con<vinced of the Party malice which gives rise to such> Scurrility, to <disappoint which it need only be dispised.>

I cannot see any <impropriety in printing the Treaty at Lancaster> together with a General Detail of the <Transactions at Easton> as Introductory thereto in which an oppor<tunity would offer for> representing the Steps which that Party have <constantly taken> to influence the Indians, & engross all matte<rs of that nature> in opposition to Government, & if a few Copies <were sent home> it might prove a means of clearing up these matters <beyond any> thing else.

It gives me pleasure to find that all differ<ences appear to> be settled, and I hope all disputes are now at <an end but I> perceive by the Treaty of Lancaster (which I <have Just dipped into)> that the Land matters are to be canvassed <at the Grand Council> at Onondaga, altho' I have not as yet <been informed thereof by the> Indians <themselves — but expect if such is their intentions I shall be shortly made acquainted therewith as L^t^ Johnson my Dep^y^ is now going to attend a meeting at Onondaga occasioned by an unhappy murther lately committed on two of our Traders passing thro' the Senecas Country, by two Indians of Kanestio.

I am &c^a^.

RICH^D^. PETERS *Esq^r^.*

FROM DAVID VAN DER HEYDEN [1]

Albany Oct. 19^th^. 1762

HON^D^. SIR,

Your favor of the 12^th^. Instant I received this day from Kinderhook: I humbly ask pardon for the omission of the Field Officers Num^s^: & dates of their Commissions, it having not entered my mind.

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[1] In Library of Congress, Force Transcripts, Miscellaneous, v. 3.

Mine & Maj. Isaac Switt's Commissions are both dated the 23rd. Oct. 1759, & no mention whether first or second Battalion, but, of the Albany Battalion. My Commission appointing me Major in 1748, was thus, David Van der Heyden, Major of the first Battalion of Militia foot, in the County of Albany, to be distinguished hereafter by the name or title of the East District, &c.

Your honors appointed time to discharge with me I can very well dispense with; I wish I had as good a prospect in seeing Peter Schuyler's, as I would much rather have his money than his lands, but he is very wrong in suspending the sale so long; I hardly think that it improves the annual interest, which perhaps he don't consider.

As we have nothing new, I conclude with assurance that I am, with unfeigned regard.

Hond. Sir, Your most obedient humble servt.

David Van der Heyden.

FROM HENRY VAN SCHAACK

A. L. S.[1]

Albany 20 October 1762

Sir

I have just time to inform you (before Colo Van Derheyden goes away) That the Gospot Man of War arrived at New York last Wednesday with Dispatches from Colo. Amherst to his Br. giveing an acct. of the Surrender of St. John's to his Majesty's arms on the 18 ultimo. I hear this conquest cost us very few men altho' the Enemy were 750 strong. I believe this affair will turn out well for the Colo. for the place was taken some days before the arrival of Reinforcements from home wh. consisted of three ships of the Line and a Frigate, what Land forces

[1] Destroyed by fire.

I cannot say. The French Fleet give us the Slip in a Fog three days before the Surrender of the Place. A Great Pity, as we had reason to be Sanguine in takeing the whole of them.

I just now saw a Mr. Wendell (a Neighbour of mine) who left N York a thursday 4 o'Clock P. M. Just as he came away a Packet arrived, the Capt. of which came ashore, who informed some of his acquaintances, that welcomed him ashore, that an acct. came to Falmouth from London, that Peace was actually Concluded wh. he (the Capt) said might be depended upon, and that a confirmation might be expected every day. Mr. Wendell adds that the Sloop he came in, sailed that evening, and came to anchor about 2 miles above York, where she was detained by Contrary Winds till next Day about Noon, when they heard the Fireing of about 40 or 50 ps Cannon which he supposed was on acct. of the foregoing ps. of news. I asked him if this Firing could not have been on acct. of the News received from St. Johns. He told me No, That there was firing two days before that at York when the news first came. I am a little doubtful about the truth of a Peace. I fancy this great work requires rather more time. We are very impatient for more particulars.

I am in great haste but with much Esteem and Respect Sir

Your most obt. hble Servant,

H V Schaack.

Albany the 20 Ocr.

INDORSED: Post Master Van Schaacks Letter.

FROM WILLIAM LESLYE

The preceding letter was followed in the Library Collection (*See* Johnson Calendar, p. 148) by a letter of October 22d, and its duplicate, from Lieutenant William Leslye, at Michilimackinak, to Johnson, stating the accounts, which he has certified, of Jac. Farly, post interpreter, at one dollar per day, and of the gunsmith at the post for repairing the Indians' arms for "1795 livers, 17 Sols." "Etherington commands at this post." Partially destroyed by fire.

TO JEFFERY AMHERST

Df.[1]

<Johnson Hall October 23d 1762>

<Sir

I return your Excellency many thanks for communicating the agreeable news of the retaking of St. Johns, together with the Articles of Capitulation, and I do assure you that I have a very particular satisfaction therein from the honor which it must reflect on your Excellencys Judicious measures after the loss of that important Island which so happily & speedi>ly succeeded <thro the good Conduct of Lt. Coll. Amherst & the Bravery of the Troops> under his Command.

I have likewise <been hond. with your Excellcys. of the 10th inst.> and am to return you <thanks for permitting Lt. Johnson> to Dispose of his Commission, <in order to his becoming my Deputy.> I could have wished that the same <might have been done> without his being obliged to leave the Army, but as your <Excellency> cannot think the same at present consistent <with the good> of the Service Lt. Johnson will immediately take <the same into> Consideration, and I am convinced that nothing but his desire to assist in a Department in which he will be very use<full> could by any means induce him to entertain <the least> thoughts of quitting the Army.

I am &ca

P. S. I hope to be favoured with your Excellys order concerng the Quantity of powder requested in mine of the <24th ulto.

To Sir Jeff Amherst.>

INDORSED: <Johnson> Hall Oct. 23
1762

Letter to Sir Jeff Amherst

[1] In handwriting of Guy Johnson.

FROM ABRAM MORTIER

The preceding letter was followed in the Library Collection (*See* Johnson Calendar, p. 148) by a letter of October 23d from Abram Mortier, in New York, to Johnson, notifying him of the receipt of a warrant drawn in his favor by General Amherst for £764:[15:8?], inclosing receipts for his signature, and mentioning bills presented to Mortier by Mr Wade, for £558:8:11 Pennsylvania currency, and payment of them by a bill on Philadelphia, leaving a balance "on this account of £206:6:9 New York currency." At the bottom appear the figures

764:15:8
564: 1:0

200:14:8

Partially destroyed by fire.

TO GEORGE CROGHAN

A. Df.

<Johnson Hall 8ber 24th 1762

DEAR SIR

Yours of the 10th July came to hand and agreable to your desire thereby signified, have answered Mr. Montours Draft, and your own, altho he> was <in my Debt something at ye time.> I have <never received Willsie's Deposition which> you said <Mr. Peters would send me, wh. would> have been of <as much consequence as all ye rest.>

Yours <of the 4th 7ber is also come to hand,> but have not as yet <seen the Treaty held at Lancaster,> Mr. Peters wrote me <some time ago he would send it as> soon as coppied, but have <not received it yet, which> is wrong as I should be imediately <acquainted with all> that passes at every publick conference <with Indians> for many reasons. From ye. General <idea you> gave me of the Treaty, I think it answered but <little or> no purpose, except ye. delivery of our Prisns.[1] wh. yu do not <mention> a word off[1] — however I shall be a

[1] In the *Pennsylvania Archives*, 4:100–1, is a list of 15 prisoners, including one deserter, delivered up by the Six Nations at Lancaster, Pa., on August 19th, 1762.

better Ju<dge when> I see it. I hear Kindarunti or Blew Cheeks <is since> Dead of wounds he rece^{d}. from one of his Cou<ntrymen.> Indeed if so I am sorry for it, for as you jus<tly observe> he might be made a usefull Man.

<I am very> glad to hear that the Quakers were disap<pointed in all> their unjust Views, and as for y^{e} Immense <sum of money> You say they threw away at s^{d}. Meeting, <I think it a pitty> they could not be brought to an <acc^{tt}. for it, w^{h}. would break> them of the like for <the future, but I am in hopes that the true representation I sent home of what passed at Easton will convince the Ministry of the necessity there is for checking their Insolence, & unjustifiable interfereing in Indian matters.

I doubt not you will find M^{r}. Hutchins returned on your arrival at Pittsborough, as I was told by one of the Traders he was returned from La Bay a great while ago. I had a letter from M^{r}. Gorrel at that Post who was not yet able to procure me any of the Firrs I gave him commission to purchase.

Sir Jeffrey Amherst has lately thought proper to retrench Indian Expenses as much as possible, and Settled the officers of your Department, as he> has also of Mine, <the former no doubt he has sent you,> therefore need not mention <it here. M^{r}. Montour is to> have but £50 Sterling ℔ Annum <as he has nothing to do in the Military> Way, but to act as an <Interpreter, and if> M^{r}. McGee the old gentleman will <accept of £60 sterling per annum,> to Act as an Assistant in that <Quarter Viz^{t}. along y^{e} Susque>hana River & its Branches, I will <on his letting me know its> agreable appoint him & send him <such Instructions> as I shall Judge necessary, & his pay shall <commence> from y^{e}. 29th of this Ins^{t}., which day Montours former <pay as> an officer ceased, and his £50 sterling ℔ Annum commences <which> you will please to let them both know as soon as possible.

I am oblidged to you for y^{e} Plan of a Town you were so kind to send me, w^{h}. is a verry good one, but too <ex>tensive for the place. I intend mine.

w^t^ y^u^ tell me abt [the] Head of the Qu^ks^.. is verry merry, and I think verry worthy [of be]ing published, many things not half so diverting or Interesting [da]ily in our publick Prints and Magazines. wherefore I wish [ ]d Man had some worthy freind would make known [ ] Works to the World. as it might be of the utmost Service [ ] & Body.—

We have nothing new here, all is <peace and qu>ietness. Aron y^e^. Mohawk is lately come <here from the> Detroit, and says that the Hurons desired him to <acquaint me that the Smith> whom you sent there will not mend <their Traps or Hooes, w^h^. are as use>full things as any they have <& that he has no Steel to mend their arms> &c^a^. These are things <which I would have you look into & remedy as them Indians realy deserve good treatment. They also complain as he says that the Interpreters do not interpret between them & the officer commd^g^. there fairly, which may occasion disputes & Misunderstandings. I am in hopes if there is reason for their complaints that they have mentioned it to y^r^ assistant when there, & that he has taken the proper Steps to redress such grievances. If not I hope you will inquire into it, & let me know how it is.

Aron proposes to return next Spring, when I shall let them Ind^ns^. know by him that I have wrote yu ab^t^. their> Complaints, and <that if just, you will see that they are redressed.

I am &^c^.>

GEORGE CROGHAN Esq^r^.

INDORSED: Octb^r^. 24^th^. 1762
Letter to George Croghan

FROM SAMUEL STRINGER

The preceding paper is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 149, by a letter of October 24th from Dr Samuel Stringer, at Albany, to Johnson, giving directions for making oil from nuts, a prescription for a sick child, and information regarding letters mailed and goods sent or held in charge. Partially destroyed by fire. "As to the Child you mention to be so much trou[bled with] Fevers, I would advise you to give it about ten or fifteen [ ] Spirit of Nitri Dulcis, in a little common drinki[ ] times a Day, till its fever abates The [ ] method of giving the Sugar Plumbs, more than wh[ ] you already, they are as conveniently given as in any other form, so they take but all [ ]."

FROM WILLIAM CORRY

A. L. S.[1]

Albany October 25th. 1762

<DEAR SIR

This day I read a proclamation> in the news paper that the <Govr. and Council will> inquire into the demerrits <of that Pattent granted> unto Philip Livingston and others, <on the 14th day of December next.> This appears <to be a short method of doing Justice to> those poor people,[2] <which by all means ought to be> embraced, and one effort <well evidenced and supported> may in a summary way <determine the whole affair.>

I heartily <recommend it to you, if I can> be of any service, please <to let me know, and be> assured not any thing shall be

[1] The original in bad condition.

[2] Tenants renting from the Canajoharie Indians.

wanting <in my power> to bring the affair to a happy conclusion.

I am Dear Sir

Your most obed^{t}. and
very humble Serv^{t}.
WILLIAM CORRY

INDORSED: 8^{br}. 25th. 1762
M^{r}. Corrys Letter

FROM FRANCIS WADE AND ROBERT SANDERS

The preceding letter was followed in the Library Collection (*See* Johnson Calendar, p. 149) by two to Johnson which were partially destroyed: a letter of October 25th from Francis Wade, in New York, to Johnson, discussing a disagreeable affair between his brother Ferrall and Johnson's family and advising measures to check the loquacity of Mr McComb — on back of letter a list of plate: [ ] Silver Bowls, 1 Ladle for D^{o}., 1 Large Tankard, 1 [pin]t D^{o}., 1 large Drinking Cup, 1 half pint Cup, 12 smaller drinking D^{o}., 2 Servers, 3 Dishes, 1 Large Shaveing Bason, 3 Doz: table Spoons, 2 large Soop D^{o}., 3 Doz: Tea Spoons, 2 Salts and 4 Shovels, 1 Sugar Dish & Cover, 1 Cream Pott, 2 Silver Cases for Spu [ ], 1 Silver Coffe Pott, 3 Doz: Knives & Forks,.... 2 pr. Candle Sticks, 2 Snuffer Dishes, 2 Saltsellars, 2 Butter Bo [ ]; and a letter of the 26th from Robert Sanders, at Albany, asking the attention of Johnson, as administrator on the estate of James Ellwood, to his account of £24, 10s, 7d., and saying that he has been confined to his house for 6 months by a very sore leg.

TO LUC DE CHAPT DE LA CORNE ST LUC

Df.[1]

Fort Johnson Oct^{r}. 29th <1762

DEAR SIR>

I was agreably favoured <with yours by the hands of Capt. Claus> from whom I had the pleasure <to hear of your being

[1] In handwriting of Guy Johnson.

in perfect> health, which, together with <your friendly Letter has afforded> me much Satisfaction.

Altho' I am heartily sorry for the <melancholy occasion which> detains you in these parts, I am notwithstanding oblidg<ed to that> Cause for your Agreable Correspondence, and the frequent opportunities it affords me of hearing that you are superior <to all> Misfortunes.

As I have the pleasure to hear that your present Situat<ion> is agreable to you, so I should be happy to be esteemed cap<able> of contributing to render it more so

Being at all times D^r^. Sir &c^a^.

A Mons^r^, Lacorn St Luc.

INDORSED: Fort Johnson Oct^r^. 29^th^
1762
Letter to Mons^r^ Lacorne
S^t^ Luc

FROM WILLIAM DARLINGTON

A. L. S.

New York 30^th^ [Oct^r^ 1762]

[ ] 7 ber 27^th^: is now before me. In regard [ ] Com. for Trade refer you to my [ ] accounts of Our Privateers & ships [ ] verry good Cruise. I have received your kind Fav[ours] mellon & the Potatoes for which [I] am extreamly Obl[ ] Melon was broke to pieces before I received it but [ ] are the best I have [ ] Since I have been in America. [ ] jaunt to Kingsbury and acquainted Mr Dykeman [ ] he Informed me the Season is not quite advanced far [ ] Out of the Ground, but he will gett [ ] the last Sloops. Your letter of the

[ ] Curiosities you Sent me Some time past [ ] as I have never received any Such things, am [ ] with your Order therein mentioned. I shall take care to get [ ] Herbs and Curious Plants I can against the Spring I have sp[oken] to Lord Ster: Gardner about them, by John Van Allen shall [ ] You two Boxes of Tallow mould Candles as I imagind they w[ere] Cheap & woud Answer. Sir I shoud be Glad to hear if you have received [the] plate & how Lik'd, I forwarded Your last Letter for the Lords of Trade by the Cygnet Frigate James Ames Esq^{r} Com who [ ] the 29th Ins^{t}. I sent Some books wch came from M^{r} Rivington [ ] Ferrol wch hope you have received. My Wife desires her [compliments?] to you & Fam. Sir On all Occasions

Y^{r}. Very Hum[ ]

WILLIAM D[ARLINGTON]

P. S. my wife has also Sent ☞ Jn Van Allen two Kegs of Pickled Oysters One of wch beg your acceptance & the Young Squire of the Other.

I shoud be glad to hear How the Salmon arriv'd I sent Some time [ ]

Since writing the above my wife [ ] for the Young Ladies

ADDRESSED: Sir William Johnson Bar^{t}
att
Johnson Hall

INDORSED: New York 30th Oct^{r} 1762
Letter from M^{r} Darlington

FROM JEFFERY AMHERST

L. S.

<New York, 31st October 1762.

SIR,

Having> Received a Letter, within these few <days, from Mr. Cro>ghan, I think proper to Transmit <you Copies of some> Intelligence given him by a Wes<tern> Indian, <& his> Instructions to Mr. McKee, altho' <I> Conclude <he will> have fully Informed You of Everything that <has> happened in his Department.

The Instructions to Mr. McKee are very proper, but I See Nothing in the Intelligence, of any Conse<quence.> The French no doubt will do what they can to Stir <up> the Indians against Us, <but their power is altogether> Insufficient, while our <Commanding officers are on their> Guard; And Indeed I cannot <think the Indians are so> Blind to their own Interest as to <Attempt any Mischief> in those parts.

I am, with great Regard,

Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant

JEFF: AMHERST

SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON, Bart.

INDORSED: New York 31st. October
1762
Letter from Sir Jeff. Amherst
with Mr. Croghans Indn. intelligence

FROM THOMAS McKEE

A. L. S.

Paxton November 1st <1762.

SIR.

I have made bold> to write to you concerning <what you mention'd to me at the Treaty> at Easton about being an Assistant <in the Indian Department upon this> River. I would be glad to know <your Pleasure as soon as it is convenient;> You may depend upon it in Case <of my being> appointed to this <Station, that my utmost end> eavours shall not <be> wanting for the Good of that <Service; and such> Instructions as I <may from> time to time receive shall be strictly <adher'd to.>

I don't doubt but Mr. Croghan <has, before this, made you> acquainted with the Transactions at the Lancaster <Treaty; I was there> present, and heard all the Conferences; But must <begg Liberty in my own Oppin>ion to condemn the Conduct of our Government in <the Management of this Treaty.>

The Indians went away much dissatisfied, espec<ially the> Six Nations; The Shawanees and Delawares left the most of their Pres<ents> upon the Road to the Ohio, and sent word to the Governor "He might <send> for them to give to the Indians the next Treaty." The Indians prom<is'd to> deliver up all their Captives the first of October, but they have not as yet <brought> one, I have an account that Alex: McKee is gone to their Towns to dem<and> them agreeable to their promise.

The Indians behave but very indifferently <upon this River,> If you think proper to write Please direct for me, at Pax<ton near Harris's Ferry,> Susquehannah.

I am Sir with greatest Respect

<Your most obedient Humble Servant,

THOMAS MCKEE.

The Hon^ble^. SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON.>

INDORSED: Paxton in Pensilvania
Nov^r^. 1^st^ 1762
Letter from M^r^ Tho^s^. Mc.Kee

FROM WITHAM MARSH

A. L. S.

New York, Nov^r^. 1^st^ 1762.

SIR,

In my last Letter <by M^r^. Lentz,> I had the pleasure of info<rming> you what I had done in regard <to my prec>ious Law Suit, to wh<ich> I can now add nothing worth your <knowing,> or my writing, <having> met with disappointments, and by not <receiving Judge Horsmanden's> Order of Court, sent by the King's attorney, <am distanced 3 months> more, because I cannot procure a manda<mus till January Term.> This is cruel Usage! but there is no remedy <besides patience, of which,> Thank God, I have no small Stock yet left. <Last Saturday one> of my Counsel, and ano^r^. of Van Scheit's, had a *small Talk*, <in> order to compromise matters; on which, I drew up my articl<es, a> *few advantageous to my Self*, and there is some glimmer of <hope> they may be agreed to. If the affair cannot be settled in this ma<nner,> Currat Lex; and if I cou'd be cast here, I will carry the ca<use,> by appeal, to the King in Council, where I am sure of having Justice, as His Majesty will assuredly con-

firm his own Grant: but as I've just hinted there is a probability of an agreement, <I> beg you'll permit me to stay here to negociate this Business, <as I> am convinced nothing will be done, without a personal Soli<citation.>

This morning young David Vanderheyden came to me <with Geo: Croghan's> order for Harry Montour's pay of £156 — drawn payable to <Mr. Franks, & accep>ted by your self for payment this Month. I <wou'd gladly have paid it,> but ———— my Cashier, some <how does> not Chuse to <ad>vance the Cole so soon as I <cou'd wish:> I mean Mr. Deputy Receiver, who, by the bye, <is in arrear> to me of my last half <year, besides> what was due <to me at> Michãs [1] David says he'll <pay the order, and acquaint his> Father by this Post. There are <2 London vessells, and a man> of war just come in, but have had a <long passage; and we> have no other news than what you'll <See in the Papers. The> clamours indeed agt. L-d A-m-le, <continue: Billy Bayard> says he loses £2000, this money, by his L-dship's <regulation:> that immense Fortunes are made by some <People,> and the Devil to pay among the Merchants. By the <last> accounts from the Havanna, there have died 3000 more of our <Men,> since the Reduction of the Place; that the Sickness rages <among> the Spaniards, as much as among our People.

Dear Sir William, permit me to call you so, as you are my <only> Friend here, do me the Favour of giving me three Lines, with <your> approbation of Staying to terminate my cursed Suit. I dare <not yet> acquaint you of the Terms wch. I believe may be accepted, <as some> curious person might probably read this Letter before you Saw it. <I must,> as in my former, take the Liberty of again repeating my Thanks

[1] Michaelmas.

<to you, for all your> kind Favours, and to assure I am, with the greatest regard,

Your ever obliged & h^ble^ Servant

WITHAM MARSH

<P. S. My complem^ts^. to> Capt. Guy, <and all my Hall acquaintance.>

INDORSED: New York Nov^r^ 1^st^ 1762
Letter from M^r^. Marsh

FROM THOMAS McKEE

A. L. S.

Paxton the 2^d^. Nov^r^. 1762.

SIR

After I had sealed the one that accompanies this, I thought of several things I forget to mention which occasions this postcript.

After the Treaty was over at <Lancaster, a Seneca Capt.> called the Garr,[1] having had great Esteem <& Respect paid him> there by severals of Note, especially the Qua<ker party, & in particu>lar Israel Pemberton from whom he received <some considerable> presents, on which a Jealousy commenc'd between him <and> his own Tribe, one of whom struck him with a Tomahawk in such a manner that his life has been despaird of these six weeks; He lays at Fort Augusta; where M^r^. Pemberton, through his tender Concern for his favourite has sent up his own Son, a Doctor and another Quaker at his own Expence.

M^r^. Pemberton told a Gent. of my Acquaintance on whom I can depend, That he cou'd not help thinking But you were some way concerned with the New Englanders in their Claim at

[1] Kindarunty, or Blue Cheeks.

Wyoming, as they must certainly some encouragement from you in their approaches there.

Cap^{t}. Montour lives ab^{t}. six Miles from F^{t}. Augusta, <he has been> ailing but is recovered.

<I begg leave to> conclude myself once more, with <greatest Respect,>

Your most Obedient
Humble Servant
THOMAS McKEE

Pray make my Complim^{ts}. to M^{r}. Mass & Master Johnny.
<To the Hon^{ble} Sir William Johnson Bar^{t}.>

ADDRESSED: To
The
Hon^{ble}: Sir William Johnston Bar^{t}

INDORSED: Paxton Nov^{r}. 2^{d}. 1762
Letter from M^{r} Tho^{s}. M^{c}Kee

FROM DE COUAGNE ETC.

There are entered in the Johnson Calendar, p. 150, two papers which were destroyed by fire: a statement of the action of Governor Monckton and Council, on November 3d permitting Canajoharie Indians to present before Johnson and three justices of the peace of Albany county evidence to be read and considered by the Council December 15th in examination of Indian claims comprised within the Canajoharie patent (in Council Minutes, 25:462); and a letter of the 5th from De Couagne, at Niagara, about the unfavorable effect on trade at Niagara exercised by the privileges which traders away from the post enjoy, with a copy of Major Wilkins's instructions to De Couagne to visit the Senecas and obtain the return of deserters living among them.

FROM WILLIAM KELLY

New York Novr. 5th. 176[2]

SIR

The Inclos'd came to hand this day [ ] with a small Box which I now forward you [ ] in Capt. Van Antwerp, under [ ] Mc. Nutt of Schenectady: No News [ ] you'l see in the prints: I am very re[spect]fully Sir

Your most obedt. Se[rvant]
WILLIAM KELLY

SR. WILLIAM JOHNSON Bart.

INDORSED: Kelly's Letter
abt. my box of Books
by Mc. Nutt

FROM WILLIAM DARLINGTON

A. L. S.

New York [7th Novr 1762]

[ ] advice you of the receipt of your [ ] Bill on Mr. Mortier for One [ ] for wch return thanks when I ha[ ] securd all I can Send this Year, Shall Settle Your ac[ ] accordingly & Transmitt it You. In Regard to John Mof[fat] Mr: Ferrall Wade acquainted me he had discharged Wil[ ] Parsman & Fran: Kowenhoven, & desird me to pay the [ ] wch I accordingly did, but that he would pay Jno. Moff[at] himself, so that I wrote him what I was in advance [to] Jno. Moffit, & desird him to deduct it out of [ ] Shoud Charge Mr: Wades account [ ] desird me to Send my account of what [ ] to me, & he woud discharge it, wch I did, but Instead [of] the Cash I received a Trunk of

Dry Goods for Sale on [ ] Containing Chints & Handkerchiefs &ca:, wch is quite out [of] my way; I have Shewed them to Severalls, who Say they are Extreamly Overcharg'd & I have them all On hand [ ] am lying out of my Cash, part of wch is of long Stan[ding] I expect Mr. Moffat, will Settle with Mr. Wade as I have Closd my account, & Sent it him Some time past Bal[ance] in my Favor £101. 15.2; £66.10/ of wch to the Mas[ ] the rest for Beef Hams Mollasses &c. I wrote to [ ] Some time ago about these affairs but have not [had the] pleasure of a Line from him Since.

I conc[lude with] the Compliments of my Wife & family to You [and] am

Sir

Yr. Obliged [

]

ADDRESSED: To
Sir William Johnson Bart.
at
Fort Johnson

INDORSED: New York Novbr. 7th. 1762
Lettr. from Mr. Darlington

FROM HENRY VAN SCHAACK

A. L. S.

Albany 7 Novr 1762.

SIR

I inclose you several letters and Papers, received by yesterdays Post. There is one liable to 16/3 Postage for which I have charged your acctt. It runs in my head <that I have forwarded> a Packet to you some Posts ago in a great hurry, <that had Considerable> Postage on from Philadelphia to York; If this should be so, and you could find the Cover, where

the weights are Marked on, I would be much obliged if you would be so kind as let me know. For I have omitted to make a Charge of it.

Our accounts from the Havanna are truely Melancholy. Col°. Christie came lately from N York; he told me that he had seen a Letter from Lord Albemarle to S^r^. Jeffrey Amherst acquainting him that he had lost 3,000 Men since the 17^th^ & R Highlanders came away, 1500 sick in the Hospital and only 700 Fit for Duty. It is generally believed that the Regiments intended for the Con<tinent> will be Detained at the Havanna on account of the above <Losses.> I believe the sick and Wounded will come among us: For Doc^r^. Barr writes me they are hourly expected at New York, there designed for our Hospital <he is to> Attend.

I have a Letter from London Dated 6 July, which <has> the following Paragraph in it, relative to our Petition against having a Settlement on the Niagara Carrying Place, Viz^t^.

"I have taken not a little pains about the Petition to the Lords of Trade, & I hope it may meet with success, but it has been alledged that all your Traders ought to have apply'd to S^r^ Jeffrey Amherst or the Council at New York." I begin to be a little apprehensive about that Carrying Place, I wish it may be kept free. I am upon all occasions with the Greatest Respect

Sir

Your most ob^t^

hble Servant

H V Schaack

INDORSED: Albany Nov^r^ 7^th^ 1762

Letter f^rom^ M^r^ Van Schaack

Postmaster

FROM WITHAM MARSH

A. L. S.

New York, 8th. Novr. 17[62]
12 o'Clock

[Sir]

This moment affords me the pleasing Satisfaction of receiving y[our] humane Favour.[1] It revives me, and my Spirits are so exhilira[ted] I believe the cursed Gout will not attack me for some time. Tis [ ] for me to answer your whole Letter at present, the Post going off [ ] Hurry.— I sent last night to Mr. Colden for Letters, a wom[an] the door in my messenger's face, and said there [ ] The Devil Hump her for that Rudeness!

Dear Sir William (I am grown mighty familiar [ ] heap'd so many favours on me, that I want words to express [my grate]fulness; and as I have not the power to make any Return, I [ ] Great Spirit will never cease showering his Blessings on you, [ ] I thank you ten thousand Times for your good wishes, and hope [ ] so long that His Majestys Perogative (wch. is but a Right in [ ] with his Subjects) may meet that deference, which all good men [ ] I shod. have been glad to 've seen Sir J—y, but as I am no [ ] Man, I declined waiting on Him after I delivered your Letter: you [ ] believe what I mentioned in company before Or.— D — y, had some [ ] respecting the Indians, as very soon afterwards Mr. Furnis to [ ] was a Supply of Powder order'd.—According to my last, [ ] a little gloomy, there are some Hopes of an Accommodation to [ ] but the preliminaries are not yet Settled: as soon as [ ] the pleasure and Honour to send you a Copy. [ ] will not agree to them, if you have any objection.

[1]Not found.

Mr. Attorney and my Self lately talked over the affair about [Indian?] Business.— He says He cannot do so much in it as he gladly [ ] by reason several persons interested in the Patent, live in [ ]ernments than this who cannot be made Parties, as no [ ] can reach them; but as for those who are [ ] Scire Facias in Chancery, where the [ ] chancellor, who will assuredly do the Indians [ ] I freely told Mr. Kempe my opinion, which was, [ ] the Indians are not *absolutely* our Subjects, they might [ ] themselves of the Land; and if they used Force, I knew [ ] to Hinder them: and if the Governor's Proclamation was [ ]arded by the white Claimants, 'twas very probable the [Indians] would proceed to the utmost extremities.—The King's Attorney [ ] present is greatly embarass'd; yet wou'd willingly do every [thing] that you and the Governor shall plan to quiet my Cousins. [Mr.] Leynts is returned with Raptures for the hospitable Treatment [ ] at the Fort, and espially at the Hall.— He and I are [ ] to Settle at Stonerabia.— If my affair with Goose van [term]inated *cleverly*, I believe we can do something you will approve [ ] had your good advice.

[ ] Letters in Town by a Ship lately come to New Eng[land] after a short passage, wch. Say, a peace with France [is] positively concluded: but the particulars are not known [ ] that we are to keep Canada, and the rest of our acq[uisiti]ons are to be given up.— Non Credo!

The post man going off in 16 Seconds, makes me con[clude] by assuring Dear Sir William Johnson that I [am with] the utmost Graditude, and Respect,—

his sincere, & [ ]

WITHAM MARSH

Honble. SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON, Baronet, &c

INDORSED: the 8th. 9br. 1762

[ ] from Mr. Marsh

FROM GEORGE CROGHAN

A. L. S.

<Bedford No^br. 10^th 1762.

HON^D. SIR

Yester>day I Received from Co^ll. Boquet <the Regulation> you made Last august for paying y^e. pop<le> Imploy^d. under y^r. Honour this way fer y^e. futer whi<ch I> will Conform to I have wrote to Every person Imploy^d. to acquaint them therewith I have No asistant Now butt M^r. M^cKee who Is Residing amungst y^e Shawnas.

A few Days ago there was hear one of y^e. Cayugos from Susquehanna who Inform^d. me that y^e Dallaways and Muncy Indians on that River was vert Trubleso<me> and uneasy & Said the Sinicas & his own Nation <Seem^d.> Little better, he tould Me as he Liv^d. att Ohio <he was> sorry to see them so Restless in their <Minds tho> he had Nothing to Do with them, on My <asking> him from what Cause thier unesayness Sprung he tould Me they were Mutering & Grumbling <on> account of their Lands & Complaining that y^r. honour Did Nott order y^e. boundary Line between, them <and> the proprietors of Pensilvania to be Run, this <and> the Want of amunision he Said was y^e. Cheefe Complaints he herd amoungst them

I thought itt my Duty to give you as Early No<tice> of this as I could that you Might have Time <to> Inquier Into itt, I Make No Doubt but <y^e Quakers> are att y^e. Bottom of this

I am with Greatt Esteem and Regard y^r Honours

Most <Humble Servant

GEO: CROGHAN.>

To the Honourable

SIR WILLIAM JOH<NSON Bar^t.>

TO JEFFERY AMHERST

Contemporary Copy[1]

Fort Johnson Nov^r. 12^th. 1762

Extract ./.

" Just now One Allen from Niagra Arrived here in Company with two Seneca Indians; he Informs me, that about a Fortnight ago, he being in Company with One William Newkirk of the Mohawk Country, & his own Servant, were met on the Banks of the Seneca Lake, near to the Castle of that Nation, called *Canussadagey*, by Two Indians of *Kanestio*, a Village towards the Ohio, who Shook hands with *Newkirk*, and after passing them by, Immediately Faced about, and Fired upon them, by which *Newkirk* & the Servant were Killed, and *Allen's* Horse Shot under him, & Himself made Prisoner; That the Indians of the Seneca Castle freed him, and after Expressing great Concern for what had happened, they sent two Indians with him hither, One of them Charged with Several Belts of Wampum, Excusing themselves from having any part therein, or being Privy thereto. —I Have thereupon Dispatched a Message to that Nation or Village Requiring them Immediately to Deliver up the Offenders on pain of our Resenting it on the Castle to which they belong; and as these Indians were Likewise Charged, to Inform me that their Nation have Immediately Called a Meeting thereon at *Onondago*, where they Request the Presence of the Mohawks,

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[1] In Public Record Office, C. O. 5.62, London, England. Inclosed in a letter of Amherst to Earl of Egremont, November 30, 1762. A draft of this letter in the Library Collection was destroyed by fire.

I shall therefore Send Lieut. Johnson to Attend the Same, with proper Instructions for that purpose."

Wm. Johnson

His Excellency
Sir Jeffery Amherst

INDORSED: Extract ./. Letter from Sir
William Johnson to Sir
Jeffery Amherst
Dated Fort Johnson, 12th. Novr. 1762
Acquainting the General of two
men being murdered by the
Indians, near One of the Seneca's
Castles; And of the measures
he was taking for the Delivering
up of the Murderers, &ca.
in Sr. J: Amherst's of Nov. 30: 1762
No. 1

TO ROBERT MONCKTON

Df.[1]

Johnson Hall <Novr. 12th 1762.

Sir

I> have the honour to enclose your Excellency a Return <of the Regiment> of Militia under my command, in which you may obser<ve there are> several Vacancys in each Battallion, and as soon as I can be made <acqua>inted wth. ye. proper Persons I shall take the liberty to <recommend> them to your Excellency for <filling up> such Vacancys.

I likewise had the honour to write to your Excellcy. on the <1st of> last August on account of the Alarm at the German flatts, <as also> on the 18th of the same Month concerning Militia <Field Officers &ca.> both which Letters I am hopefull you have received.

[1] In handwriting of Guy Johnson.

By your Excellencys Proclamation of the 8th. ult°. I <have the> pleasure to observe that you have appointed the 15th. of De<cember for> hearing the matter of the Complaint of the Conajoh<aree> Indians concerning their Lands at that place.

As this is an affair which if not redressed may be productive of <fatal> consequences, I thought it my Duty as his Majestys Sole Ag<ent &> Superintendant of Indian Affairs to lay the same before Mr. <Colden> & the Gentlemen of the Council, together with the purport of <a> Meeting held with these, and other Inds. on the 28th. <of last> January to which, and the several Affidavits there<with> transmitted I beg leave to refer your Excellency, <as also to the> Order of the Lt. Governor & Council thereon of the <7th of April last>. The Indians are continually making appli<cation to me on> that head, as the late Order of Council <has not put a stop to the Pro>ceedings at Law, and they are <continually threatned with being> dispossessed of their property, by <which they must become Va>gabonds throughout the Province. <In the year 1754> a Complaint being made <by the Indians> to the late Lt. Govr. De Lancey in Col. at Al<bany (at wch. I was present) of the fraud made use of in> obtaining the Patent <in Questn. Lord S>terling, & Mr. Wm. Livingston being <sent for by the Board, & examined concerng it, readily signified their willingness to surrender> up their claims thereto, but many of those concerned being Minors, nothing more was done therein, and the principal person concerned in procuring sd. Patent gave it as the reason to me, why it was not Divided that as it was obtained without ye. knowledge of ye. Indians the Patentees cod. not attempt the same so long as any of the Indians were alive.

Upon the whole I flatter myself your Excellcy will be of opinion that the most fraudulent steps were taken to obtain the patent in Question. The Inds. think themselves particularly happy in having the affair heard & determined by your Excellency & the Gentlemen of the Council, who I am convinced will procure them such relief in the premises, as the <circumst>ances of their Case shall appear to deserve.

<This moment> one Allen from Niagra arrived here with <2 Seneca Indians. He Informs me> that about a fortnight ago he <being in company> with one William Newkirk of the Mohawk Country & <his own> Servant were met <on this side of the> Seneca Castle called Canassadagey by two Indians of Canestio <a Vill. of Inds.> nearer to the Ohio, who shook <hands> with Newkirk, & after passing them by turned <about> & fired upon them, by which Newkirk, & Allens Servant <was killed,> his horse was shot, and himself taken prisoner. That the Inds. of the Seneca Castle freed him, & after expre<ssing great> Concern for the affair sent an Indian with him hither, <& another> Charged with sevl. belts of Wampum Excusing themselves from <having> any part therein or the least knowledge thereof.

I have thereupon dispatched a Messenger to <that Nation or Village requiring> that they do immediately deliver up the Offenders, <on pain> of our resenting it on the Castle to which they belong.

I have the honor &ca.

His Excellv. Govr. Monckton.

INDORSED: Johnson Hall Novr. 12th. 1762

Letter to Govr. Monckton concernd the Indns. Lands at Conajoharee together with a Return of the Militia.

TO JEFFERY AMHERST

The preceding letter is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 151, by a letter of November 12th from Johnson to General Amherst, informing that Connecticut settlers in Pennsylvania have returned home, picturing evil consequences of French trade in the Illinois country and French activity in Cherokee territory, and relating the murder of two men by Kanastio

Indians — accompanied by a copy of Thomas Hutchens's journal and report of a tour through the Indian lake settlements. Destroyed by fire. An extract, preserved in the Public Record Office, London, England, is printed above.

FROM WILLIAM DARLINGTON

A. L. S.

[*New York 14th Novr 1762*]

[

]erves to acquaint You that I have [sent by Garret Mar]selis Two barrels of Mackarel & One doz [Playing] Cards wch wish Safe to hand. I have also Sent two Almanack's. There is no Cod fish to be had at present the first that comes Shall Send you up some I have spok[en] to Mr. Gaine about the account and he Cant tell what time you began to take his paper. Inclosed is Mr Weyman's [ ] wch if right I Shall discharge it Shoud be glad to know if the things some time past Sent to the Care of Mr Stringer is come to hand, as I am afraid they are detained often at Albany I hope you ll receive the Two Cags Oysters & the [ ] of Sweetmeats (there is a great talk of Peace here [at] present.) I am with my Wifes Compliments & those of my family

Sir

Your Very Humbl: Serv.

WILLIAM DARLINGTON

ADDRESSED: To
Sir William Johnson Bart:
at
Fort Johnson

INDORSED: New York Novr. 14th. 1762
Letter from Mr. Darlington

TO JOHN WATTS

Df.[1]

Johnson Hall <Nov^r. 18^th 1762.

DEAR SIR

I return you> thanks for the trouble you have taken in forwar<ding the> Roll, and M^r. Allen's Letter &^ca. which I have received and <take> what is therein communicated as a great proof of M^r. Allens friendship as well as of yours in transmitting it to my hands.

As I flatter myself I have at all times made it my study to discharge the Duty of my Employment with Integrity, and the utmost impartia<lity> both to his Majestys Subjects and the Indians under my Superintenden<cy> I am the more indifferent with regard to any malicious insinuations to the contrary, from my Confidence in the favorable opinion of my Friends & the unprejudiced part of the World who must regard such false Suggestions as the natural effects of an Irritated party disappointed in their partial & unjust expectations.

It would give me great concern to find that a War which has been conducted with such great success in all parts & prosecuted with so great an Expence of blood & treasure should not termi<nate> with all possible honour to the British Crown, and advantage to his Majestys Subjects. And I am hopefull that the People of England ever attentive to the liberty and credit of the Nation, will unite <their> utmost efforts to attain that Glorious end, in defiance of all opposit<ion>, as from the present favourable Situation of our affairs we have everything to Expect from the Ministry, provided they divest themselves of that mistaken partiality which cannot but be highly disgustfull to all Englishmen.

A few days ago I wrote to his Excell^cy Governor Monckton concerning the <affair> which is to be heard by him & the

[1] In handwriting of Guy Johnson.

Council on the 15th of next Month re<lative> to the Claims laid to the Inds. lands at Conajoharee, and I can<not omit> mentioning the same to you, together with my Sentiments, <that as the> Irregular steps taken to obtain the Land <in Question, must> on a thorough Examination into the Circumstances thereof <appear highly> unjust I am of opinion you will agree <with me that such steps should> be taken therein to procure the <Inds. Justice, as may convince them & all Indians> that we are deter<mined to take no advantage of them but to do> them the strictest Justice whe<rever the case shall deserve it> which will not only do honor to his <Majestys Instructions & the English> in General, but prevent the Inds from taking <measures concerning which I> have reason to be very apprehensive in case they meet with <no redress.> I shall not fail as Early as possible in the Spring sending you <the Potatoes> you mention thro' the Conveyance of Mr. Gamble, and hope they may <prove> as good as described, which may at some time induce you to come & par<take> of my other Productions in this Distant part of the Province, whi<ch wd.> give me a sensible pleasure.

I am with kind respects to you, Mrs. <Watts> & family Dr Sir &ca.

The Honble J. Watts <Esqr.>

TO THOMAS FITCH

Df.[1]

Johnson Hall Novr. 19th 1762.

Sir

I am to return you thanks for the trouble you have promised to take in laying my demand before the Assembly of your Province when they shall meet.

Since the Departure of Coll. Fitch & Mr. Chew who were sometime ago with me to know my Sentiments concerning the

[1] Destroyed by fire.

Claims laid by the people of Connecticut to some Lands on the River Susquehanna, I have been informed that a number of persons concerned had assembled and began to establish themselves there, but were induced to retire on the Indians admonishing them to leave the same, least they should be under a necessity of compelling them thereto by force and as such settlement is in open defiance of your Proclamation I cannot avoid giving you my Sentiments as I formerly did to the beforementioned Gentlemen, that the Indians looking upon that Claim as unlawfull, and the steps taken to obtain the Same to be unjust, have declared themselves determined to oppose any such Settlement. I am therefore very apprehensive any farther attempts to any establishm^{t}. there may not only be severely felt by those who shall put the same in Execution, but may (notwithstanding all my Endeavors to the contrary) be productive of fatal Consequences on our Frontiers. I could not omit offer^{g}. this my Intelligence & opinion, as I am convinced from the Tenor of y^{r} proclamation you will take all possible steps to prevent any attempts of that Nature and I beg you will believe me to be D^{r} Sir &^{ca}.

The Honble Govr. Fitch

TO JAMES HAMILTON

Df.[1]

Johnson Hall Nov^{r}. <19th 1762.

Dear Sir

Since the receipt> of your favour of the 17th of last month,[2] <I have received> a Copy of the Treaty at Lancaster, together with <a letter> from M^{r}. Peters.

I am very glad to find that the Warning given by the Indians <to> the people of Connecticut has produced the desired effect, <and I> hope it will induce them to lay aside their scheme.

[1] In handwriting of Guy Johnson.

[2] Not found.

The jealousy of the 6 Nations has been so inflamed from <many> steps of ours lately taken, that I am not so much surpri<sed at> the opposition which your proposal met with, as they <are apt> to consider it merely as an Encroachment, however calcula<ted for> their benefit and that of their Allies. The Connecticut people <I am> of opinion will readily be induced to sacrifice <their> Claims to their real security which would be <greatly> Exposed by so wild an undertaking in defiance of the origin<al &> Lawfull proprietors, I should therefore be sorry that Gov^{r} Fi<tch> had any hand in that Scheme (as by your Letter there is re<ason to> Suspect) in which he must greatly deceive himself, after <hearing> my opinion thereon & the Ind^{s}. determination to the Contrary.

Thomas King has always appeared to me as a busy <Man, who> often intermeddles in public matters without proper authority <from an> Earnest desire to appear a person of Consequence as well as from a Mercenary motive but I imagine the Six Nations will consider the whole affair <in a> Gen^{l}. Council at Onondaga, altho' they have not as <yet acquainted> me with such their intentions.

I make no doubt but the Quakers would gladly <seize on any thing> which they might apprehend to be conducive to <their designs, and have> for several years considered them as a people <desirous to engross the management> of Ind^{n}. affairs <within y^{r}. province in opposition to Government but I ima>gine they will never have it <in their power to obtain their ends> by transacting affairs thro' so corrupt <a Channel as I> must think myself bound in duty to op<pose any Scheme which> may be calculated for private views in <opposition to the Royal> Authority.

I am glad M^{r}. Croghan was of so much use at Lan<caster, in> preventing the Indians from being influenced by the Machi<nations of> designing People and it gives me pleasure to find that the <Treaty> was so happily terminated in defiance of their Partial de<signs.> Whenever I may come at the

knowledge of any future attempts to be made by the People of Connecticut I shall imediately communicate them to you as well as take all measures within my power for preventing any such from taking place, for which purpose I shall now write to Gov^{r}. Fitch and give him my farther Sentiments thereon, and as I shall at all times be Glad to be favored with your friendly intelligence and Correspondence So I shall omit no opportunity of assuring you how much I am with the greatest Esteem

D^{r}. Sir &^{c}.

<The Hon^{ble} Gov^{R} HAMILTON.>

INDORSED: Johnson Hall Nov^{r}. 19th 1762
Letter to Gov^{r} Hamilton

FROM JEFFERY AMHERST

L. S.

<New York, 21st Novem^{r}. 1762.

SIR,

I> had last Night the Favor of your <Letter of the 12th> Instant; And I shall Write Immedi<ately to> Major Gladwin concerning the Trade said to be Carried on between the French Inhabitants at our <Out Posts> & the People of the Mississippi, that an Effectual <Stop> may be put to Every thing of that kind, that may <have> happened, by Ordering the Commanding Officers to <be> more on their Guard, not to Allow any of the Inhabit<ants> to have the least Commerce with those of the Illinois, <or> Country Adjacent, on any Account whatsoever.

In a Letter from Colonel Bradstreet, which <I had> Opened just before Yours, I was Shocked on Read<ing> that the two men who Accompanied Allen from Ni<agara>, had been Murdered by the Indians: The Parti<culars> mentioned by You, Discover such a Spirit of Wanton Cruelty in those

Savages, that no Punishment can <be> too Severe for the Perpetrators of such Horrid Deeds: <I> Cannot but Approve of the Steps you have already taken to have the Offenders Delivered up, & I shall <be> glad they are Attended with Success; for I am to Acquaint You, that no Excuses from the Indians <will> Avail, as I am Determined that the Murderers <shall> be Delivered up, or I Will give Immediate Or<ders for> the March of a Body of Men to take Reven<ge on the> Nation, or Village, to which they belong: <It will> therefore Behove them to Consider Seri<ously of the> Message you send them, for I once <more Repeat, that> No Expressions of Concern, <or Excuses of any kind, for the> past Crime, <will Atone, but that I insist on the> Delivering up of <the Murderers: This, I trust, they> will do, on your Appli<cation, without Forcing me to> Measures which I would A<void, if possible, But were> I to overlook this fresh Instance of <their Barbarity,> I should think Myself, in some Degree, <Accessory> to their Crimes; And I must Desire you <will> peremptorily Insist on the Murderers being De<livered> up to You.

I am, with Great Regard,

Sir

Your Most Obedient

Humble Servant

JEFF: AMHERST

P. S.

I Enclose you a Paragraph of a Letter I have Received from Governor Gage, whereby you will see that some Traders at Toronto have been Guilty of very Unwarrantable Behavior, by taking upon them to Send Belts of Wampum to the Indians at Michillimakinac: And what Regards their having Supplied the Indians with Rum is Confirmed by Letters <I have> from Major Wilkins, wherein he tells me, that many <Indians are> come to his Post <Naked & Destitute of Everything,> having

Sold their Skins <at Toronto for Rum;> I have Directed Major Wi<lkins to send> Partys thither, when he thinks proper, & <Seize> every Drop of that pernicious Liquor that is <found> in the Traders Stores, as they must have Conve<yed> it up in a Clandestine manner, & therefore <they> Deserve to Lose it. These Traders, I think, sh<ould be> Called to an Account for taking upon them <to send> Messages, or Belts of Wampum, to the Indians <at> Michillimakinac.

J A

Sir William Johnson, Bar[t].

THOMAS GAGE TO JEFFERY AMHERST

Contemporary Copy[1]

Extract of a Letter from General Gage, to Sir Jeffrey Am<herst.>

By a Letter from a Merchant at Michillimakinac, <there> are Complaints, that the Indians have been drawn from those Parts, by some Traders at Toronto, having Seduced them by the Sale of Rum, that a Belt of Wampum has been sent from Toronto by those Traders for this purpose, and that the Indians thereupon, set out with their Skins, and Returned with a Quantity of Rum; The People who are N<amed> for this Illicit Trade, are Schuyler, Stevinson, Everarht, Wendel & Company, all of them Albany People.

AFFIDAVITS AND A MEMORIAL

The preceding is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 155–56, by three undated papers destroyed by fire: the affidavit of Colin McLeland as to the methods of George Klock in obtaining Indian signatures to a deed; a paper in which McLeland's affidavit is associated with an affidavit repeating evidence given by David Schuyler as to Collins's survey for the Livingston patent, the deposition of Christiane Nellus Junr. as to proceedings of Ury Klock in obtaining Indian names for a deed, and a declaration of Captain Jacob Klock, brother of Ury, of like purport; and a memorial

[1] Inclosed in Amherst to Johnson, November 21, 1762.

of English traders at Detroit to Lieutenant Colonel John Campbell, commandant (copy), touching the disadvantage to them of unrestricted trade privileges enjoyed by French inhabitants, and the justice of considering the case of fair traders.

TO JOHN BRADSTREET

Df.[1]

Johnson Hall <Nov^r. 21^st 1762.

SIR

Since my> last I made the strictest inquiry possible <con>cerning the Land which you wrote me Coll. Willmot was desirous to be informed of, and have at length procured from M^r. Vroman the Dep Sur. Gen^l. the enclosed Draft of one side of the <Land> of the Heirs of M^r. Cosby, with the Adjacent Land on the <South> and from the Surveyors Description of the 2000 acres, <I look> upon them to be situated between the North bounds of Corry <& Duane> & butting on the Lands of Harma Vedder near <the Mohawk> River, which supposed situation I have marked in the <Draft> with the Letter A.

He likewise informs me that the Soil is in General good, <but> Stony, and from its Vicinity to the Mohawk River & <Schenectady I am of> opinion the same will be valuable.

I hope the Particulars which I have procured may <prove> Satisfactory, and if I hear any thing more relative <thereto> I shall communicate it to you for your farther infor<mation,> as I am

Sir &ca

CO^LL. JOHN BRADSTREET

[1] In handwriting of Guy Johnson.

TO ELEAZAR WHEELOCK

An autograph letter of November 23, 1762, from Johnson at Johnson Hall to Eleazar Wheelock was sold April 21, 1910, at the E. B. Holden sale at the American Art Galleries.

FROM WITHAM MARSH

A. L. S.

New York, Novr. 24th. 1762

Your very kind Letter of the 13th [1] was not deliver'd me till the Post [ ] gone for Albany, wch. gives me great Trouble of mind for fear you [sho]ud think I wou'd neglect obeying your Commands about Klock's [ ] I am now to thank you again for your additional Kindness in per[mitting] me to stay here, in order to solicit my Business with van Frog — I [ ] the Lawyers will Settle it to my Satisfaction, before the end of next Term; but I will agree to no Terms which are derogatory to His Maj[ ]st Right, and Prerogative, for ye. republican R — s shall know [the di]fference betwixt a great Prince and Tom Bell.

In obedience to your orders, I waited on Mr. Attorney (but as from [ ]) and ask'd the necessary Questions.— There is to be no hearing [ ] Governor & Council on the 15th. of next Month. The white claima[nts] are *then* to appear only, and, if they please, to shew their *pretended* Rights, if they won't come in, the Indians can by no means suffer; and if they appear, then the Governor &c will know how to proceed. Mr. Smith Jun [2] is concerned for one of the Tenants, against whom an Ejectment is br[ ] and will, as I hear, do the Indians

[1] Not found.

[2] William Smith, historian of New York; chief justice of New York, 1763–1782; chief justice of Canada, 1786–1793.

all imaginable Justice. On [ ] Business, Mr. Kempe, wrote to you last week,[1] when I mentioned a po[int?] in your former favour.

As to David Van Derhey's affair, I thought it very strange, the [ ] as He brought the Draught on the 1st. instant, when it was not [ ] what Day you pleas'd in this Month; and it was equally strange [ ] it tender'd to you, without acquainting any other ℔son with ye. contents [ ] kind Invitation to the Hall, (abstracted from Duty or Business) [ ] me deeply, and you may be assured, Sir, I shall never forget [ ] Goodness. God knows 'tis not pleasure detains me here, for the [mo]ment I can settle my Albany matters, I will, if I have no Gout [imme]diately return to the Mohawks country, where I am sure of a [fri]end.

I have wrote twice to Capt. Johnson, your Son, but have had no [answ]er, which makes me fearful I've incurred his Displeasure. I [ ] I wou'd not willingly offend any one who had the least Connection [with] your Family, more especially Him, who has conferr'd Favrs. on me [nei]ther Mr. Darlington, nor my self can procure him a Saddle of the [ma]ke He desired, from the Shops; but by good Luck, Mr. Courtland has [ ] wch. He has used but thrice, with blue Housings, elegant Stirrup[s Eng]lish made, and was sent to Mr. Billy Bayard, who disliking it, [so]ld it to Mr. Cortland, but for what price I cannot yet learn. It [ ] be a handsome parade Saddle, and the Pistols can be nicely secreted [ ] Pommel, which rises according to the present mode. If Mr. Johnson [appr]oves of it, I will Buy it for Him, and Bring it when I come in a Sled: [on whi]ch head, I shall think it a great Kindness to hear from Him.

[ ] to tender my complements again to yr. Family

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[1] Not found.

at the Hall, and Fort, [ ] you, I am, Sir, with the sincerest respect,

Your most obliged, & mo: obed^{t}. Ser^{t}.

WITHAM MARSH

[SIR WILLIAM JOHN]SON Baronet, &^{c} &^{c} &^{c}

INDORSED: New York Novb^{r}. 24 1762
M^{r}. Marsh's Letter

TO GOLDSBROW BANYAR

A. Df. S.

Johnson Hall, Novb^{r}. [26

]

Yours of the 11th. Ins^{t}.[1] with the [Minute] of Council of the 3^{d}. Ins^{t}. (Sent me by^{e}. Gover[nors] direction) I received, and in consequence [thereof?] have Sent him, the Indians declaration [made?] to me in the presence of three Justices of the Peace the [24th.] Ins^{t}.— I cannot understand what you mean by hinting that my presence may be necessary as I know of no business I have to be there. Ind[eed] if I could attend, it would be much for the In[terest] of the Indians. I hope that none who are [concerned?] in the Affair, will be allowed to be at the [ ] that day, as it would be hard for them to [act impar]tially.— I wish you would be so kind as[to] give me y^{r} opinion of the Affair, and after [ ] over, to write me fully, when the Determin[ation] of the Gov^{r}. & Council is known.— I wro[te] you some time ago w^{h}. I hope you have rece[ived]

I am
Sir as ever
Your Welwisher
and Humble Servant
W. J.

GOLDSBOROUGH BANNYAR Esq^{r}.

INDORSED: Novb^{r}. 26th 176[2]
Letter to M^{r}. Bany[ar]

[1] Not found.

TO ROBERT MONCKTON

A. Df.

Johnson Hall Nov^br. <26^th 1762.

SIR>

Since I had the honour of writeing <you I received> a letter from M^r. Banyar (by your directions) <enclosing> me Coppy of a Minute of Council of the 3^d. Inst.[1] directing y^e <manner> in which the Examinations of any Indians respecting <the> Conajoharee Pattent are to be taken. I <imediately> acquainted the Indians of that Village w^th. y^e. same who there <upon> mett me & three of his Majesty's Justices of the <Peace> at the House of Hendrick Fry Esq^r. at Conojo<haree two> days ago, and in their, & my presence made <the enclosed> declaration, & Assured us, that <this> was y^e. unanimous opinion & Sentiments of all y^e. <rest of their People> who were then & had been for some time past on the <Hunt.>

this declaration of theirs, I thought <my Duty> to transmit to your Excellency without delay, as y^e. <Day> appointed is so near at hand.

I am <with> the greatest respect <Sir>

Your Excell^cys. <most>

&^ca.

<To Gov^R. Monckton.>

INDORSED: Novb^r. 26^th <1762>
Letter to Gov^r. Mo<nckton>
encloseing y^e. Con<ajoharee Ind^s.>
Declaration < >
to their Lands

[1] Document destroyed by fire.

FEES FOR TWO COMMISSIONS [1]

New York. Secretary's Office 27th November 1762

Sir William Johnson [ ]

To fees of 2 Lieut Colonels. Commissions @ s12 £1:4

INDORSED: Acct of Fees 24s

FROM GOLDSBROW BANYAR

A. L. S.

New York 29 Novr. 1762

<Dr. Sir Wm.>

Inclosed you have a Commission to Lt. <Colonel> Vanderheyden [2] of the Schenectady Batal<ion> and to Major Van Slyck,[3] as Lieutt. Colonel of the Albany Batalion: They are not distinguished by the last Commissions, <as> the 1st. & 2d. Batalion, but as in the present Commissions. If an alteration in this Respect is necessary, it may be made on your returning these Commissions.

The Pacquet which arrived here yest<erday> Morning in 8 weeks tho' it brings us no late Advices, yet gives us a greater Certainty <as to> Peace. A Letter of some Authority, mentions that Lord Bute [4] had declared, that the Duke <of> Bedford [5] would sign preliminaries or a Peace on his arrival in France, and that he Lord Bute would be answerable that <the> Terms would be agreable. Missisippi R<iver> it is said is to be the Limit between us <and> the French. This is an advantageous & a good Boundary if <the> Treaty distinguishes the River from its Branches, giving us all the Eastern <& the> French

[1] Inclosed in a letter of Banyar to Johnson, November 29, 1762.

[2] David Van Der Heyden.

[3] Jacobus Van Slyck.

[4] John Stuart, third Earl of Bute.

[5] John Russell, fourth Duke of Bedford.

all the Western Branches. <Mr Lawrence> Read[1] is appointed of the Council, <I understand, in> the Room of Colonel Martin[2] <gone to the West Indies.>

I am Dr. Sr. Wm.

<Your most obedt. & affectionate Servt.

Gw Banyar.

Sir Wm. Johnson Baronet>

INDORSED: Novbr. 29th 1762
Letter from Mr Banyar
wth. Comsns.

FROM WILLIAM DARLINGTON

A. L. S.

[*New York 29th Novr 1762*

] favour of the 16th.[3] Instant [inclo]sed is your account Current wi[ ] have Sent per John Van Allen to the care of [ ] barrels of Cod fish mark'd S W J. In regard to [ ] Trees I have Seen Mr Dykeman Since and he acquaint[ed] that he has delayed Sending the fruit Trees this fall but will [send] them in the Spring. I am Sorry for this disappointment, but [ ] Owing to him I shall Enquire of Messrs Colden & Kelly [ ] Your Box of Books and Send them as Soon a[s] Possible I am a[ ] uneasy about the Indian Curiosities you mention some[time] past as I never received any Shoud be glad

[1] Lawrence Reade was the father of Joseph Reade, a councilor, 1764–71. See *History of the City of New York*, by Mrs Martha J. Lamb and Mrs Burton Harrison, v. 2, p. 209–10 (note).

[2] Josiah Martin, a councilor, 1759–62; commissioned lieutenant colonel of the 22d regiment December 24, 1762; governor of North Carolina, 1771–76.

[3] Not found.

to hear of their being Safe. I shall acquaint Mr Hamersly about the Server's. [My] Wife desires her Compliments & I am with due regard.

Sir

Your Verry Humble Serv.

WILLIAM DARLINGTON

INDORSED: Novbr. 29th. 1762
Mr. Darlingtons Letter
wth. his Acctt. Curt.

FROM JOHN J. SCHLOSSER

The preceding is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 152, by a letter of November 30th from Captain J. Schlosser, at Niagara, communicating the fact of failure to sell his commission to Lieutenant Carre, and arguing that he should not pay interest for the farm bought of Johnson from the time of conclusion of the bargain. Partially destroyed by fire.

FROM WILLIAM McCRACKEN

A. L. S.

[ ]AM JOHNSON

SIR

I beg leave to acquaint you, that I [ ] Latly in New York, and had the Honour of a private Interview With the Governour on which Occation he Expressed a good Deal of Concearn, that he could not Serve me in regard [to] the Sherifs Office, he said the Shiref had been Tried and Acquited,[1] and that it appear'd to the Court, that with resp[ect] to the Shirefs Conduct, in not taking Coll Broadstreet, [ ] Intirely through feare and finaly, that the Affair was made up, he

[1] *See* Corry to Johnson, October 18, 1762.

seemed to Intemate that he was a good deal Int[ ] in the Affair, its said Gen[l] Amherst made a point of keep[ing] in the Shiref, I tould his Excelencey I was sorry I had given him any Trouble in the Mater, and in a perticular man[ner] that I had Troubled Sir William Johnson for his Recom[ ] Seeing it did not succeed, Coll Broadstreet seems a good deal Elated on this Occation, I assure you Sir I am very sorry that I gave you so much Trouble, yet I Esteem it a perticular honor to Obtain such a recommendation from Sir William Jo[hnson] Tho it did not Succeed, I could not Express my thanks ful[ly] When I had the honour of Waiting on you last, because I [ ] I might Offend that Great Modesty, which alloane [ ] and Does ad Luster to your Amibel Carracter, and [ ] Actions — I must beg lave to acquaint you [ ] Some Leters from Ireland that A young man [ ] Some Gentlemen in Ireland, Desiring him to [ ] if a large Track of Land Could be got to Set[tle] People on Good Tearms, I mentioned your [ ] Tould me he would Communicate [ ][1] Safly give Credit to [ ] frends and Neighbours who [ ] Minister with them, a Man of great [ ] and is an Able Physician, if they Could be certifyed [ ] get Land on Tearm that they could live by, I, have a family in [ ] and am only waiting untill the Peace is Concluded, when I [am] resolved to Send for them, I would gladly Settle under you Sir on a little pice of Land, and keep a few things to Sell to Your Tenants, if it would seem good to you, I flater myself I might do well if I could be so hapy as to have your Countenance, I beg youl plase to let me have a Few Lines in answer to the above. Trade is quite over here, I am

[1] Several lines are missing.

going to quite this Place aganst May Next, I beg youl Excuse My freedom in Writing to you.

I am Sir with the greatest Esteem
your Most Obliged Servant
WILLIAM MCCRACKEN

ADDRESSED: To
The Honourble: Sir William Johnson Bart.
at
Fort Johnson

TO WILLIAM BAKER

Df.[1]

Johnson Hall Decbr. 4th 1762.

SIR

Since my last to you of the 5th of August wh. enclosed a Power of Attorney enabling you to dispose of my annuities, or as much as would answer ye Draft I gave my Brother on you, I am favoured with yours of the 23d [2] July, with an Invoice of a small case of Books wh. is come to hand, as are also the Magazines wh. were packed in Mr. Bleekers Goods.

I find by sd. letter you have made a further purchase for me, wh. I am pleased at, and doubt not you will be able to make another for ye Christmas Dividend, as I imagine Draft will not be offered sooner, if otherwise it is also well. As from the many accts. we have of a Peace being verry near at hand, I am hopefull you will be able to sell so much to advantage.

I did last year receive copy of my Commission as Superintendent of the Indians, but without ye Military part, as in the former, but have not received ye original you mentioned would be sent me, wh. I am very easy abt. being heartily tired of a

[1] Destroyed by fire.

[2] Not found.

service by wh. I have entirely ruined my Constitution, and been obliged during the war to expend much more in Campaigning than the amt. of my Pay as a Civil officer, and to you (as the only person in that part of the World I have any Correspondence with) I must beg leave to observe that I think it hard treatment neither to be allowed pay or promotion, notwithstanding I have done service as a Military officer during ye whole Course of the War, and sometimes in lieu of a better, Commanded. It is owing to that unavoidable & considerable expence I have been at as an officer of that Rank I am now so much distressed & obliged to break upon my Capital in the Funds. I hope you will pardon my giveing you so much trouble about it, the reason is (as I before observed) that I realy know nobody there, to whom I could mention my grievance with so much confidence and freedom. If you think sir there is any probability of my recovering pay even for the time I faithfully slaved & served wh. is above Seven years, I shall take yr adviseing me the properest manner of applying for it extremely kind. You may remember Sir receiveing my pay last War as Collo. of the Six Nations on Mr. Clintons Commission, and now not to receive pay or get promotion on his late Majestys Commission for ye same Corps & constantly on ye severest duty (wh. is notorious) is a thing I cannot account for and is I believe without president.

As I purpose building a good dwelling House next spring on my new Pattent wh. I have been Settleing Tenants on during ye War, and have already above one Hundred Familys thereon, for ye encouragement of whom I purpose liveing there, so shall want the severall Articles mentioned in the enclosed memorandum of a good kind, and beg you may order them to be sent me as early in the Spring as possible, that I may not be delayed for ye want of them. I am in hopes this may reach you e're you invest the Christmas dividend in the Funds, so that you may be able. to pay for these Articles out of it Notwithstanding I have in the former part of my letter (without considering) wrote otherwise. The People who wrote to their friends in Germany last year

were so luckly as to receive answers to them, which they never could by any other Channel before, they have again so pressingly entreated me to forward a few of their Relations, which as I could not well refuse, lays me under the necessity of troubleing you again with the care of those enclosed, and beg you will be so good to forward them, and charge me with any expence may attend the same.

I am &ca. yrs.
W. J.

Sir Wm. Baker

FROM WILLIAM CORRY

A. L. S.

Albany December 6th. 1762

<Dear Sir

I> Just now received a letter from the Kings Atty. which I inclose to you. You will find by <it> that Mr Smith is imployed by us. they take notice of affidts. taken before you and three Jus<tices> of this county to be admitted as evidence before the Council the 15 of this month, and this is the 6th. I can't see how the affidts. can be taken in the manner directed and sent to New York in time. in that case, as the notice to you is so very short, I think it necessary that you write to the Govr. or to Mr Bannier that the hearing may have a longer day, at least six or eight weeks, or longer, or shorter, as you desire time and full time for the parties to be prepared.

a packet is arrived, had a long passage, brought no news, it is said the Missis<sippi> will be the boundaries between the French and English.

I am, Dear Sir
Your most obedt.
humble Servt.
William Corry

INDORSED: Decbr. 6th 1762
Mr. Corrys letter

WILLIAM DARLINGTON'S ACCOUNT [1]

Sir William [Johnson Dr]

To W[illiam Darlington]

1762

July 14th.	To ballance of an account renderd	[	]
	To Cash paid Gerardus Dyckink	[	]
	To Correl for a Child	[	]
	To a Steem Pot	[	]
	To a Sauce Pan	[	]
	To 2 Small Tea Kettles	[	]
	To Case of Oil	[	]
	To 1 Roll of Tobacco	[	]
	To an Umbrello	[	]
	To [ ] Barrels Pork @ 112s	[	]
	To Cartage	[	]
	To Barrel Clown Salt 4½ B @ 5/6	[	]
	To Barrel & Triming	[	]
	To a Cruet Stand Sent the 7th: April 1762	[	]
Sep. 4th:	To 5 Barrels Pork @ 112s	[	]
	To Cartage	[	]
	To 1 Barrel Salmon	[	]
	To Cartage	[	]
	To 1 Cheshire Cheese wt 24½ ℔ @ 15	[	]
	[To] Cash Paid Benjamin Hallstead	[	]
25th.	[To]Thom Hamersly's Account	[	]
	To 2 Coat of Arm's Engraving	[	]
	To 2 Silver Waiters 25 oz 2d wt @ 15/6	19[	]
	To Engraving 2 Armes	2[	]
	To 1 Box Candles 41 ℔ Nt @ 14d	[	]

[1] Inclosed in a letter of Darlington to Johnson, November 29, 1762.

	To Box		
	To 14 Loaves Sugar w^{t} 154 ℔ @ 15^{d}	9[	]
	To 1 Box Spermaceta Candles w^{t} 32¼ ℔ @ 3/6	5[	]
	To Box		
Nov 14th	To 2 Barrels Mackarel @ 40^{s}	4[	]
	To 1 doz Playing Cards @ 16^{s}	[	]
	To Cartage of Mackarell	[	]
	To 2 Almanack's @ 6	[	]
	To 2 Pocket d^{o}. @ 1^{s}	[	]
29	To 2 Barrels Fish 35^{s}	[	]
	To Cartage d^{o}	[	]
	To James Rivingtons Acco	[	]
	To 2 Vol of Clio for Cap^{t}: Dan Clause	[	]
	To W^{m}. Weymans Account	[	]

£401..8..9

ON REVERSE: [ ]ly 1762 £300
M^{r} Mortier 100 } 400

now due W D £1..8.9

FROM JEAN BAPTISTE DE COUAGRE [1]

To the Honorable SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON, Bart

Niagara the 6th Dec–1762

SIR —

The first instant I returned from the Seneca's Castle, I executed the orders directed to me by Maj. Wilkins to the utmost of my power, & the good of his Majesty's service. A Copy of which I sent you in my letter of the 7th Nov^{r}-

[1] In Library of Congress, Force Transcripts, Miscellaneous, v. 3.

That at my arrival at the Indian Town, I showed the Indians & particularly the Sachems my orders from the Commandant at this post, & explained to them his intention & my business there — On which they replyed that for the liking they had for the Commandant, nothing should be wanting on their side in complying with his request, & that they would deliver to me without loss of time all the deserters in their custody, which being done I returned to Niagara, with 14 Deserters & a good many Indians to guard them.— that as soon as I came and delivered the deserters up, the Commandant treated the Indians very generously, giving them for each deserter 40^{s}/ with plenty of ammunition & provisions which greatly pleased them — they told me that nothing pleased them more than to have the pleasure of serving the English, whose friendship and allegiance the never would decline.

I am Sir, with the greatest respect —

Your most faithful servant

DE COUAGRE

FROM RICHARD SHUCKBURGH

A. L. S.

New York 6th. Dec^{r}. <1762.

DEAR SIR

I have> no pretence of writing which Satis<fies me, having> little to say of import to you or Amusement, <but> as I once had the pleasure of a more frequent Corre<spon>dence would be glad to renew it, by which I may be <more> precise to your enquiring friends, for we often think <of >you in our Potations.

When I had the honour of seeing you at New York I told you that " I waited on the General and am well pleas'd that he hath inclined his Ear unto me, but wherefore should I call upon him as long as I live." I am now to Console myself in this

Beatitude, " Blessed is <he> who Expects nothing for he shall never be Disappointed." However I hope soon to be on some Establishment, having <both> Generals leave to purchase, You may beleive it is noth<ing> in the Indian way, as by whatever accident I have been deprived off or disappointed in every mode of serving there, is enough to put a final Period to all my Aims in that Department: 'tho my Letters brought by Majr. Gates <from> my friends in England, inform me that Ld. Hallifax <wou'd> not have hesitated a Moment to my Appointment, <had> your recommendation arriv'd and I am assured <at the> same time, would yet make it up to me in <some way or> other if my cruel disappointment was sig<nified to his> Lordship, in which, when there is a Ne<cessity, I dare say> you will join me; I do not ask that <now, as I am in pursuit of what, if> Effected, will dete<rmine my prospect in this part> of the world: But while that <is in suspense and I have> heard that Lt. Johnson is to be One <of your Deputies with> an Appointment of 200£ sterlg ℔ Ann. and <thereupon to Dis>pose of his Commission, I would be glad, as I flatt<er mys>elf I have yet some share in your good will, that <you would> interest yourself so far in my behalf as to enquire <if> Mr. Johnson would accept of my Land in the Mohawks country in lieu of his Lieutenancy, and shou'd he accept or not, be pleased to inform me what he Expects to compleat the Purchase, in this you'll oblige your Constant friend,

and very humble Servant

RD SHUCKBURGH

<P.> S.

<The> last Pacquet fm. England said ye 17th. of Octobr fm. Falmouth, as to <news> writing tis only anticipating what you may read in <the> publick Papers & would be too tedious to write the various <opi>nions of People on what is there inserted: they have the News <in> England of ye reduction of the Havanah & the retaking St. Johns by Colo. Amherst:

twas remarkd at Halifax, while the <French> were in possesion of Newfoundland that the Indians <abt.> there & Nova Scotia disappeared & it is supposed if the French <had> continued wou'd probably join'd them. There has been a <French> ship taken going to Newfoundland wth. 2 millions <of Livres> to pay the french troops had they remained there <this winter &> possibly to bribe the Inds. there was also aboard <some ship> taken a large scalping apparatus. <A peace is not so> near as was generally Expected. <Great murmurings in Eng>land agst. the Scots Minister <Lord Bute. I have heard the last> Pacquet brought <nothing but letters as she was> forbid to take any Prints <or Pamphlets on board, there is such> papers publish'd the like was <never seen. Tis thought> the People will not submit to be <under his direc>tion of Government.

Some of the Indept officers are arrived (no privates Exp<ected)> vizt. Capt. Coventry [1] Lts. McKane [2] & Minzis [3] both indisposed, <The> vacancies by the deceasd are fill'd up mostly Gratis, what is become of the Remainder of ye officers is uncertain being in a leaky vessel & order'd into Providence if they should not arrive <it> may possibly hasten the dissolution of that Corps as th<ere> is so few remaining. twas shocking to look at the poor Remains of the People landed from the Havannah, meer shadows of what they were Ghosts of every occupa<tion> every Rank every Station, Soldiers & Sailors, Doctors <and> Traders, some look as pale as pieces of Eight that one <would> imagine they were surfieted wth. the sight of such sums <of> Silver there and by their Complexions they sympathiz<ed> with colour of that Metal.

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[1] Captain George Coventry.

[2] Lieutenant John Mackane.

[3] Lieutenant Thomas Menzies.

I have heard that Admiral Tyrrel was Dead ha<ving> never got the better of that wound in his hand; tis <said> he died immensely Rich

To Sir Wm. Johnson Baronet

ADDRESSED: To
The Hon'ble
Sir Wm Johnson Baronet

INDORSED: New York Decr 6th. 1762
Letter from Dr Shuckburgh

TO JEFFERY AMHERST

A. Df. S.

Johnson Hall 7th. Decbr. 17<62.

Sir>

On my return from ye. upper parts <of ye Country> where I had been some days, I was honoured wi<th yours> of the 21st. Ulto., signifying yr. Excellcys. intentions of <putting> an entire stop to any communication or commerce <with> the People of the Illinois, and the parts adjacent, which must certainly have a verry good effect.

As soon as Lieut. Johnson returns from Onondaga (wh. I expect will be in a few days) I shall send your Excellcy. the result of that Meeting, & I am hope<full> that, from ye. part he is directed to act thereat, Second<ed> by some Cheifs of the two Mohawk Villages, the Six Nats. will be convinced of the propriety & necessity of their interesting themselves heartily in that affair, as well as of useing all possible means to apprehend, and deliver up the late Murderers to Justice.

I am much oblidged to yr. Excellency for communicateing to me that Paragraph of Govr. Gages let<ter> by which it appears that the Persons therein mention<ed> are verry

deserveing of punishment, it also shews that <my >Information & apprehensions mentioned in my letter <to> your Excellency of the 6th. of May last were well gr<ounded.> I did some time after that, receive severall letters as well <from> the Commanding officer of Niagra, as the Trad<ing People> there, setting forth the great expence & entire disap<ointment> they met with in Trade, by reason of a Company <of Traders> being allowed to carry (by way of Montreal) <Rum, other> Spiritous liquors & Merchandise to vend at <Toronto.> As I was then given to understand that <complaint had been> made & Petitions already sent to yr. <Excellcy by the People at> Niagra, also Copies of the <Pasports whereby they were allowed to trade at said place, I did not conceive it proper or necessary to trouble> your Excellency abt. it, <being thoroughly Satisfied> from what you were pleased to <tell me at York on yt. Subject, that there> would be an entire Stop put to such <Irregularities for ye future. I am in>duced to think that what Govr. Gage writes about<, must have been done> early in the summer. Certainly those <Traders or any others> unauthorized, takeing upon them to send Belts of <Wampum and> Messages among the Indians, as those from Toronto have done, <is> verry wrong, & must inevitably be one time or other productive of pernicious consequences, to prevent which, I would most readily <call> the Delinquents to a verry strict acctt. could I but be informed of the measures proper to be taken in such case, wh. in these parts I cannot, as we have not a Lawyer on whose advice I can depend. I shant add further on this subject than to observe to yr. Excellency, that whilst People are allowed to trade where they please among the Inds., all the best calculated regulations, & stated prices which can be made, will not prevent the Traders (in the least) from overreaching and grossly imposing on the Indians, for wh. reason I give no Pasports for Trade but where there is a Kings garrison, but this is looked upon by the People of this Province as a verry great Hardship, whilst those from Montreal, and even the French

there, are suffered to go a Trading among the Ottawawaes, and other numerous distant Nations without limitation, whether such kind of People, who are not always possessed of the best principles, and who from a long settled acquaintance with severall Nations, have acquired their language, may not be verry capable and ready to raise uneasinesses & Jealousies in their minds to the prejudice of the Service, I humbly submit to y^r^. Excellencys consideration. As I was applied to a few days ago by one <Tho>mas Williams & Hennery Smith formerly officers in y^e^. York service, <for> y^e^. payment of one barrel of Pork, two of flower, & other species <in> proportion, given by them in y^e^ year 1757 at Fort Harkemer <to a> party of Ind^s^. then going on service to La Gallet, I thought proper <to> acquaint y^r^. Excellency of it, and shall be glad to know y^r^ <pleasure> concerning y^e^. same. Inclosed is an account <of the Pay> due to officers in my Department to the respective <Dates, also> my own to last 7^br^ for y^e^. amount of w^h^. I shall be <glad to receive> your Excellencys Warrant.

I have &^ca^.

W. J.

<His Excellency Sir Jeff. Amherst K^t^. of the Bath>

INDORSED: Decb^r^. 7^th^. 1762
Letter to S^r^. Jeff: Amherst
w^th^. An Acc^tt^. of Pay Due
to Sevr^l^. officers.

CANAJOHARIES' DECLARATION

The preceding is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 153, by the declaration of eight Indians, represented as the majority of the Canajoharie tribe, upholding the patent to Abraham Van Horne, David Provoost, Philip Livingston and Mary Burnet, witnessed by Justice Jacob Klock and others, dated Canajoharie, December 9th. Destroyed by fire.

FROM GEORGE CROGHAN

A. L. S.[1]

Fort Pitt Decr. 10th 1762.

Honrd. Sir

This fall when I sent Mr. McKee to Reside amongst the Shawnas I enclosd. you a Copey of his instructions and Now on his Return I Inclose you a Copy of his Jornal by which your Honour will see that the Sinecas, Dellaways & Shawnas has been ploting against his Majestys Subjects this Sumer. I have had lately an opportunity of Talking with Several principall Warriers of ye Dellaways Shawnas & Sinecas that Live on this River Concerning ye Belt & hatchett Menshoned In Mr. McKees Jornal & they all Confess such a Belt past throw their Nations and agree that it came from ye Waweautannas Last Spring & was ye Same given to them by the French att Elinois, wh. you will see in ye Intelligence I sent you In Octr. Last, they say that they have No Intensions to Make Warr with ye English Butt say itt is full Time for them to prepair to defend themselves from us as they Say itt apears very Clear to them that we intend to make Warr on them by our Stoping ye Sale of powder & Lead from them & Nott giveing their Warrers any to carry on their Warr against the Southern Indians wh. was an old Custom.

This I understand is what Incresiss thire Jelousys and alarms them. They begin more and more to dread our growing power. They seem convenst in their own opinion that as soon as they Deliver up all our prisners that we will then fall upon them wh. is Natural anouff as they themselves are a peple who never forgett Nor forgive they think we will act on ye same prenciples and this I blive is the only Rason why they have putt off ye Delivery of our prisners So Long.

Itt is very luckey for us that those Indians & them over ye Lackes are Nott upon a good understanding with Each other.

[1] Destroyed by fire.

If they ware united I am of opinion we should Soon have an Indian Warr. The Indians are a very Jelous peple & they had great Expectations of being very Ginerally Supply^{d}. by us & from their poverty & Mercenery Disposion they cant Bear such a Disapointment. Undoubtedly y^{e} Gineral has his own Rason for Nott allowing any presents or amunision to be given them, & I wish itt may have its Desir^{d}. Effect Butt I take this opertunity to acquaint you that I Dread the Event as I know Indians cant long persevere. They are a Rash Inconsistent peple & Inclin^{d}. to Mischiff & will never Consider Consequences tho itt May End in thire Ruen. Thire Success y^{e} beginning of this Warr on our fronteers is to Recent in thire Memery to Suffer them to Consider thire present Inability to make Warr with us and if y^{e} Sinecas Dellaways & Shawnas Should Brake with us it will End in a ginerall Warr with all y^{e} Western Nations tho they att present Seem Jelous of Each other.

I have sent my Last half years ac^{tt}. to y^{e} ginerall w^{h}. amounted to a little better than £300 above y^{e} one half of w^{h}. was accrued on M^{r}. Hutchings Journy over y^{e} Lackes w^{h}. I hope will meet with y^{e} Gineralls aprobation and for the futer I Shall charge y^{e} Crown with No Expences Except Such as y^{e} Commanding officer gives a posetiff order for, as itt is his Desier that No Expences Should accrue In this Department I Shall louck on my Self accountable fer any Consequences hereafter.

On Receiving y^{e} Regulation fer paying y^{e} peple Imploy^{d}. in this Department I Sent a Copey to Detroit Butt has received no ansfer, butt as y^{e} Smiths there has apply^{d}. fer more pay than they formerly had I Dont Expect they will Continue in the Service. Nor can I gett any body heer w^{h}. will go to that post for y^{e} pay as Every thing is to Dear there Nor will the Smith heer Continue any Longer then Spring In the Service for y^{e} pay. M^{r}. McKee will Continue in y^{e} Service tho I assure you his pay will Scarce purchase him horses to travel from Nation to Nation & pay for the provisions he must purchase when amongst y^{e} Indians. M^{r}. McKee setts off in two Days again to y^{e} Lower

Shawnas. I Shall do every thing in my power to gain all the Infermation I can of y^e^ Designs of those Indians & Transmitt itt to y^r^ Honour from time to time. Plese to make my Complem^ts^. Ecceptable to M^r^. Johny Capt. Clouse Capt. Johnson & all the good family & y^r^ Secretery Counceler Swamp if with you & Bleve Me Honoured Sir with Great Esteem & Regard y^r^. Most Humble Servant

GEO: CROGHAN.

P. S. Silver heels with a party of Mohocks past by heer a few Days ago & Tould me that as he past throw y^e^ Sineca Country that y^e^ most of y^e^ Sinecas talkt of Nothing butt a Warr with y^e^ English.

TO WILLIAM EYRE

Df.

Johnson Hall Dec^r^. <10th 1762.

DEAR SIR>

Having been absent from home for sometime I had not an <opportunity> of answering your Letter of October [1] until now. I suppose th<is will> find you at New York, and should have been very glad to have <seen you> before you went down, but I presume you were too much tired <of the> frontiers to make any Stay at Albany

I am glad to hear the fortifications at Crown Point are in such forwar<dness;> a Work so considerable & Extensive must take a considerable time to Compleat and will probably cost you a Visit next Season which <may> afford me the pleasure of seeing you. As You are now at the Fountain head I hope when time will per<mit, you> will give us a little of the War and Politicks going forward in that Quarter for I suppose you will hardly go on any Service this Win<ter.> A Murder having been lately committed by two Kanestio Ind^s^. (a <Vil-

[1] Not found.

lage> made up of Stragglers from sev[l]. Nations near the Senecas Country) <on 2> White Men; Lieut. Johnson is gone as my Dep[y]. to attend a <Meeting> to be held on that occasion at Onondaga where he is to insist on <the> Murderers being imediately apprehended, & delivered up to Justice

Be assured I shall at all times be glad to hear from you, & <that I am>

D[r]. Sir &c[a].

L[t]. Coll. W[m]. Eyre

INDORSED: Johnson Hall
Dec[r]. 10[th]. 1762.
Letter to L[t]. Coll Eyre

FROM FRANCIS PFISTER[1]

A. L. S.

Fort Stanwix Dec[r]. 10[th] 1762.

Sir

I take the opportunity of returning the two books you were pleasd to lend me to read.

The Bearer James Plato will also Deliver [ ] green Paint for M[r] Johnson, I have taken this liberty to sent them to you, by hearing of his being sent to the Indian Castels, which I hope you'll vergive.

Sir

Your Most Obedient Humb[l] Ser[t]:

Fran[s]: Pfister.

Sir William Johnson

INDORSED: Fort Stanwix Dec[r]. 10[th] 1762
Letter from Lieu[t]. Pfister Engineer

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[1] Lieutenant Francis Pfister, of the 60th regiment.

FROM HUGH WALLACE

A. L. S.

New York 10 Decr. 1762

DEAR SIR

I was favoured with yours 16th Octor.[1] & Mrr Furrye. to whom I shall be glad to do any service on your Account, & so I have told him.

I had also yours by your Tennant who had the Potashes. I should be vastly glad such a manufacture could be Establis[hed] in this country. I desired your Tennant [to] call on me & bring me a Sample of it, & I could the better judge of it. My design was to purchase a small Quantity of it about 100 wt. at any price & send it [to] Ireland, where I could have a certain ac[count] of its goodness & the Value of it.

But he never called, so I can say [no] more about it. I should be verry [ ] of any Opportunity to shew you [with] what Esteem & respect I am

Dr Sir
Your most obedient &
very humble Sert
HUGH WALLACE

Inclosed is three Letters I received for you by a Vessell from Dublin. that has had a long Passage.

SIR WILL JOHNSTON Bart.

INDORSED: New York 10th. Decbr. 1762
Letter from Mr Wallace

[1] Not found.

FROM JOHN LOTTRIDGE

A. L. S.

Montrial 12th December 1762.

HONᴰ. SIR

Permit me to thank you for the honour of your Letter 29th of Novᵐ..[1] and to return you my most humble thanks for your Favourable Opinion of me, I will endeavor to deserve it as much as possibly I can, and shall Esteem it my greatest happiness to find a Opportunity to shew my Zeal and Fedility towards you

I have inquired in to Ginˡ. Gages passes for Trade which are from hence to Eshselemackanac, Lak ay.[2] Leak Superiour La Grand Portadg, St. Marrys on leak Hurong, Sᵗ: Josephs, the officers Commanding at those posts are at liberty or at least take on them selves to give permission to any of the traders to go and remane in any of the indian nations for the winter, and dispose of thire goods. Many of [the] franch who live at Eshselemackenac purchase thire goods from our Mercht^{s}. there and take thire familys with them remane in any of the Indian villiages [for] the advantage of trade. As for spiritous liquors the are Exempted. [only] what is necessary for the use of the March^{ts}.. with men. for thire Journey, & they are greatly stinted, he likewise gives passes to fort Wᵐ. Agustus, [Niag]ra, to the westward of that place, near Toronto, and to Detroyt.

There Came last spring from Albany to [this place] Traders here who obtained a pass from the Govʳ. to go to Toronto. they took unknown to him a large Quantity of rum with them which had near been of bad Consequence to other people Trading there, which had non of that kind with them

the Caghnawageys have been very uneasy Owing to some ill tretment they have reeived from Capᵗ. Ormsbay who Commands

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[1] Not found.

[2] Evidently intended for Erie.

at Ticonderoga, they have acquanted the gov^{r}. of his takeing thire Vennison and skins from them without making propper satisfation, and useing them in Contemptable manner. they therefore begd he would writ to him in order that the Useage to thire people Mout be favourable and that if he did not incline to pay for thire things, not to take them from them but let them pass to the other posts where they always Meet with the greatest sevelitye and got the full value for what Ever they Brought with them, On my reporting this to the gov^{r}. he seemed to be Much out of Temper with the officer for his Misbehaviour to the indeans has wrot him a very severe letter acquanting him of thire Complants. I am affard it will have no great affect, as he is not in the limits of his Goverment. Morover he is a very od kind of a man. rathear too intumate with his Bottol. Many of the indeans are returned from thire hunt As Deer are very scarce some of them have Come back without killing one. there are Numbers of them in town and are very troubelsom, altho thire [ ]ssiness is not menterial, ginrealy a market days. they plead a great povertey which they say is owing to thire bad success a hunting.

There is at present a vanecy [1] of an insingence in the 44 Reg^{t}. Ocasinoed [by] the Misbehavour of a offcer who is dismised, it is not known wheath[er] he will be allowed [ ] thing or not, & yesterday Coll^{o}. Beckwith [ ] for me and very pressingley puruaded me to apply for it, said it was Nothing but mere friendship that prompt him to it, also if the Gin^{l}. did order who ever got it to pay 100 sterling, that it would sell [for] two or three in time of pece.

I told him I was under the greatest Obligation to him for his kindness in indeavouringe to serve me, that I Could not think of any thing of that kind without the advice and Approbation of

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[1] Vacancy.

Sir William and I beg leave to observe to you that I have a great sence of the many fav[ours] which you have been pleased to Confer on me, unmerited, had I the Utmost [ ] in going into the Army, it could not incorunge me to go into it had I the [ ] hope to be Continued in your imployment, but seeing only myself [ ] in the survice it gives me not a littel Uneesiness.

Col°. Beckwith advised me to writ you on this subject as he was very Certin Coll°. Eyre who is at New York would do any thing in his power to serve any one recommended by Sir William, perhaps Gin[l]. Amherst Might think proper to appoint me to it, at the same time rem[ain] in your service as long as you should have Occasion for me which would be the menes of Securing me from the dangers I am Apprehensive of.

I would not in any shap thing of purchasing, or even excepting of it [ ] Condition of being immediatly dismissied your service.

But I must Earnstley beg leave to refer it to you, as I am not Capable of Judging for my self. I dont doubt from what I have Experenceed already that you will be kind Enough to dvise me. I should be very Uneasy were I apprehensive you should think me to importunate, or that I had any desire to enter into the Army, on the Contrary My present doutfull situation must appologize for my treaspassing to long on your time and patiance.

I have agreeable to your request provided a pope[1] of the beast kind of the spannil in this Goverment. I have also wrot to Qubec to a friend of Mine to get me a good one. I belive he will suceed as he is a good sportsman, has two or three of his, known to Cap[t]. Claus. I have one of the beast kind of a dog for hunting I believe in this Countrey. Nothing Coms amiss to him, for all kind of game large and smaul, but not of the spannil or pointor but seets immensly well. he is at your

[1] Puppy?

survice if pleas to Except of him. No buety. No body will steel him, Neither will he go with any one but his Mastier.

I am sir

Most respectfully

Your Most Obt. Servt.

JOHN LOTTRIDGE

[ ] to give my Compliments to Mrs.
[ ] use, Miss polly, Capt. Claus,
[ ] Johnson Lt. Johnson

The Honbl.. SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON Baronet

FROM JOHN WELLES

The preceding is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 153, by a letter of December 13th from John Welles, at Montreal, to Johnson, condemning the ingratitude and recklessness of Ferrall Wade and mentioning the bankruptcy of Thomas Willson. Destroyed by fire.

TO ROBERT MONCKTON

Df.[1]

Johnson Hall Decr. <13th 1762.

SIR>

I have been honoured with your Excellencys much Esteemed favour of <the 22d> ulto and must return you many thanks for the great polite<ness with> which you have Expressed yourself concerning my Recommendations.

Your Excellcy may be assured that whenever I shall take the liberty <to> trouble you on that head, I shall pay the strictest attention to merit and request your approbation in favour only of those who are best qualified <for> the discharge of their duty to your Excellencys satisfaction, & the advant<age> of the Province.

[1] In handwriting of Guy Johnson.

The interests of the Indians can be in no danger when <they are> to be heard and determined before your Excellcy and Gentlemen whose <strict> regard to justice will always incline them to support the rights <of a> People incapable of representing their own grievances <in the> redressing of which the honour of the Crown & the Credit of the British Na<tion> appear to me to be Concerned.

Lieut. Guy Johnson my Depy returned the other day from On<ondaga> whither I had sent him to attend a Meeting which was <held there> in consequence of the late murder committed in the Senecas Cou<ntry.> He was directed to insist on the <delivering> up of the Murtherers that they might be punished according <to Law.> But, as the Upper Nations did not attend, the rest of the In<dians have declared> that in case they, the Senecas do not imediately appre<hend the Murderers> they will themselves go in quest of them until <they are found, & Expressd.> the greatest Resentment & uneasiness at the <Conduct of the Indians of> Kanestio, who <were> guilty of that <Barbarity, so that I hope soon to hear> something of them.

I am hopefull your Excellency is perf<ectly recovered of your late> Indisposition and that you will believe I am

with the utmost Sincerity & <Esteem> &ca.

<His Excelly. The Honble. Robt. Monckton.>

FROM JOHN JOHNSTON [1]

A. L. S.

[*Sinachais Decr 15th 1762*]

Agreable to Your Desire I sent an [ ] to Your Letters Concerning the Murdures W[ho they] were from Whence they Came and Where [they] now are to the best of my knowledge.

[1] A smith in the Seneca country.

The Young Sinache the B[earer] of your letter Was Detained at Onandaugo [ ] Meeting and in four days time after he set from [ ] Return[d]. With a Young Conajohary Indian Chargd With a Belt of Wampum to this Castle.

the Young Mohawk after Calling their Chiefs together Sent for me and Proceeded [to] ask me the following Questons.

Did You say in Your letters to [Sir] William that it Was Very hard, hard indeed, that the Cheifs and in General the Whole of this Na[tion] does not Regard nor take no Notice of the Murd[ ] of their Bretheren (Likewise) that the two Murd[erers] was in my house and I aske[d]. them Where they C[ame] from and where bound the said in Pursuit of More white, at which some belonging to this Castle Laug[hed and] Made Light of it.

Reply[d]: I Was Sensable What I Wr[ote] that it Was in the favour of this Castle so far [ ] I had seen of them but as to my seeing the [ ] I had not but heard they Were still in the [ ] at which they Made Answer that it Was thro[ ] Means that this Disturbances are and More [ ] arise and Impute it wholy to me through th [ ] of My letters to You and by Misinterpertat[ion] little trouble. I Expect Sir William I [ ] for time to Come, if any thing of [ ] be stiring I See no Door or Pasage .[ ] Sentiments of My Mind to You [ ] then Ever to [ ]

INDORSED: Decb[r]. 15[th]. 1762
Letter from John Johnston
Smith at y[e]. Senecas

TO JOHN BRADSTREET

Df.[1]

Johnson Hall D<ecr. 17th 1762.

SIR>

Your favour of the 25th of last month[2] I only received <a few> days ago.

I shall at all times be glad to hear of and redress any Grievances of the Indians, considering it not only as the Duty of <my> Employment, but as a thing necessary to the good of his Majestys <Service> and the Reputation of the English in general, for which reason I <am> to return you thanks for your offer of communicating to me such information as you may have recd. concerning the affair of the *Schorticoke* Indians, <and> shall be obliged to you for the same, as I was always of op<inion> that these Indians were greatly overreached & ill treated which was the Chief cause of their abandonning our interest & retiring to Canada whereby the Enemy were strengthened by that Exasperated Tribe, who in Revenge did considerable damage, both <the last> War & this, to the frontiers <of this> Province.

A due detection therefore of such illegal practices <may> be a means of preventing the like for the future, Quell the Jealousy of the Inds. concerning our power, and give them a more fav<orable> opinion of our honesty and inclination to do them justice <they> have hitherto had reason to Entertain.

I am, Sir &ca.

<COLL. BRADSTREET.>

INDORSED: Johnson Hall Decr. 17th. 1762.
Letter to Coll. Bradstreet

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[1] In handwriting of Guy Johnson.

[2] Not found.

TO JOHN TABOR KEMPE

Df.[1]

Johnson Hall <Decr. 18th 1762.

SIR

Since my last his Excellcy. Sir Jeffy Amherst has informed by <Letter> that some persons who were Trading with the Indians at *Toronto* <on Lake> Ontario, by virtue of a pass from General Gage, had Grossly abused <such> permission by carrying on an illicit Trade, & selling them large Quan<tities> of Rum contrary to his Excellcys. positive orders, also sending Belts of Wampum wth. Mess<ages> to the several Indn. Nations. He therefore recom<mends> it to me to take notice of & bring them to proper punishment for the <same> it being highly prejudicial to his Majestys Service.

As I am at a loss what steps are to be taken therein, I should be glad <you> would favour me with your advice & opinion what are the proper meas<ures> to be taken with the Delinquents, as such a proceeding not only hurts <the> Fair Traders whom I never permit to carry any Liquor, but has <been> & will always be of the most pernicious consequences, & productive <of> many Murthers Quarrells, & other Breaches of the Peace.

I have lately received an account that some Persons within this C<ounty> have presumed to call a Meeting of Indians, and to Swear an Interpreter to serve some private purposes, in open defiance of his Majestys Exclu<sive> Commission to me; If any other persons than those authorized <for> that purpose by his Majesty shall have it in their power to call Meetings and Transact affairs with Indians, the same must <be> evidently productive of the worst consequences, you will th<erefore> please to give me your advice concernd the proper steps to be

[1] In handwriting of Guy Johnson.

<taken for> bringing those persons to justice which may pre<vent others from> being guilty of such Misdemeanours.

I am &ca.

<J. T. KEMPE Esqr., Atty. General.>

INDORSED: Johnson Hall Decr. 18th. 1762
Letter to Mr Kempe Attorney General

TO RICHARD SHUCKBURGH

Df.[1]

<Johnson Hall Decr. 18th 1762.

DEAR SIR>

I return you thanks for your favour of the 6th Inst and the <several> pieces of Intelligence therein contained, & you may be assured that <your> correspondence cannot fail being always agreable to me.

I could heartily wish you had more reason to be satisfied with <your> Situation, until you are, as I perceive you are so much inclined to the study <of> the Scriptures I shall recommend the book of *Job* to your perusal in which You cannot fail meeting with sufficient consolation.

It would give me concern that you should imagine I should be at <any> time backwards in rendering you any service in my power, & whenever <your> Case shall require my representation to Lord Halifax, or that my supp<orting> it shall appear of consequence I shall chearfully joyn you therein, as <it> gives me uneasiness that the tardiness of my recommendation shod. have <been> the Cause of your disappointment.

Lieut. Johnson has sometime ago wrote to a Gentleman in Canada <who> was desirous to purchase, to Give him the offer of his Commission for <£400:> ster, the price at which

[1] In handwriting of Guy Johnson.

the last Lieutenancy was sold, and expects sho<rtly to> know whether he chuses to purchase in that Corps or not, should he decline it, I shall on receipt <of his> Answer write you farther upon that head

Pray present my Compliments to M^rs^., Miss Shuckburgh, <& all our> Friends and believe me to be &^ca^.

<D^R^. RICH^D^. SHUCKBURGH.>

TO JEFFERY AMHERST

The preceding letter was followed in the Library Collection (*See* Johnson Calendar, p. 154) by a letter of December 18th from Johnson to General Amherst, telling him of Lieutenant Johnson's efforts at Onondaga to obtain the surrender of murderers, the mission of a Mohawk deputy to the Senecas, and a letter from the Governor of Virginia, containing an answer to the Six Nations, who desired passage through that province for a hostile movement against southern Indians (printed in *Doc. Rel. to Col. Hist. N. Y.*, 7:510–11). Not destroyed.

FROM JEFFERY AMHERST

L. S.

<New York 19^th^ Decem^r^. 1762.

SIR,>

I am Favored with your Letter of <the 7^th^ Instant,> Enclosing an Accompt of Pay due to Yourse<lf, & the> Several Officers in your Department, for the A<mount> of which I now transmit you a Warrant; I Must however Observe to you, that as I Wish to Retrench <all> Unnecessary Expenses, I think the Charge of a Store<house>, at Albany may very well be Saved, there being <Stores> Sufficient at that place belonging to the King, to <Contain> any Goods you may have Occasion to Lodge the<re for> the Use of the Indians: I Likewise Observe that <there> are two Interpreters Charged in this last Accom<pt,> besides DeCouagne, whereas there

was only One <in> the Former. Your Accompts would be much Clea<rer> were all your Officers paid up to the same Day, <and> therefore I should be glad you would be plea<sed, in> your Next, to bring them all to the 24th. Ma<rch next> Inclusively, the Day on which your own Salary <becomes> Due; and then Continuing to Draw Half Yearly mentioning the Days on which the Pay Com<mences> & Ends, Vizt. From the 25th. March to the 24<th. Sepr.> both Inclusive, and not from the 24th. of <the former> Month to the 24th. of the Latter, as has <been> Customary before.

I Have already taken Every pr<ecaution in my> power for Restraining the Traders <from being Guilty> of any Irregularities: I Never <have given any Passes> to Trade but where there are <Garrisons; and from what Governor Gage has Wrote to me on the Subject, I Conclude there are no Passports of the kind you mention, given at> Montreal, tho' it may be very <possible that some> Persons do Venture to go among the <Indians in a> Clandestine manner, for which they certainly <ought> to be punished, if Detected.

With regard to the Flour & Pork, which Williams & Smith Say, they delivered to the Indians in the Year 1757, I should Imagine as they were then in the Provincial Service, these Provisions must have belonged to the King: If they were Traders, and Furnished the Pork, &ca. by Virtue of any Order, and can produce the Same to You, it is but Reasonable they should be paid, altho' I must Confess it appears very Suspicious, by their not making Application sooner.

I am, with great Regard

Sir,

Your most Obedient

Humble Servant,

JEFF: AMHERST.

<SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON, Bart.>

INDORSED: New York 19th. Decr. 1762
Letter from Sir Jeffy Amherst

FROM JOHN JOHNSTON

A. L. S.

<Sinaches Dec. 22 1762.

SIR WILLIAM

SIR>

I Rec^{d}. Cap^{t} Johnson^{s} Letter D<at^{d}. 7> Instant Wherein he Let me know that he had Op<pen^{d}.> your Letters Conjecturing it to be on the Subject Con<cerning> the Late Murder.

The Indians in this Castle after <Receiv^{g}.> the Belt M^{r}. Johnson sent them by the Mohawk <seem> to be concern^{d}. Saying they were not privey to it <and> as it Was another Castle that did the Mis<chief> they Were Sorry that they Alone should be thought the Aggressors.

The Mohawk that brought the <Belt> up from M^{r}. Johnson had a great Deal to say <Inasmuch> that I had said a great Deal Against this C<astle> that maid them very Jelous Concerning <my> writeing to You no More but my best Respects <to> you I Remain Your hum^{e}. Ser^{t}.

JOHN JOHNSTON

ADDRESSED: To
The Hon^{e}. Sir William Johnson Bar^{t}.
At Johnson Hall

INDORSED: <Seneca Country
Dec^{br}. 22^{d} 1762.
Letter from M^{r}. Johnston the Smith>

TO JOHN J. SCHLOSSER

A. Df.

[*Johnson Hall Decb^r. 22^d. 1762*

]

Your favour of the 30^th. Ult^o. ca[me to] Hand Yesterday, by which I am sorry to [ ] You are disapointed in your expectation of dis[ ] to Lieu^t. Carre. He has not purchased Cap^t. [Johnson's] Company, neither do I hear that he is now ab[out to] so that it is probable You and He may [ ] Agree. What I wrote you concerning the Inte[rest] for y^e. purchase money is what is everry day done, in such cases and indeed as I have [ ] Penny by the Land it will be too hard upon me to be with[out the] Interest for such a sum, from y^e. time I paid [ ] Money for it. the reason of my not saying [any]thing to you about Interest when here, was th[ ] not doubt of your being sensible of the propri[ety and] equity of it. I declare to you upon my H[onor] (for the Want of that Money) I have been obli[ged since] you were here to take a sum upon Interest to [ ] my wants. All this considered, I flatter myself [ ] have no Objection to paying Interest at least fro[m the] conclusion of the Bargain to y^e. day of payment. You will not find [ ] in this part of the Country sett for the Interest [ ]

I believe I could have had greater Rent [ ] Land, but did not ask the Man any more [ ] payed for it upwards of twenty years [ ] Term. the desire of haveing you my [ ] first acquaintance I had the pleasure of hav[ ] I do assure You my only inducement to dispose of that Land [ ] being still hopefull of y^r. Neighbourhood, and nev[ ]

my Word, I am determined to abide by the bargain, provided [ ] from the time we agreed, in w^h^ case I [ ] and I flatter myself [ ]

INDORSED: Decb^r^. 22^d^. 1762
Letter to Cap^t^. Sclosser

FROM WILLIAM CORRY

A. L. S.

Albany Decemb^r^. 24^th^ 1762.

<DEAR SIR>

I am favour'd. with yours, and the <list of debts> inclosed, which I have taken proper notice <of.> please to send me the bonds as soon as oper<tunity> serves; for they must be delivered up, on payment of the money. I am at present in some doubt whither the sums you mention due on the bonds, are the conditional sums, or the Penalty of the bonds.

The prospect of Peace is vanished. No news here, the 28. 14. 27. 48. Reg^ts^. are to come to the Continent in Spring. I dread another inlistment in the Spring, If, then £60000 more Taxes to come on us, and Col^s^. Capt^s^. &^c^ for a working party.

Please to accept of the Compliments of this Family. Wishing you those of the Season with many happy returns, Believe me to be

Dear Sir

Your most faithfull humble Serv^t^.

WILLIAM CORRY

INDORSED: Albany 24^th^. Dec^r^. 1762
Letter from M^r^. Corry

FROM JEFFERY AMHERST ETC.

The preceding is followed in the Johnson Calendar, p. 155, by the sworn testimony of Jacob Forbes, interpreter, regarding proceedings at the declaration made by eight Indians December 9th concerning the Livingston patent, given before Johnson, dated December 25th (burned); and a letter of the 26th from General Amherst, in New York, to Johnson, saying that he is satisfied with Lieutenant Johnson's course at Onondaga, distrusts the sincerity of the Six Nations but thinks they will be induced to give up the murderers (printed in *Doc. Rel. to Col. Hist. N. Y.*, 7:515–16). Not destroyed.

FROM DAVID VAN DER HEYDEN

A. L. S.

Albany Decr: 28th 1762.

<Hond. Sir>

Your favour of the 21st Decr. I have Recd. <Coverg.> a Commission appointing me Lt. Coll. of the Schonecteda <Battaln.> as that would be going backwards; I have as your Honr. <Desires,> sent it Back, and doubt not <Mr.> Van Slyck will do the <same> as it would be a disadv<antage to us> both. The fees I <shall> order to be paid to Mr <Banyar.>

The Vacancies <Major> Switts & I think the Pe<rsons> in the Enclosed Return proper Persons to fill them. And <we> think (but submit to your Honor's better Judgment) that <several> of the Companies are too large, and ought to be divided. <If> your Honor is of the same Opinion and will desire the <blank> Commissions to be sent up we will Recommend such Pers<ons> as shall be worthy of them. Capts: Staats & Vroman have <both> desired that their Com-

panies may be divided, and we doubt <not> but it would be Equally agreeable to the others who have <large> Companies.

I am with Profound Esteem

Hon[d]. Sir

Your most Obedient

humble Servant

DAVID VAN DER HEYDEN

INDORSED: Albany <Dec[r]. 28[th].> 1762
Letter from L[t] Coll Vanderheyden

FROM LUKE REILLY

A. L. S.

[*New York Dec[r]. 29[th]. 1762*

]

I have the Honour to acquaint you [that] I arrived safe in York this morning about three [ ] Contrary to the hopes of my Good friends in Albany who (I am since informed) [laid] waite for me. My Arrival here [is] Intirely [ ] to your Excellency and hope It may lay in my power to be of any Service even to a Dog belonging to your fam[ily] which if I would not do, I should ever after Esteem myself the most ungrateful wretch [ ] lived, my Pen cannot sufficiently descri[be] the sincere wishes of my heart for you but may God preserve you & your whole [ ] & sincerely wish you, and them the Compli[ments] of the Season. I am D[r]. S[r]. with the Greatest respect

Y[r]. Excellency's

Most obed[t]. Hum[ ]

LUKE RE[ILLY]

ADDRESSED: On His Majestie's Service
To
The Honb[le] S[r]. William Johnston Bar[t].
at
Fort Johnston

INDORSED: New York Decb[r]. 29[th] 1762
Letter from M[r]. Hugh Reilly

TO JEFFERY AMHERST

Df.[1]

Johnson Hall <Decr. 30th 1762.

SIR>

Together with your Excellencys favor of the 19th Inst. <I have received> a Warrant for my Sallary & that of the Officers, & other Expen<ces attending> my Department.

As nobody can be more desirous than myself to retrench all <unnecessary> Expences I shall therefore readily strike <off that> charge of the Store at Albany, which really put me to some <inconvenience> during the Course of the War, as I made use of my own house for that purpose, which prevented me from Letting it to several good <tenants> who frequently offered me £100 ℔ Ann rent as it was one <of the best> in the Town.

I found myself under an indispensible necessity to appoint <the> additional Interpreter, and do assure your Excellency there is <much> occasion for another, which I am not only convinced of from my <own> Experience, but the repeated application of sevl. of the Comdg. <officers at> Ontario and Elsewhere, who have represented the great difficul<tys they> laboured under for want of such a person, & the great use he <might be> of in preventing many misunderstandings &ca which must <otherwise> unavoidably arise between the Garrison, Indians, & Traders.

Agreable to your Excellencys desire I shall bring all <my accompts> hereafter to the days mentioned in your Letter which I <am hopefull will> conduce to render them clearer.

I have wrote to the Attorney General for his opi<nion concerning> the Steps to be taken against the Delinquents <in Trade, and I> hope that what your Excellv. has wrote to Govr. <Gage will sufficiently> prevent his being imposed upon in the

[1] In handwriting of Guy Johnson.

<article of passes, as from the> concurrent accounts of different <people, I am certain many have taken advantage of and abused his indulgence to them.

His Excellency Sir Jeff: Amherst>

INDORSED: Johnson Hall Decbr
30th. 1762
Letter to Sir Jeffy. Amherst

TO GEORGE CROGHAN

Df.[1]

[*Johnson Hall Decbr. 30th. 1762*]

I am to acknowledge the receipt of your fa[vors of 5th Octr.] and 10th Novr. with the former of which I recd. Mr. Hutch[ins' journal] as also the Intelligence concerning the designs of the French [ ] have no doubt from the natural restless disposition of that [ ] & accordingly I made Sir Jeffery Amherst acquainted with my [ ] thereon, in answer to which he informs me that he has sent [ ] prohibiting them from trading in like manner for the future.[2]

I have likewise received Mr McKee's instructions & the Minutes [ ] took at the Treaty of Lancaster, as also a Letter from his fath[er][3] who informs me that the Inds. went away much discontented from [ ] and threw away their presents, & that the Inds. about the Susquehanna appear in General much disatisfied, which I should be glad to know [ ] of.

The Indians will certainly be very uneasy at not meeting [ ] supply of ammunition &ca at Fort Pitt which I have oft[ ] to the General, and could wish it were other-

[1] In handwriting of Guy Johnson.

[2] Amherst to Johnson, November 21, 1762.

[3] McKee to Johnson, November 1, 1762.

wise, but it may probably [be] to his disapproving of their carrying on the War ag^{t}. the Cherokees, [ ] are now at Peace.

I should be glad to have M^{r} Hutchi[ns draft of the] Country thro' which he past as soon as convenient [ ] contain something worth notice.

By your letter of the 10th ult^{o} I find that the Indians Expressed some uneasiness that I had [ ] them, which I am surprised at as they never ap[ ] which when they do I shall take such steps [ ]

Lieut Johnson went lately to attend a M[eeting] in consequence of a murder committed [ ] men who [ ] uneasiness at the murder, promising [ ] in case the Senecas did not do us justice therein. [ ] criminals are said to be fled, if so, you may hear of them as they will probably [ ] skulk about the Ohio in which case you will perhaps be able to apprehend them, the General being determined to have them at any rate.

I find by M^{r}. M^{c}Kee's Letter that he has not as yet been made acquainted with the paragraph in my last to you, wherein I offered him £60 ster ℔ ann as an assistant on the Susquehanna River, in case he chose to accept of it, you will therefore please (in case you have not done so already) to acquaint him therewith that I may have his Answer thereon.

I hope you have perfectly recovered from the Indisposition ment^{d} in yours of the 5th. of October, if not, I would advise you to treat it as a Venereal Disorder as the only means to obtain a Cure & Enable you to lay aside your Kilt.

Lieut Johnson desires his Compliments to you, and I am with those of the Season

Sir &c

INDORSED: Johnson Hall Dec^{r}. 30th. 1762
Letter to George Croghan Esq^{r}.

TO FRANCIS FAUQUIER

Df.[1]

<Johnson Hall Decr. 30th 1762

Sir>

Since the receipt of your favour of the 16th. October,[2] <Lieut. Johnson my> Deputy having occasion to attend a Meeting at Onondaga <among other> things communicated your Letter to the Indians there assembled, <and gave> them a belt of Wampum thereon in your Name, to which they ans<wered> "That they were Strangers to any particulars relative to the Mess<age wch> you had received, and conjectured it must have been sent by some <of their> Warriors then absent hunting, & who had attended the Treaty at Lan<caster,> That notwithstanding, they returned you many thanks for your <friendly> answer and should take the same into consideration."

I cannot avoid observing to you that it would at present be in <some> measure impolitic to use many arguments to dissuade the North<ern> Indians from Prosecuting the War against the Cherokees, to whom they are & have been a long time such implacable Enemys that any words we might make use <of on> that head might tend to inflame their Jealousy, and create <suspicions> which they are already too apt to entertain concerning us.

The friendly correspondence of a Gentleman of your character <will> at all times be very agreable to me, and I have

[1] In handwriting of Guy Johnson.

[2] Not found.

great satisfaction <in the> opportunity which now offers of assuring you that I am

with much Sincerity

Sir &ca.

<The Hon^ble^ L^t^. Gov^r^. Fran^s^. Fauquier of Virginia.>

INDORSED: Johnson Hall Dec^r^. 30^th^. 1762
Letter to Lieut Gov^r^. Fauquier
of Virginia

TO CHARLES WILLIAMS

In *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, 2:803–4, is a letter of December 31st from Johnson to Charles Williams relative to a power of attorney and the sale of a lead mine.

TO JEFFERY AMHERST

Df.

[*1762*]

As I am much affected with the heavy Disappointment of my old friend M^r^. Shuckburgh in not obtaining a warrant for acting as Secretary to Ind^n^. Affairs agreable to my inclinations I woud take it as a particular favour, when Opportunity offers, that y^r^. Ex^cy^. would be pleasd to Appoint him to *any* [1] some office in his own Branch of Business in the Army, as he did not Relinquish his former but in order to Disengage himself purely on account of the Employment I intended him, and being advised *also* [1] at the same time that he could not hold both: from thence he humbly hopes y^r^. Excell^cy^. will not look upon the Letter of his Resignation on his going out of the Service as a Bar to his future Appointment—

Your Excell^cys^. favourable construction and acceptance of this

[1] Several alternate expressions are proposed in this draft, which is in Shuckburgh's hand. In a letter of January 10, 1762, which was destroyed, Johnson asked of Amherst Shuckburgh's reinstatement as Indian secretary or army surgeon.

Recommendation will always be considered as a great obligation *on or* by

y^r^. Excell^cys^. most Obedient
humble Serv^t^.
W J

BRITISH LOSSES AT HAVANA [1]

List of officers killed & dead of Sickness at y^e^ Havanna in 1762
Forty-sixth Reg^t^.[2]

L^t^. Blair [3]
L^t^ Lessly [4]
Cap^t^ Menzies [5]
Major M^c^Neal [6]
L^t^ Sutherland [7]
L^t^ Douglass [8]
L^t^ M^c^.Nab [9]
L^t^ Gregor [10]
L^t^ Lewis Grant
Parson Johnston [11]
Q^r^ Master M^c^Pharson [12]
L^t^ Barkley [13]

[1] The given names of the officers in this list are supplied where wanting from the British Army Register for 1762.

[2] The assignment of these losses to the 46th regiment is an error, although that command took part in the Cuban campaign of 1762. A comparison of the list with the published registers of officers of the British army indicates that these men belonged to the 42d foot, Royal Highlanders, as every name, with one exception, can be identified absolutely, or with a high degree of probability, as that of an officer of the 42d. Two of these officers died in Martinique, from which the 42d, with other regiments belonging to General Monckton's army, was transferred to the force which the Earl of Albermarle commanded in the investment of Havana.

[3] Lieutenant Simon Blair.

[4] Lieutenant George Leslie.

[5] Captain Robert Menzies.

[6] Captain John McNeal.

[7] Lieutenant John Sutherland.

[8] Ensign James Douglass.

[9] Lieutenant Archibald McNab.

[10] Alexander Gregor and John Gregor were lieutenants in the 42d regiment in 1762.

[11] Lauchlan Johnston.

[12] Colin McPherson.

[13] Lieutenant David Barkley, died in Martinique.

Cap^{t} Cockborn [1]
L^{t} Peter Grant
L^{t} Charles Sinclair
Cap^{t} Archibald Campbell
Cap^{t} M^{c}Donnel [2]
L^{t} Fargison [3]
L^{t} Cunnison [4]
L^{t} Mills [5]
Cap^{t} Reed [6]
Cap^{t} M^{c}Bain [7]

Montgomerys Reg^{t}.[8]

Major Mirrie [9]

Cap^{t} Fargison [10]
L^{t} McNab [11]
L^{t} James Grant
L^{t} Alex^{r}. Campbell
L^{t} M^{c}Greeger [12]
L^{t} Stewart [13]
Ensign Neal Grant
Cap^{t} Gallow [14]
L^{t} Gordon [15]
Cap^{t} Hugh M^{c}Kinsey
L^{t} James M^{c}Lane
L^{t} Baine [16]

---

[1] Captain William Cockburn, died in Martinique.

[2] Captain James McDonald.

[3] Lieutenant Alexander or Lieutenant George Farquarson.

[4] Ensign Thomas Cunison.

[5] Lieutenant David Mills.

[6] Captain Alexander Reid.

[7] Captain Lieutenant Alexander McBean, of the 60th regiment.

[8] The 77th, Archibald Montgomery, lieutenant colonel commandant.

[9] Major Robert Mirrie.

[10] Captain Charles Farquarson.

[11] Lieutenant John McNabb.

[12] In the official list of British officers who served in America before the Revolution the name Gregor occurs, but not MacGregor. The suggestion arises that at least one member of that warlike family held a commission in the 77th regiment under an adopted name. In the introduction to *Rob Roy*, Sir Walter Scott describes different acts of proscription from 1603 to 1693, under which the name MacGregor was outlawed and other disabilities created and kept in force. These laws were not enforced in the latter half of the 18th century, he says; but their abolition by Parliament appears to have been much later than most or all of the commissions granted for this regiment.

[13] Lieutenant Allan Stewart.

[14] Charles Gallot, commissioned lieutenant January 27, 1756?

[15] Lieutenant Hugh Gordon.

[16] James Bain, commissioned ensign January 7, 1758?

APPENDIX

TO JACOB GLEN

A. L. S.[1]

July 24th. 1746

MAJOR GLEN
SR.

this is to acquaint you that there is, an Onondaga Indian now come from Canada, In four Days, who travelled Day & Night and says that as he came away, there was an Army of the french &ca, ready to march towards these parts, In order he says to Cutt of, & destroy the people & Settlements of Burnets feild, and also, all the Mohawk River down to Schenectady. there is an Express Come from thence wth. a String of Wampum abt. this News, wh. I belive may be realy true, and Soon wherefore I thought proper to Acquaint his Excelly thereof: and you likewise being in haste I cant add further but that I am wth. all regard Sr.

Yr. Very Humble Servt.

WM. JOHNSON

ADDRESS: To
Major Jacob Glen
In Schenectady

FROM GEORGE CLINTON

Under date of May 9 1748, George Clinton addressed a letter to Johnson relative to the act of April 9, 1748, providing for rangers to protect the Town of Schenectady (Laws of the Colony of New York, 3:724). The whereabouts of this letter is unknown.

[1] In the collection of Hall R. McCullough, North Bennington, Vt. Part of the original red seal still adheres.

TO RICHARD PETERS

In the *Autograph Catalogue* of January-March, 1922, page 39, sent out by Goodspeed's Bookshop, 5 A Park street. Boston, Mass., is a signed autograph letter from Johnson to Richard Peters, dated New York, March 17, 1775 (evidently 1755). In this letter Johnson writes: "Scarooyady arrived here three Days ago with a Couple of Young Mohawks, & three Oneidas, who are goeing to see their friends liveing that way."

FROM THOMAS POWNALL

A. L. S.[1]

N York Sepr 24. 55

DEAR SIR.

We have ye pleasure to hear that you are much better of your Wound. I hope it is true. For that you shou'd be Alive & Well is of ye Last Consequence. I don't say to Flatter you, but that I wish you woud see yourself ye Importance of your own Life & not hazard it without need. Excuse this Liberty I take It arises from my concern for ye Public & my more particular Concern for yourself. Pray congratulate Wraxal for me, on ye honor that his gallant behaviour has gott him. his name is very high amongst us. I do not know whether you can read my writing. I now can scarce write. I was so exceeding drunk Last night aboard ye Sphinx Capt Gambier, where we drank your Health & Crown Pt under English Colours with a Salute of ye ships Gunns to You. I was down too at ye Jerseys ye Day before yesterday to Qualify at Lt Govr there. & am now scarce qualifyed to write my name my hand shakes so.

I forwarded your Letter [2] & ye Indian speech [3] to ye Board of Trade. I took copies of both, & shall send ye duplicates by a Vessel that sails tomorrow. I much approve your Spirit in declining ye Trust unless you have it upon a proper Establishment. I have taken ye Liberty to speak to that point in my

[1] In the collection of James H. Manning, Albany, N. Y.

[2] Johnson to the lords of trade, September 3, 1755, in *Doc. Rel. to Col. Hist. N. Y.*, 6:993–97.

[3] Speech of Hendrick, in *Doc. Rel. to Col. Hist. N. Y.*, 6:998–99.

Letters, as well as to y^e^ Footing you have it upon now not being (according to my opinion) what y^e^ Ministry meant. These matters must & will be sett right.— I imagin you will have heard before this letter reaches you that M^r^. Shirley's Expedition is near its Close. I have wrote to Morris to recommend it to his Assembly to give additional supplies & assistance to y^e^ additional Men that have reinforc'd your Army. I am by a Letter I have from young Franklin in some hopes of obtaining it. I have sent to John Watts for a peice of intelligence which I will enclose to you.— I have Letter From Peters of Philadelphia, who writes "Conraed Weiser has received a Message from *y^e^ Belt* an honest English Indian assuring him that y^e^ Indians who fought with y^e^ French against General Braddock quarrelld with y^e^ Mess^rs^ about y^e^ spoil & in a great Disgust all went away having first thrown y^e^ French back their Hatchet & scalped two French men in sight of y^e^ Fort."— Franklin allso writes me "Conrad Weiser informs me that y^e^ six nations have actually sent a message to y^e^ Indians in their alliance at Auchwick & on y^e^ ohio to sharpen their arrows & prepare for war for they are now determind to drive y^e^ French from y^e^ Ohio & do all in their power to assist y^e^ English"— We have now going on here a Second Subscription to raise a Company of Gunners to Assist you.— This Letter which I enclose to you came enclosed to me from Philadelphia.— As I was y^e^ first Mover & Negotiator of this Expedition if it has success I shall be happy to Carry y^e^ Account Home. S^r^ Charles Hardy has engaged to go to England on y^e^ Occasion, & I desire I may carry your Letters. Referr in them to me for any matter you would have explain'd or wherein I coud serve you. You know how far I know of Indian affairs & y^e^ state of Politics concerning them. Give my service to Cap^t^ Eyres. I am Dear Sir

your friend most sincerely
affectionately
T POWNALL

INDORSED: M^r^ T Powalls Letter
dated Sep^t^. 24. 1755

FROM BENNING WENTWORTH

A. L. S.[1]

Portsmouth May 21 1756

SIR

Give me leave among your other friends to Congratulate you on the distinguishing marks of the Royal favour Confered on you by His Majesty, for your good Services in the last Summer, & be pleased to Accept of my thanks for the notice you took of Coll° Blankard[2] and His regiment, who I flatter my Self behaved to your Acceptance

Had there not been an alteration in the Chief Command, I persuade my Self to believe I could have prevailed on the Coll° to have Engaged this Year, but on the present Situation of Affairs he is deaf to all entreatys of that kind, & but one Captain, & one Lieutenant, come in the New Hampshire Regiment, that were in his Regiment last year, however as I think the men are good, I hope they may be as usefull as those Sent from the other Colonys. I am with great truth & Esteem

Sir

your most obed^{t}.
& hum^{le} Servant
B WENTWORTH

S^{R}. WILLIAM JOHNSON

INDORSED: Portsmouth May 21st. 1756
Gov^{r}. Wentworths Letter
Govenor of New Hampshire

[1] In New York State Library.
[2] Colonel Joseph Blanchard

INDIAN ACCOUNTS

D.[1]

March 9–29, 1760

March 9, 1760:

"To Peter of Oquaga & 8 others, provisions" delivered. Mch 29, 1760, "To Bunt, the Onondaga chief, & 3 sons", presents of clothing & ammunition.
to Sarah (Montour?) for liquor supplied for burial.
Do. Mh. 22, 1760: "To Brant's son, two days after his father's death" 12s. (indexed Joseph Brant,)

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[1] In the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Draper Manuscripts 15 F 84. The account of expenses incurred by Johnson in behalf of the crown, from which this excerpt was made, calendared under June 24, 1760, p. 104, was destroyed by fire.